

计算机网络实验报告

实验四

静态路由编程实现

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1. 实验目的:

本实验主要目的的设计和实现一个简单的静态路由机制，用以取代 Linux 资深通过 ip forwarding 实现的静态路由方式，进而加深对二三层协议衔接即静态路由的理解。

2. 数据结构说明:

以太网帧头部:

```
typedef struct ethernet {  
    unsigned char dst[6];  
    unsigned char src[6];  
    unsigned char type[2];  
} eth_head;
```

Dst: 目的 mac 地址;

Src: 源 mac 地址;

Type: 上层协议类型;

Ip 头部:

```
typedef struct IP {  
    unsigned char IHL : 4;           //Internet Head Length  
    unsigned char version : 4;      //IP Version  
    unsigned char ECN : 2;           //Determine Service  
    unsigned char DS : 6;            //Length of datagram  
    unsigned short length;  
    unsigned short label;  
    unsigned short offset : 13;  
    unsigned char tag : 3;  
    unsigned char live;  
    unsigned char protocol;  
    unsigned short check_sum;  
    unsigned char ip_src[4];         //Source Address  
    unsigned char ip_dst[4];         //Destination Address  
} ip_head;
```

IHL: 网络头部长度的;

Version: ip 版本号;

Live: ttl 数据报生存期;

Protocol: 上层协议类型;

Check_sum: 校验和;

Ip_src: 源 ip 地址;

Ip_dst: 目的 ip 地址;

ARP 头部:

```
typedef struct ARP {
    unsigned char mac_target[6];
    unsigned char mac_source[6];
    unsigned short ethertype;
    unsigned short hw_type;
    unsigned short proto_type;
    unsigned char mac_addr_len;
    unsigned char ip_addr_len;
    unsigned short op;
    unsigned char mac_sender[6];
    unsigned char ip_sender[4];
    unsigned char mac_receiver[6];
    unsigned char ip_receiver[4];
    unsigned char padding[18];
} arp_head;
```

Mac_target: 目标 mac 地址;

Mac_source: 源 mac 地址;

Hw_type: 硬件类型 (网卡编号);

Proto_type: 协议类型;

Mac_addr_len: mac 地址长度;

Ip_addr_len: ip 地址长度;

Op: 操作类型;

Mac_sender: mac 发送者地址;

Ip_sender: ip 发送者地址;

Mac_receiver: mac 接受者地址;

Ip_receiver: ip 接受者地址;

Padding: 附加段;

路由表项:

```
typedef struct route_item {
    unsigned char destination[16];
    unsigned char gateway[16];
    unsigned char netmask[16];
    unsigned char interface[16];
} route_item;
```

Destination: 目的 ip 地址;

Gateway: 网关地址;

Netmask: 网络掩码;

Interface: 网络接口 (网卡名);

Arp 表项:

```
typedef struct arp_item {
    unsigned char ip_addr[16];
    unsigned char mac_addr[18];
} arp_item;
```

Ip_addr: ip 地址;

Mac_addr: mac 地址;

Device 表项:

```
typedef struct device_item {  
    unsigned char interface[16];  
    unsigned char ip_addr[16];  
    unsigned char mac_addr[18];  
} device_item;
```

Interface: 网卡接口 (网卡名);

Ip_addr: 网卡 ip 地址;

Mac_addr: 网卡 mac 地址;

3. 配置文件说明:

ip 配置:

```
router1:  
    ifconfig eth0 192.168.0.1 netmask 255.255.255.0  
    ifconfig eth1 192.168.1.1 netmask 255.255.255.0  
router2:  
    ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.2 netmask 255.255.255.0  
    ifconfig eth1 192.168.2.1 netmask 255.255.255.0  
pc1:  
    ifconfig eth0 192.168.0.2 netmask 255.255.255.0  
pc2:  
    ifconfig eth0 192.168.2.2 netmask 255.255.255.0
```

route 配置:

```
router1:  
    ip route add 192.168.2.0/24 via 192.168.1.2  
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward  
router2:  
    ip route add 192.168.0.0/24 via 192.168.1.1  
    echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward  
pc1:  
    route add default gw 192.168.0.1  
pc2:  
    route add default gw 192.168.2.1
```

configuration 配置:

route_table.txt :

```
192.168.1.0 * 255.255.255.0 eth1  
192.168.0.0 * 255.255.255.0 eth0
```

```
192.168.2.0 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 eth1
```

device_table.txt:

```
eth0 192.168.0.1 00:0c:29:77:9e:74
```

```
eth1 192.168.1.1 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e
```

4. 程序设计思路及运行流程:

设计思路:

设计思路基于静态路由流程进行设计, 首先需要理解静态路由的转发流程, 然后就可以进行设计;

首先路由器进行初始化, 直接将路由表和设备表进行读取和赋值:

```
read_settings();
```

```
void read_settings(void) {
    FILE *fp = fopen("route_table.txt", "r");
    while(!feof(fp))
    {
        route_item *p = (route_item *)route_info + route_item_index;
        fscanf(fp, "%s %s %s %s", p->destination, p->gateway, p->netmask, p->interface);
        route_item_index++;
    }
    route_item_index--;
    //route item index for all route items
    fclose(fp);
    fp = fopen("device_table.txt", "r");
    while(!feof(fp))
    {
        device_item *p = (device_item *)device + device_item_index;
        fscanf(fp, "%s %s %s", p->interface, p->ip_addr, p->mac_addr);
        strcpy(arp_table[arp_item_index].ip_addr, p->ip_addr);
        strcpy(arp_table[arp_item_index].mac_addr, p->mac_addr);
        device_item_index++;
        arp_item_index++;
    }
    device_item_index--;
    //device item index for all device items
    fclose(fp);
}
```

Read_settings 函数进行初始化, 包括路由表, 设备表, arp 表的初始化;

初始化完成后, 创建套接字, 监听路由器的所有接口:

```
if((sock_fd = socket(PF_PACKET, SOCK_RAW, htons(ETH_P_ALL))) < 0)
{
    printf("error create raw socket\n");
    return -1;
}
```

每当收到一个数据包是, 路由器需要根据其以太网的地址来确定该包是否属于 arp 包, 如果是 arp 包, 则进行 arp 表的更新, 如果不是, 则进行 ip 判断, 如果是 ip 包, 则进行 ip 转发处理, 否则丢弃该包;

下面分别介绍 arp 和 ip 处理:

1. arp 处理:

若接收到的是 arp 包, 路由器首先检查该 arp 中的对应规则是否在自己的 arp 表中存

在，如果是，则不作进一步处理，如果不是，则将新的规则加入自己当前的 arp 表中；

```
//hit arp_packet, reflash the arp_buffer
if(*(unsigned short*)(eth->type) == htons(ETHER_ARP))
{
    make_up_arp((arp_head *)buffer);
    continue;
}
```

（抓到了 arp 数据包）

```
void make_up_arp(arp_head *arp) {
    if(arp->op == htons(ARP_REQUEST) || arp->op == htons(ARP_REPLY))
    {
        char *ip_temp = inet_ntoa(*(struct in_addr *)&arp->ip_sender);
        unsigned char mac_temp[18] = {0};
        unsigned char *mac = arp->mac_sender;
        sprintf(mac_temp, "%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x", mac[0], mac
[1], mac[2], mac[3], mac[4], mac[5]);
        if(arp_local(ip_temp) == -1)
            add_arp(ip_temp, mac_temp);
    }
}
```

（读取 arp 包并进行判断）

```
int arp_local(unsigned char *arp_temp) {
    int i;
    for(i = 0; i < arp_item_index; i++)
    {
        if(strcmp(arp_table[i].ip_addr, arp_temp) == 0)
            return i;
    }
    return -1;
}

void add_arp(unsigned char *new_ip, unsigned char *new_mac) {
    if(arp_item_index < MAX_ARP_SIZE)
    {
        strcpy(arp_table[arp_item_index].ip_addr, new_ip);
        strcpy(arp_table[arp_item_index].mac_addr, new_mac);
        arp_item_index++;
    }
    else
    {
        printf("no enough space to restore arp");
    }
    return;
}
```

（判断 arp 是否存在，如果不是，则加入当前的 arp 表中）

2. 不是 arp 包和 ip 包：丢弃！

```
//hit neither arp nor ip
if(*(unsigned short*)(eth->type) != htons(ETHER_IP))
    continue;
```

3. Ip 包处理:

当路由器捕获一个 ip 包时，路由器进行 ip 地址读取:

```
//hit ip protocol
ip = (void *)((unsigned char *)eth + sizeof(eth_head));

sprintf(ip_src, "%d.%d.%d.%d", ip->ip_src[0], ip->ip_src[1], ip->ip_src[2], ip->ip_src[3]);
sprintf(ip_dst, "%d.%d.%d.%d", ip->ip_dst[0], ip->ip_dst[1], ip->ip_dst[2], ip->ip_dst[3]);
```

根据 ip 地址，判断该包是否是发往本路由器的，如果是发往自身的，则不进行转发，直接回复:

```
//check whether to be forward
if(!need_forward(ip->ip_dst, ip->ip_src))
{
    printf("don't need forward!\n");
    continue;
}
```

(判断是否属于本路由器，如果是，则不再进行转发)

```
bool need_forward(unsigned char *src, unsigned char *dst) {
    int i;
    for(i = 0; i < device_item_index; i++)
    {
        unsigned int addr;
        inet_aton(device[i].ip_addr, (struct in_addr *)&addr);
        //if the dst or the src ip belongs to router, no need to forward
        if(*(unsigned int *)src == addr || *(unsigned int *)dst == addr)
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

如果该 ip 包不是发往本路由器的，那么就需要进行转发，首先根据 route 表找到当前目标 ip 地址的下一跳的 ip 地址:

```
//read route table and find ip route item index(find next ip)
int route_temp_index = 0;
route_temp_index = find_ip(ip);

char temp_ip[18] = {0};
char *next_ip = (void *)temp_ip;
if(*route_info[route_temp_index].gateway != '*')
    strcpy(next_ip, route_info[route_temp_index].gateway);
else
    strcpy(next_ip, ip_dst);
//printf("next ip = %s\n", route_info[route_temp_index].gateway);

if(route_temp_index == -1)
    continue;
```

(如果是 gateway 是*表示网关为同一个子网，可以直接发送，无需地址转换)

如果 route 表找不到该目的 ip 地址，则显示无法连接 (unreachable)

```

int find_ip(ip_head *ip) {
    unsigned int addr;
    unsigned int mask;
    int i;
    for(i = 0; i < route_item_index; i++)
    {
        inet_aton(route_info[i].destination, (struct in_addr *)&addr);
        inet_aton(route_info[i].netmask, (struct in_addr *)&mask);
        if(addr == ((* (unsigned int *)ip->ip_dst) & mask))
        {
#ifdef DEBUG
            printf("find ip hit route table : %d\n", i);
#endif
            return i;
        }
    }
    printf("no hit on ip\n");
    return -1;
}

```

（注意此处需要用到掩码）

找到下一跳的 ip 地址后，根据 arp 表找到下一跳的网卡接口地址：

```

//read device table and find device interface for mac
int device_temp_index = 0;
device_temp_index = find_device(route_info
[route_temp_index].interface);
if(device_temp_index == -1)
    return -1;

```

（找到对应的 device 接口）

```

int find_device(unsigned char *interface) {
    int i;
    for(i = 0; i < device_item_index; i++)
    {
        if(strcmp(interface, device[i].interface) == 0)
        {
#ifdef DEBUG
            printf("hit device on device : %s\n", device
[i].interface);
#endif
            return i;
        }
    }
    printf("no hit on device\n");
    return -1;
}

```

找到网卡接口后，新的以太网帧（转发包）的源地址就确定了，接下来需要确定目的地址：

根据目的 ip 地址进行 arp 转换寻找 mac 地址：

```

//read arp table and find arp item index(find mac for next ip)
int arp_temp_index = 0;
arp_temp_index = find_arp(next_ip);

```

（寻找当前 arp 表中是否存在该 ip 地址）


```
int find_arp(char *next_ip) {
    int i;
    for(i = 0; i < arp_item_index; i++)
    {
        if(strcmp(next_ip,arp_table[i].ip_addr) == 0)
        {
#ifdef DEBUG
            printf("find mac hit arp table : %d\n",i);
#endif
            return i;
        }
    }
    printf("no hit on mac\n");
    return -1;
}
```

如果当前 arp 表中没有对应的 ip 地址存在，则进行广播发送 arp 包询问：

```
while(arp_temp_index == -1)
{
    new_arp(device[device_temp_index].mac_addr,device
[device_temp_index].ip_addr,next_ip,route_info[route_temp_index].interface);
    arp_temp_index = find_arp(next_ip);
}
```

其中 new_arp（）函数就是用来发送 arp 询问请求的：

```
void new_arp(unsigned char *mac_addr,unsigned char *src_ip,unsigned char
*dst_ip,unsigned char *interface) {
    int sock_fd;
    arp_head arp;
    struct in_addr sender,receiver;
    struct sockaddr_ll sl;

    if((sock_fd = socket(AF_PACKET,SOCK_RAW,htons(ETH_P_ARP))) < 0)
    {
        printf("error create arp packet!\n");
        return;
    }

    //fill arp packet
    memset(&arp,0, sizeof(arp_head));

    //ether addr
    copy_mac("ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff",arp.mac_target);
    copy_mac(mac_addr,arp.mac_source);

    arp.ethertype = htons(ETHER_ARP);
    arp.hw_type = htons(0x1);
    arp.proto_type = htons(ETHER_IP);
    arp.mac_addr_len = 6;
    arp.ip_addr_len = 4;
    arp.op = htons(ARP_REQUEST);
}
```

```

//arp addr
copy_mac(mac_addr,arp.mac_sender);
inet_aton(src_ip,&sender);
memcpy(&arp.ip_sender,&sender,sizeof(sender));
inet_aton(dst_ip,&receiver);
memcpy(&arp.ip_receiver,&receiver,sizeof(receiver));

//create struct sockaddr for sendto
struct sockaddr_ll addr;
memset(&addr,0,sizeof(addr));
addr.sll_family = AF_PACKET;
addr.sll_protocol = htons(ETH_P_ARP);
struct ifreq req;
strcpy(req.ifr_name,interface);
int s;
if((s = socket(AF_PACKET,SOCK_DGRAM,0)) < 0)
    printf("socket AF_INET error\n");
ioctl(s,SIOCGIFINDEX,&req);
close(s);
memset(&sl,0,sizeof(sl));
sl.sll_family = AF_PACKET;
sl.sll_ifindex = req.ifr_ifindex;

//send
int len = sendto(sock_fd, &arp, sizeof(arp), 0, (struct sockaddr *)&sl,
sizeof(sl));
int n_read;
unsigned char buffer[100];

//receive
n_read = recvfrom(sock_fd, buffer, 2048, 0, NULL, NULL);
make_up_arp((arp_head *)buffer);
}

```

首先发送 arp 请求的地址是广播地址 (ff: ff: ff: ff: ff: ff)，然后将对应的以太网头部协议，地址，网卡设备号依次填好，用 sendto () 函数进行发送；收到的包进行 arp 分析；并将其加入到 arp 表中；

确定了下一跳的 mac 地址，就可以将以太网帧 mac 地址进行修改，成为转发包：

```

//change the head of ethernet
copy_mac(device[device_temp_index].mac_addr,eth->src);
copy_mac(arp_table[arp_temp_index].mac_addr,eth->dst);

```

最后进行发送整个以太网帧即可：

```

struct sockaddr_ll addr;
bzero(&addr,sizeof(addr));
addr.sll_family = PF_PACKET;
struct ifreq req;
strcpy(req.ifr_name, route_info[route_temp_index].interface);
ioctl(sock_fd,SIOCGIFINDEX,&req);
addr.sll_ifindex = req.ifr_ifindex;

//send message
if(sendto(sock_fd,buffer,n_read,0,(struct sockaddr *)&addr,
sizeof(addr)) < 0)
{
    printf("send error\n");
}

```

*归纳来讲整个运行的流程如下：

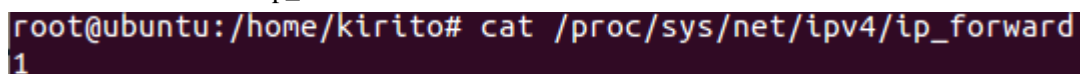
1. 路由程序启动
 2. 读取配置文件并初始化数据结构
 3. 监听所有的网口
 4. 捕获来自网口的数据包
 5. 判断数据包类型
 - ARP报文，将发送方的信息登记入ARP table，转到步骤3
 - IP报文，转到步骤6
 - 其他，丢弃该数据包，转到步骤3
 6. 判断是否需要转发，如果不需要，转到步骤3
 7. 在路由表中查询下一跳的IP地址，若无此表项，则网络不可达，丢弃该数据包，转到步骤3
 8. 根据下一跳的发送接口查询设备表，获得发送网卡的MAC地址，若无此表项则程序出错
 9. 根据下一跳IP地址查询ARP表
 - 若无此表项则发送ARP请求，并将ARP信息登记入ARP表，转到步骤9
 - 有此表项则获取下一跳MAC地址，转到步骤10
 10. 将数据包中以太层的源MAC地址和目的MAC地址改为路由器发送设备的MAC地址和下一跳的MAC地址
 11. 将IP报头的ttl减一
 12. 重新计算IP报头的checksum
 13. 发送该数据包
 14. 转发完成，转到步骤3
- 其中计算 checksum 以及 ttl 改变如下：

```
//change ttl and checksum
ip->check_sum = 0;
int n = (*(unsigned char *)ip)&0x0f;
ip->live--;
ip->check_sum = in_cksum((unsigned short*)ip,n*4);
```

至此路由转发功能完成；

5. 运行结果截图：

打开 router1 的 ip_forward 时：



```
root@ubuntu:/home/kirito# cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
1
```

(pc1 ping pc2)

```
root@ubuntu:/home/kirito# ping 192.168.2.2
PING 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=1093 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=83.4 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=1.75 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=62 time=1.12 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=5 ttl=62 time=1.14 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=6 ttl=62 time=3.38 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=7 ttl=62 time=1.26 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=8 ttl=62 time=1.95 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=9 ttl=62 time=1.88 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=10 ttl=62 time=1.68 ms
^C
--- 192.168.2.2 ping statistics ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 received, 0% packet loss, time 9022ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.127/119.108/1093.389/325.673 ms, pipe 2
root@ubuntu:/home/kirito#
```

Router1 上对 eth0 进行 wireshark 抓包:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 0.000000000
2	1.009847000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 1.009847000
3	1.092468000	192.168.2.2	192.168.0.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 1.092468000
4	1.092691000	192.168.2.2	192.168.0.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 1.092691000
5	2.010561000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 2.010561000
6	2.011737000	192.168.2.2	192.168.0.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 2.011737000
7	3.012540000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 3.012540000

▶Frame 1: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0

▼Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_25:5c:1d (00:0c:29:25:5c:1d), Dst: Vmware_77:9e:74 (00:0c:29:77:9e:74)

▶Destination: Vmware_77:9e:74 (00:0c:29:77:9e:74)

▶Source: Vmware_25:5c:1d (00:0c:29:25:5c:1d)

Type: IP (0x0800)

▼Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.2 (192.168.0.2), Dst: 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2)

(可以看到当打开路由转发功能时, 对 eth0 而言, 其以太网源地址是 pc1 的 mac 地址, 目的地址是 eth0 的 mac 地址)

Router1 上对 eth1 进行 wireshark 抓包:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 0.000000000
2	0.001460000	192.168.2.2	192.168.0.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 0.001460000
3	1.002337000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 1.002337000
4	1.003448000	192.168.2.2	192.168.0.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 1.003448000
5	2.004474000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 2.004474000
6	2.005860000	192.168.2.2	192.168.0.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 2.005860000
7	3.006027000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) 3.006027000

▶Frame 1: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0

▼Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_77:9e:7e (00:0c:29:77:9e:7e), Dst: Vmware_6b:19:62 (00:0c:29:6b:19:62)

▶Destination: Vmware_6b:19:62 (00:0c:29:6b:19:62)

▶Source: Vmware_77:9e:7e (00:0c:29:77:9e:7e)

Type: IP (0x0800)

▼Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.2 (192.168.0.2), Dst: 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2)

(可以看到当打开路由转发功能时, 对 eth1 而言, 其以太网源地址是 router1 的 eth1 地址, 目的地址是 pc2 的 mac 地址)

此时 pc1 和 pc2 可以互相 ping 通;

下面关闭 router1 的 ip_forward:

```
root@ubuntu:/home/kirito# cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
0
```

打开编写好的程序 (router):

(pc1 ping pc2)

```
root@ubuntu:/home/kirito# ping 192.168.2.2
PING 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=5.49 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=1.23 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=2.20 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=62 time=2.44 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=5 ttl=62 time=2.12 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=6 ttl=62 time=1.23 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=7 ttl=62 time=2.39 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=8 ttl=62 time=2.21 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=9 ttl=62 time=1.98 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=10 ttl=62 time=2.24 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=11 ttl=62 time=2.44 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=12 ttl=62 time=2.39 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=13 ttl=62 time=2.14 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=14 ttl=62 time=2.17 ms
^C
--- 192.168.2.2 ping statistics ---
15 packets transmitted, 14 received, 6% packet loss, time 14027ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.237/2.337/5.490/0.952 ms
root@ubuntu:/home/kirito#
```

程序显示界面:

```
root@ubuntu:/home/kirito/Desktop/source# ./router
no hit on mac
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e
eth->dst = 00:0c:29:6b:19:62
from ip = 192.168.0.2
forward to ip = 192.168.1.2,mac = 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e via eth1
no hit on mac
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:74
eth->dst = 00:0c:29:25:5c:1d
from ip = 192.168.2.2
forward to ip = 192.168.0.2,mac = 00:0c:29:77:9e:74 via eth0
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e
eth->dst = 00:0c:29:6b:19:62
from ip = 192.168.0.2
forward to ip = 192.168.1.2,mac = 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e via eth1
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:74
eth->dst = 00:0c:29:25:5c:1d
from ip = 192.168.2.2
forward to ip = 192.168.0.2,mac = 00:0c:29:77:9e:74 via eth0
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e
eth->dst = 00:0c:29:6b:19:62
from ip = 192.168.0.2
forward to ip = 192.168.1.2,mac = 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e via eth1
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:74
```

Router1 上对 eth0 进行 wireshark 抓包:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (pi
2	0.003101000	Vmware_77:9e:74	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has
3	0.003731000	Vmware_25:5c:1d	Vmware_77:9e:74	ARP	60	192.168.
4	0.004773000	192.168.2.2	192.168.0.2	ICMP	98	Echo (pi
5	1.002377000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (pi
6	1.003273000	192.168.2.2	192.168.0.2	ICMP	98	Echo (pi
7	0.004494000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (pi

▶Frame 1: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0
▼Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_25:5c:1d (00:0c:29:25:5c:1d), Dst: Vmware_77:9e:74 (00:0c:29:77:9e:74)
▶Destination: Vmware_77:9e:74 (00:0c:29:77:9e:74)
▶Source: Vmware_25:5c:1d (00:0c:29:25:5c:1d)
Type: IP (0x0800)

▼Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.2 (192.168.0.2), Dst: 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2)

（可以看到当关闭路由转发功能，打开程序时，对 eth0 而言，其以太网源地址是 pc1 的 mac 地址，目的地址是 eth0 的 mac 地址，并且有 arp 包进行询问，可见路由转发正确）

Router1 上对 eth1 进行 wireshark 抓包：

1	0.000000000	Vmware_77:9e:7e	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has
2	0.000794000	Vmware_6b:19:62	Vmware_77:9e:7e	ARP	60	192.168.
3	0.001042000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (pi
4	0.002981000	192.168.2.2	192.168.0.2	ICMP	98	Echo (pi
5	1.001726000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (pi
6	1.002634000	192.168.2.2	192.168.0.2	ICMP	98	Echo (pi
7	0.004769000	192.168.0.2	192.168.2.2	ICMP	98	Echo (pi

▶Frame 3: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0
▼Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_77:9e:7e (00:0c:29:77:9e:7e), Dst: Vmware_6b:19:62 (00:0c:29:6b:19:62)
▶Destination: Vmware_6b:19:62 (00:0c:29:6b:19:62)
▶Source: Vmware_77:9e:7e (00:0c:29:77:9e:7e)
Type: IP (0x0800)

▼Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.2 (192.168.0.2), Dst: 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2)

（可以看到当关闭路由转发功能，打开程序时，对 eth1 而言，其以太网源地址是 router1 的 eth1 地址，目的地址是 pc2 的 mac 地址，并且首先由 arp 包进行询问 mac 地址，可见路由转发正确）

反向（pc2 ping pc1）

```
kirito@ubuntu:~$ ping 192.168.0.2
PING 192.168.0.2 (192.168.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=4.40 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=2.17 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=2.34 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=62 time=1.65 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.2: icmp_seq=5 ttl=62 time=1.50 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.2: icmp_seq=6 ttl=62 time=1.18 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.2: icmp_seq=7 ttl=62 time=2.54 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.2: icmp_seq=8 ttl=62 time=2.44 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.2: icmp_seq=9 ttl=62 time=2.26 ms
^C
--- 192.168.0.2 ping statistics ---
9 packets transmitted, 9 received, 0% packet loss, time 8016ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.189/2.279/4.406/0.872 ms
kirito@ubuntu:~$
```

程序显示如下：

```
root@ubuntu:/home/kirito/Desktop/source# ./router
no hit on mac
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:74
eth->dst = 00:0c:29:25:5c:1d
from ip = 192.168.2.2
forward to ip = 192.168.0.2,mac = 00:0c:29:77:9e:74 via eth0
no hit on mac
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e
eth->dst = 00:0c:29:6b:19:62
from ip = 192.168.0.2
forward to ip = 192.168.1.2,mac = 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e via eth1
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:74
eth->dst = 00:0c:29:25:5c:1d
from ip = 192.168.2.2
forward to ip = 192.168.0.2,mac = 00:0c:29:77:9e:74 via eth0
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e
eth->dst = 00:0c:29:6b:19:62
from ip = 192.168.0.2
forward to ip = 192.168.1.2,mac = 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e via eth1
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:74
eth->dst = 00:0c:29:25:5c:1d
from ip = 192.168.2.2
forward to ip = 192.168.0.2,mac = 00:0c:29:77:9e:74 via eth0
eth->src = 00:0c:29:77:9e:7e
```

可见反向任然能够 ping 通，可见路由转发没有问题；

6. 相关资料：

（百度，google 等）；

7. 对比样例程序：

本次实验无任何样例程序；

8. 代码个人创新及思考：

所有代码均为原创，纯手打，首先该代码很好地模仿了路由功能，其次还可以在不同时候识别不同的网关形式（*）；

思考：

1. 开始时使用 ping 后发现没有显示，用 wireshark 抓包后发现对于 request 和 reply 包的网卡 mac 地址不同，由于没有填写正确的 mac 地址导致 ping 收不到回复包，所以 ping 一直没有显示，后来改成正确的路由地址后正确；
2. 开始时初始化设备时，没有将设备的 ip 和 mac 直接填写到 arp 表中，导致 arp 表项不全，同时无法查询（wireshark 上显示自己问自己，死循环），所以导致转发无法实现。
3. Ping 其实是一个两端互发的过程，所以路由表对于两侧的路由规则都必须了解，否则会有 request 没有 reply（亲身体会）