

Lab 6: Reliable Communication

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Task 1: Preparation

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Task 2: Middlebox

因为有一个drop的比率,考虑每一次从blaster收到包要发往blastee的时候获得一个0,1之间的随机浮点数与droprate比较,如果大于才发送。

除此之外还要修改包的header, 主要根据start mininet.py里的地址进行硬编码

```
def handle packet(self, recv: switchyard.llnetbase.ReceivedPacket):
    _, fromIface, packet = recv
    if fromIface == self.intf1:
        log_debug("Received from blaster")
        Received data packet
        Should I drop it?
        If not, modify headers & send to blastee
        ra = random.random()#gennerate a float between 0 and 1
        if ra<=self.dropRate:</pre>
            return
        else:
            e = packet.get_header(Ethernet)
            e.src = '40:00:00:00:00:{:02x}'
            e.dst = '20:00:00:00:00:{:02x}'
            ipv4 = packet.get_header(IPv4)
            ipv4.src = '192.168.200.2/30'
            ipv4.dst = '192.168.200.1/30'
            packet[Ethernet]=e
            packet[IPv4]=ipv4
            self.net.send_packet("middlebox-eth1", packet)
    elif fromIface == "middlebox-eth1":
        log_debug("Received from blastee")
        . . .
        Received ACK
        Modify headers & send to blaster. Not dropping ACK packets!
        net.send_packet("middlebox-eth0", pkt)
        . . .
        e = packet.get_header(Ethernet)
        e.src = '40:00:00:00:00:{:01x}'
        e.dst = '10:00:00:00:00:{:02x}'
        ipv4 = packet.get_header(IPv4)
        ipv4.src = '192.168.100.2/30'
        ipv4.dst = '192.168.100.1/30'
        packet[Ethernet]=e
        packet[IPv4]=ipv4
        self.net.send_packet("middlebox-eth1", packet)
    else:
        log_debug("Oops :))")
```

Task 3: Blastee

对于序列号,发出的ack与原来包的序列号相同,只要

用 packet.get_header(RawPacketContents) 取得raw bytes,再把他看作一个列表取前四个字节,即可。

payload则来自于

You will populate these bytes from the first 8 bytes of the variable length payload of the blaster's packet

所以只要把raw bytes从第六个字节开始的部分取出来,再看看长度够不够8字节,如果不够再自己pad就好

```
def handle_packet(self, recv: switchyard.llnetbase.ReceivedPacket):
    _, fromIface, packet = recv
   log_debug(f"I got a packet from {fromIface}")
    log_debug(f"Pkt: {packet}")
    raw = packet.get_header(RawPacketContents)
    seq = int.from_bytes(raw.data[:4],'big').to_bytes(4,'big')
    payload = raw.data[6:]
    if len(payload)<8:
        payload += "\0".encode()*(8-len(payload))#padding
    payload = payload[0:8]
    e=Ethernet()
    e.src = '20:00:00:00:00:01'
    e.dst = '40:00:00:00:00:02'
    ip =IPv4(protocol=IPProtocol.UDP)
    ip.src = '192.168.200.1'
    ip.dst = '192.168.200.2'
    udp = UDP()
    sepkt = e + ip + udp + seq + payload
    itf = self.net.interface_by_name('blastee-eth0')
    self.net.send_packet(itf,sepkt)
```

Task 4: Blaster

由于最后要输出很多东西,我为blaster类定义了很多属性:

```
self.net = net
self.blasteeip = blasteeIp
self.num = num
self.length = length
self.sw = senderWindow
self.timeout = float(timeout)/1000
self.recvtimeout = float(recvTimeout)/1000
self.lhs= 0
self.rhs= 0
self.notacklist = []
self.resendtime = 0
self.resendpos=0
self.firstsend = -1
self.lastacked = -1
self.retxnum = 0
self.coarsetonum = 0
self.throughputnum = 0
self.goodputnum = 0
```

由faq知道

You should be sending a single packet per each recv_timeout loop

1. 在blaster中,每个循环判断有没有收到ack包,如果没有,那就进入

```
def handle no packet(self):
    log_debug("Didn't receive anything")
    if len(self.notacklist)!=0 and int(self.rhs -self.lhs +1) == int(self.sw) : #resend
        if time.time()-self.resendtime>float(self.timeout) and self.resendpos<len(self.notacklist):</pre>
            pkt = self.make_packet(self.notacklist[self.resendpos])
            itf = self.net.interface_by_name('blaster-eth0')
            self.net.send_packet(itf,pkt)
            self.retxnum +=1
            self.resendpos+=1
            self.throughputnum +=int(self.length)
            if self.resendpos == len(self.notacklist):
                self.resendtime = time.time()
                self.resendpos = 0
                self.coarsetonum+=1
    elif self.rhs-self.lhs+1<int(self.sw):</pre>
        log_info("2 :self.rhs={}\n".format(self.rhs,self.lhs))
        if self.rhs == int(self.num)-1:
            return
        if self.rhs==0:
            self.firstsend=time.time()
        self.rhs +=1
        pkt = self.make_packet(self.rhs)
        itf = self.net.interface_by_name('blaster-eth0')
        self.net.send_packet(itf,pkt)
        self.notacklist.append(self.rhs)
        self.throughputnum +=int(self.length)
        self.goodputnum +=int(self.length)
```

这个函数中先判断目前应该是发包还是发重传包,首先判断要不要重传

- 如果说定义的目前需要重传的列表self.notacklist长度不为0,而且rhs-lhs+1==senderwindow长度,说明目前需要重传,因为一次发一个包,所以定义了一个resendpos的属性,每次coarse timeout引发的重传全部完成后,他被置为0,与此同时重传判定的初始值resendtime被置为当前时间。每重传一个包,resendpos加一,当他的值等于self.notacklist的长度,说明已经全部重传完成。
- 如果说目前rhs-lhs+1< senderwindow, 说明不需要重传, 需要正常发包, 发包后增

加rhs即可。

2. 而如果收到了ack包, 那就进入

```
def handle_packet(self, recv: switchyard.llnetbase.ReceivedPacket):
    _, fromIface, packet = recv
    log_debug("I got a packet")
    raw = packet.get_header(RawPacketContents)
    seq = int.from_bytes(raw.data[:4],'big')
    if seq == int(self.num)-1:
        self.lastacked = time.time()
    if seq == self.notacklist[0]:
        if len(self.notacklist)==1:
            self.lhs = self.rhs+1
        else :
            self.lhs = self.notacklist[1]
        self.resendtime=time.time()
        self.resendpos = 0
    self.notacklist.remove(seq)
    if self.rhs == int(self.num)-1 and len(self.notacklist)==0:
        self.printmessage()
        self.shutdown()
```

在这个函数中,先取出ack包中的序号看看目前ack的是哪个包,并在self.notacklist移除这个表项,如果ack的是self.notacklist中的第一个包,说明目前lhs可以开始移动了。

lhs移动的方式:

- 如果说目前self.notacklist长度为1,只有一个没被ack,说明lhs应该移动到rhs + 1的 位置,因为所有小于rhs+1的都已经被ack
- 如果说目前self.notacklist长度不为1,lhs应该移动到self.notacklist[1]的位置

如果收到包是rhs == num-1而且self.notacklist为空,说明所有的都ack了,进入打印信息的流程。

Task 5: Running your code

1. 当参数为:

blastee# swyard blastee.py -g 'blasterlp=192.168.100.1 num=100' blaster# swyard blaster.py -g 'blasteelp=192.168.200.1 num=100 length=100 senderWindow=5 timeout=300 recvTimeout=100'

```
'Node: blaster'
11:17:32 2021/05/20
                        INFO notacklist looks like: [93, 95]
11:17:33 2021/05/20
                       INFO 1: self.rhs=97.self.lhs=93
                       INFO notacklist looks like : [93]
11:17:33 2021/05/20
11:17:35 2021/05/20
                       INFO 2 :self.rhs=97.self.lhs=98
11:17:36 2021/05/20
                       INFO 2 :self.rhs=98,self.lhs=99
Total TX time (in seconds): 147.12743759155273
Number of reTX: 24
Number of coarse TOs: 13
Throughput (Bps): 83.6009938142646
Goodput (Bps) : 67.28860477733491
11:17:37 2021/05/20
                       INFO Restoring saved iptables state
(sueny) root@njucs-VirtualBox:~/networklab/lab-6-saltfishmx# ■
```

上图下面几项是输出的结果(最后rhs=98是因为在handlenopacket函数里我先输出再增加了rhs的值)

```
11:17:31 2021/05/20 INFO notacklist looks like : [93, 95]
11:17:32 2021/05/20 INFO 1: self.rhs=97,self.lhs=93
11:17:32 2021/05/20 INFO notacklist looks like : [93, 95]
11:17:33 2021/05/20 INFO 1: self.rhs=97,self.lhs=93
11:17:33 2021/05/20 INFO notacklist looks like : [93]
```

在上图中可以看到, self.notacklist中有93和95, 而先被ack的是95, 此时lhs是不会变的

```
INFO notacklist looks like : [91, 92, 93, 95]

INFO notacklist looks like : [91, 92, 93, 95]

INFO 2 :self.rhs=95,self.lhs=92

INFO 1: self.rhs=96,self.lhs=92

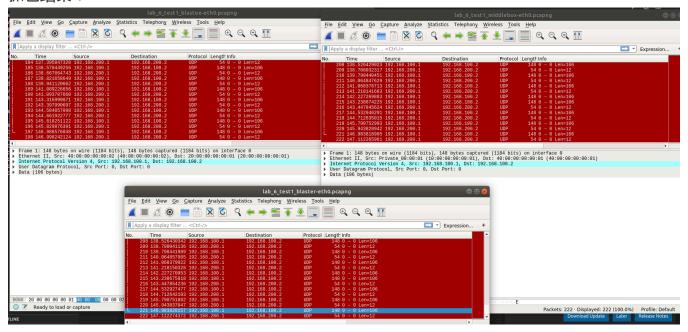
I1:17:29 2021/05/20 INFO notacklist looks like : [92, 93, 95]

INFO 2 :self.rhs=96,self.lhs=93
```

在上图中可以看到, self.notacklist中有91, 92, 93和95, 91被ack后, lhs的值改为了92, 说明目前序号为92以前的包已经全部被ack

上述的情况都符合我们的期望

抓包结果:



看起来不是很清新易懂,看log info就行了

2. 调整参数为: droprate = 0.5, senderwindow = 10, 其他不变 做到这里时因为self.notacklist中的表项增多了, 发现了前面的一个bug, 在 handle_packet中加了这样一句

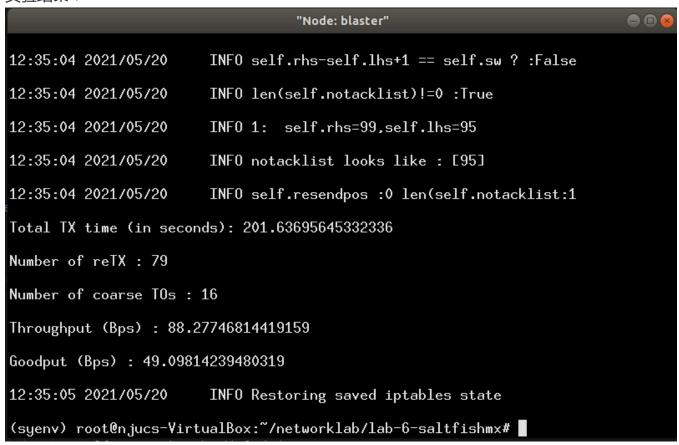
```
if self.resendpos>0:
    self.resendpos-=1
```

因为原来收到ack包没有改变resendpos的位置,导致notacklist的长度发生变化后还是按照原来的索引在发送重传包

另一个bug是重传条件的判断,改为

if len(self.notacklist)!=0 and (int(self.rhs -self.lhs +1) == int(self.sw) or self.rhs == int(self. 原来对rhs = num-1的边界情况没有考虑仔细

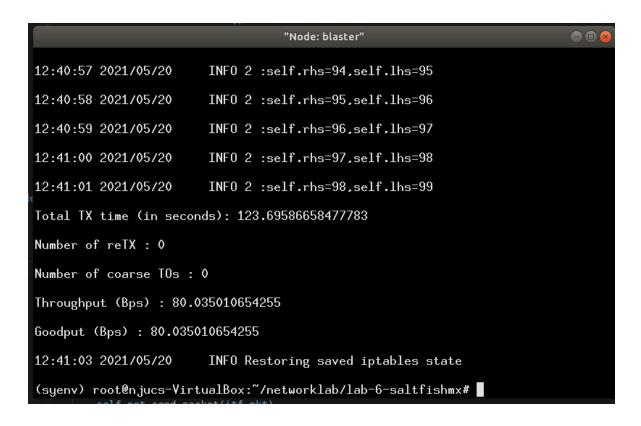
实验结果:



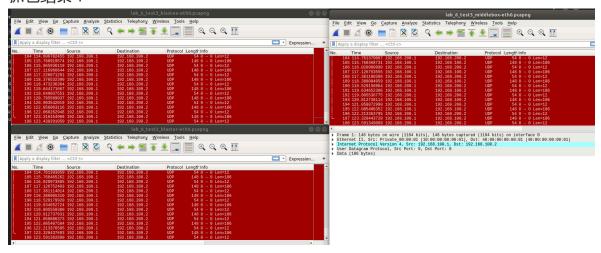
可以看到,这次由于丢包率的上升,corase timeout的次数虽变化不大,但是重传包的次数远远增加,而且用的时间也增加了。

goodput占throughput的比例也下降了

 调整参数为droprate = 0, 其他不变 实验结果:



可以看到由于没有丢包,重传次数为0,而且goodput和throughput相等抓包结果:



可以看到由于没有丢包,三个窗口观察到的包的数量都是一样的,因为没有发生重传。

综合上面的多个实验,可以看出经过一些bug的修改,实验成功

总结

感觉这次实验理思路的过程比较艰难,一开始没看懂 packet.get_header(RawPacketContents) 取的是哪部分,想的比较复杂

这次实验debug和测试的过程比较有意思,因为不是按照测试用例编程,一开始做完droprate=0.19以为没有问题了,结果改成droprate=0.5又出了问题,这种找问题再解决的过程还是挺好的。

完