生成树机制实验

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1 实验内容

实现生成树机制中对收到的的 config 消息的处理算法。

2 实验流程

实验原理为生成树协议。所要实现的只有一个 $stp_handle_config_packet$ 函数,参数为结点指针 stp,端口指针 p,收到的 config 消息指针 config。函数目的为将某端口收到的 config 信息与端口内储存的 config 信息进行比较,然后更新节点状态并转发新的 config 消息。以下为该函数的步骤。

1. 收到 config 消息后,将其与本端口 config 消息进行优先级比较。这里引入 *pri* 参数,为 1 时表示收到的 config 消息的优先级高,为 0 时表示该网段中本节点优先级高。

2. 如果收到的 config 优先级更高,说明该网段通过对方端口连接到根节点开销更小,首先要将本端口的 config 消息替换为收到的 config 消息,本端口为非指定端口。

```
if (pri == 1) {
    // Config received has higher priority.

// Update Config for this port.

p->designated_root = ntohll(config->root_id);

p->designated_switch = ntohll(config->switch_id);
```

```
p->designated_port = ntohs (config->port_id);
p->designated_cost = ntohl (config->root_path_cost);
```

3. 然后更新节点状态。首先要遍历所有端口,找到根端口。若没有根端口,则该节点为根节点;否则,选择通过找到的根端口连接到根节点。根端口要满足:该端口是非指定端口,且优先级要高于所有剩余非指定端口;判断优先级的过程中基本复用了上面写过的判断过程。

```
// Update Config for this node.
1
       // To find a root_port.
2
       int root = 0;
3
       int has\_root = 1;
4
       for (int i = 0; i < stp \rightarrow ports; i++) {
5
           if (!stp\_port\_is\_designated(\&(stp->ports[i]))) {
6
                 root = i;
7
                break;
8
           }
9
           // There is no root port.
10
           if (i = stp - stp - nports - 1) has root = 0;
11
12
       for (int i = root + 1; i < stp->nports; i++) {
13
           if (stp_port_is_designated(&(stp->ports[i]))) continue;
14
           int pri = 1;
15
           if (stp->ports[i].designated_root > \
16
               stp->ports[root].designated root)
                                                       pri = 0;
17
           else if (stp->ports[i].designated_root < \
18
               stp->ports[root].designated_root)
                                                       pri = 1;
19
           else if (stp->ports[i].designated_cost > \
20
               stp->ports[root].designated_cost)
                                                       pri = 0;
21
           else if (stp->ports[i].designated_cost < \
22
               stp->ports[root].designated_cost)
                                                       pri = 1;
23
           else if (stp->ports[i].designated_switch > \
24
                stp->ports[root].designated_switch) pri = 0;
25
           else if (stp->ports[i].designated_switch < \
26
               stp->ports[root].designated_switch) pri = 1;
27
           else if (stp->ports[i].designated_port > \
28
               stp->ports[root].designated_port)
                                                       pri = 0;
29
           if (pri) root = i;
30
       }
31
       if (!has_root) {
32
```

```
// This is root node.
33
            stp->root_port = NULL;
34
            stp->designated_root = stp->switch_id;
35
            stp->root_path_cost = 0;
36
       } else {
37
            stp \rightarrow root\_port = \&(stp \rightarrow ports[root]);
38
            stp->designated_root = stp->root_port->designated_root;
39
            stp->root_path_cost = stp->root_port->designated_cost + \
40
                 stp->root_port->path_cost;
41
42
```

4. 然后更新各端口的 config。如果一个端口是非指定端口,且网段通过本节点到根节点的 开销比通过对端节点小,那么该端口变成指定端口。然后对于所有指定端口,更新其认为的根节 点和路径开销。

```
for (int i = 0; i < stp->nports; i++) {
1
           if (stp port is designated(&(stp->ports[i]))) {
2
               stp->ports[i].designated_root = stp->designated_root;
3
               stp->ports[i].designated cost = stp->root path cost;
4
           } else if (stp->root_path_cost < stp->ports[i].designated_cost) {
5
               stp->ports[i].designated_switch = stp->switch_id;
6
               stp->ports[i].designated_port = stp->ports[i].port_id;
7
               stp->ports[i].designated_root = stp->designated_root;
8
               stp->ports[i].designated cost = stp->root path cost;
9
           }
10
11
```

5. 如果节点由根节点变为非根节点,则停止 hello 计时器。代码实现为若该节点为非根节点,则停止 hello 计时器,可避免储存原节点信息。然后将更新后的 config 从每个指定端口转发出去。

```
if (!stp_is_root_switch(stp))
stp_stop_timer(&(stp->hello_timer));

for (int i = 0; i < stp->nports; i++)

if (stp_port_is_designated(&(stp->ports[i])))
stp_port_send_config(&(stp->ports[i]));

}
```

6. 若收到的 config 消息优先级比本端口低,则该端口为指定端口,发送 config 消息。

```
else stp_port_send_config(p);
```

3 实验结果及分析 4

3 实验结果及分析

```
sjy@sjy-PC:/media/sjy/新加卷/国科大/网络实验/06-stp$ ./dump_output.sh 4
NODE b1 dumps:
INFO: this switch is root.
INFO: port id: 01, role: DESIGNATED.
       designated ->root: 0101, ->switch: 0101, ->port: 01, ->cost: 0.
INFO: port id: 02, role: DESIGNATED.
INFO:
       designated ->root: 0101, ->switch: 0101, ->port: 02, ->cost: 0.
NODE b2 dumps:
INFO: non-root switch, designated root: 0101, root path cost: 1.
INFO: port id: 01, role: ROOT.
INFO: designated ->root: 0101, ->switch: 0101, ->port: 01, ->cost: 0.
INFO: port id: 02, role: DESIGNATED.
       designated ->root: 0101, ->switch: 0201, ->port: 02, ->cost: 1.
INFO:
NODE b3 dumps:
INFO: non-root switch, designated root: 0101, root path cost: 1.
INFO: port id: 01, role: ROOT.
      designated ->root: 0101, ->switch: 0101, ->port: 02, ->cost: 0.
INFO: port id: 02, role: DESIGNATED.
       designated ->root: 0101, ->switch: 0301, ->port: 02, ->cost: 1.
NODE b4 dumps:
INFO: non-root switch, designated root: 0101, root path cost: 2.
INFO: port id: 01, role: ROOT.
      designated ->root: 0101, ->switch: 0201, ->port: 02, ->cost: 1.
INFO: port id: 02, role: ALTERNATE.
INFO:
       designated ->root: 0101, ->switch: 0301, ->port: 02, ->cost: 1.
```

上图是采用代码包中 4 个节点的拓扑所得的结果。

```
sjy@sjy-PC:/media/sjy/新加卷/国科大/网络实验/06-stp$ sudo pkill -SIGTERM st p sjy@sjy-PC:/media/sjy/新加卷/国科大/网络实验/06-stp$ ./dump_output.sh 6 >re s.txt sjy@sjy-PC:/media/sjy/新加卷/国科大/网络实验/06-stp$ sudo pkill -SIGTERM st p sjy@sjy-PC:/media/sjy/新加卷/国科大/网络实验/06-stp$ ./dump_output.sh 6 >re s_ref.txt sjy@sjy-PC:/media/sjy/新加卷/国科大/网络实验/06-stp$ diff res.txt res_ref.t xt sjy@sjy-PC:/media/sjy/新加卷/国科大/网络实验/06-stp$ ■
```

上图是采用自己所写的 6 个节点的拓扑所得的结果,具体拓扑可见所附压缩包中文件 $six_node_topo.py$ 。由于结果太长,判断是否正确也比较麻烦,故分别用所写代码生成的可执行 文件和老师所给的 $stp_reference$ 可执行文件来生成,最后判断两个结果是否相同。