Lab4 实验报告

一、 实验目的

- 1.进一步加强在 linux 下进行网络编程的能力, 熟练掌握收发包的功能。
- 2.学会静态路由编程,加深对于二层、三层数据传输的理解。
- 3.高度模拟路由器的各类表项,更好地理解路由的本质。

二、 数据结构说明

1、以太头

```
9 struct Ether_head //以太头
10 {
11 unsigned char dest_mac[6]; //目的MAC地址
12 unsigned char src_mac[6]; //源MAC地址
13 unsigned short frame_type; //类型
14 };
```

2、IP头

3、ICMP 头

```
26 struct icmpheader //ICMP头
27 {
28     unsigned char icmp_type; //类型
29     unsigned char icmp_code; //代码
30     unsigned short int icmp_cksum; //校验和
31     unsigned short int icmp_id; //标识符
32     unsigned short int icmp_seq; //序号
33 };
```

4、路由表、ARP 缓存表、设备信息表

```
//the information of the static routing table

struct route_item{

unsigned char destination[4];

unsigned char gateway[4];

int if_index;

route_info[MAX_ROUTE_INFO];

//the information of the " my arp cache"

struct arp_table_item{

unsigned char ip_addr[4];

unsigned char mac_addr[6];

arp_table[MAX_ARP_SIZE];

// the storage of the device , got information from configuration file : if.info

struct device_item{

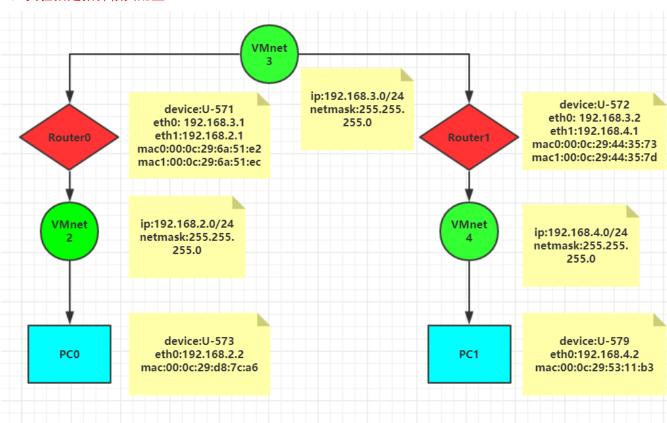
unsigned char local_ip_addr[4];

unsigned char local_mac_addr[6];

}device[MAX_DEVICE];
```

三、 实验思路

1、实验搭建拓扑极其配置:



2、运行结果(截图为 wireshark 抓包): ICMP(Request 包): PC0(eth0) → Router0(eth1) ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_d8:7c:a6 (00:0c:29:d8:7c:a6), Dst: Vmware_6a:51:ec (00:0c:29:6a:51:ec) ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2), Dst: 192.168.4.2 (192.168.4.2) Router0(eth0) → Router1(eth0) ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_6a:51:e2 (00:0c:29:6a:51:e2), Dst: Vmware_44:35:73 (00:0c:29:44:35:73) ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2), Dst: 192.168.4.2 (192.168.4.2) Router1(eth1) → PC1(eth0) ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_44:35:7d (00:0c:29:44:35:7d), Dst: Vmware_53:11:b3 (00:0c:29:53:11:b3) ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2), Dst: 192.168.4.2 (192.168.4.2) ICMP (Reply 包): PC1(eth0) → Router1(eth1) ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_53:11:b3 (00:0c:29:53:11:b3), Dst: Vmware_44:35:7d (00:0c:29:44:35:7d)

- Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_44:35:73 (00:0c:29:44:35:73), Dst: Vmware_6a:51:e2 (00:0c:29:6a:51:e2)
- ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.4.2 (192.168.4.2), Dst: 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.4.2 (192.168.4.2), Dst: 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2)

Router0(eth1) \rightarrow PC0(eth0)

Router1(eth0) \rightarrow Router0(eth0)

- ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_6a:51:ec (00:0c:29:6a:51:ec), Dst: Vmware_d8:7c:a6 (00:0c:29:d8:7c:a6)
- ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.4.2 (192.168.4.2), Dst: 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2)

3、核心代码分析

由于每个文件的基本功能相似,这里选取了 Router0 的代码进行分析。 接收包:

```
int recvpack; //定义的套接写
char recvgram[BUFFER_MAX]; //接收缓存区
recvpack = socket(AF_PACKET, SOCK_DGRAM, htons(ETH_P_IP));
struct sockaddr_ll addr;
socklen_t addr_len = sizeof(addr);
while(1)
   int recv = recvfrom(recvpack, recvgram, BUFFER_MAX, 0, (struct sockaddr *) &addr_len);
    if(recv < 64)</pre>
       printf ("Fail to recv!!! %x\n", errno); //检测错误并且输出错误号
   char *pt = recvgram;
   struct ipheader *iphead = (struct ipheader *)pt;
    if(strncmp(iphead->dest_ip, device[0].local_ip_addr, 4) == 0 || strncmp(iphead->dest_ip, device[1].local_ip_addr, 4) == 0)
       printf ("Succeed to recv!!!\n");
       int i;
       for(i = 0; i < MAX_ROUTE_INFO; i++)</pre>
           if(strncmp(iphead->dest_ip, route_info[i].destination, 3) == 0) //查看路由表对比目的地址
               printf ("Succeed to recv!!!\n");
               int forward_index = route_info[i].if_index; //得到转发的端口信息
               int j;
               for(j = 0; j < MAX_ARP_SIZE; j++)</pre>
                   if(strncmp(arp_table[j].ip_addr, route_info[i].gateway, 4) == 0) //查看ARP缓存表根据下一条网关找到下一条的MAC地址
                       unsigned char dest_mac_addr[6];
                       memcpy(dest_mac_addr, arp_table[j].mac_addr, 6);
```

发送包:

```
int sendpack; //发送套接字
char sendgram[BUFFER_MAX]; //发送的缓存
int datalen;
int packsize; //包的总大小
sendpack = socket(AF_PACKET, SOCK_DGRAM, htons(ETH_P_IP));
struct sockaddr_ll dest_addr =
    .sll_family = AF_PACKET,
    .sll_protocol = htons(ETH_P_IP),
    .sll_halen = ETH_ALEN,
    .sll_ifindex = forward_index,
};
memcpy(&dest_addr.sll_addr, &dest_mac_addr, ETH_ALEN);
datalen = 64;
packsize = sizeof(struct ipheader) + sizeof(struct icmpheader) + datalen;
memset(sendgram, 0, BUFFER_MAX);
memcpy(sendgram, recvgram, packsize);
if (sendto(sendpack, sendgram, packsize, 0, (struct sockaddr *)&dest_addr, sizeof(dest_addr)) < 0) //sendto函数发包
   printf ("Fail to send!!! %x\n", errno);
    printf ("Succeed to send!!!\n");
```

4、参考资料

主要参考了实验 PPT 中提供的各种与获取虚拟机信息和收发包有关的函数。

四、 实验的创新点

这次实验其实并没有什么创新点,从代码层面来讲的话,一开始写得相当地凌乱,因为第一要务是使程序能够跑起来,在完全实现实验要求后,对于代码进行了很大程度的封装,使得代码看起来精简和清晰了许多。然后还有一个创新的想法(虽然没有实现,但是很实用),就是在实际的路由器中,它的表项包含的东西一定是非常非常多的,因此可以再查找表项上搞点事情,比如哈希查找等等可以大幅提升程序效率。