# Selected Topics on Software Defined Networking EECE.7290

Instructor: Prof. Yan Luo

Lab 3: Programming Data Plane Using P4 Hand in Date: 27/03/17

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#### a. Purpose

The main purpose this lab is to learn about development of data plane applications using a domain specific language called P4. We need to run a simple router applications written in P4 language. And observe the working of those behavioral models.

#### b. Lab Procedure

Initially we need to clone P4 repositories on VM as shown below.

Make a new directory in the home folder

```
mkdir p4lang
```

#### Clone following repositories in the that folder

```
cd p4lang
git clone https://github.com/p4lang/behavioral-model.git bmv2
git clone https://github.com/p4lang/p4c-bm.git p4c-bmv2
git clone https://github.com/p4lang/p4factory.git
```

Now we need to install the dependencies for p4factory and execute the behavioral model version 1 as shown below.

# Go to p4factory in p4lang floder

```
cd p4factory
```

#### Update the submodule

```
git submodule update --init -recursive
```

#### To install Ubuntu dependencies

```
./install deps.sh
```

## creating veth interfaces that the simulator can connect to

```
sudo tools/veth_setup.sh
```

#### Use autoconf tools to generate makefiles

- ./autogen.sh
- ./configure

#### To use one of the targets: Simple router

```
cd targets/simple_router
make bm
```

#### To run this behavioral model

```
./run demo.bash
```

#### To install table entries

```
./run add demo entries.bash
```

Now we see the screenshots of the behavioral model before and after adding table entries. The ping is reachable after adding table entries because there is no table generation mechanism exits. I mean no central controller exits.

```
Terminal
 File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
                                                                                                                                  W Untitled
11 packets transmitted, 11 received, 0% packet loss, time 10005ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.581/0.946/1.450/0.292 ms
mininet> exit
 *** Stopping 1 switches
sl ..
*** Stopping 2 hosts
h1 h2
 *** Stopping 0 controllers
ubuntu@sdnhubvm:~/p4lang/p4factory/targets/simple_router[08:07] (master)$ ./run_demo.bash
 *** Creating network
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller

*** Starting 1 switches

$1 Starting P4 switch $1

/home/ubuntu/p4lang/p4factory/targets/simple_router/behavioral-model --name $1 --dpid 0000000000000000 -i $1-ethl -i $1-ethl

*** Starting P4 switch $1
switch has been started
h1
default interface: eth0 10.0.0.10
                                                       00:04:00:00:00:00
 *****
default interface: eth0 10.0.1.10
                                                       00:04:00:00:00:01
Ready !
*** Starting CLI:
mininet> h1 ping h2
```

From above fig., we can see that h1 ping h2 is not reachable

```
ubuntu@sdnhubvm:~/p4lang/p4factory/targets/simple_router[22:11] (master)$ ./run_add_demo_entries.bash
Inserted entry with handle 0
Inserted entry with handle 1
Inserted entry with handle 0
Inserted entry with handle 1
Inserted entry with handle 1
Inserted entry with handle 1
Inserted entry with handle 0
Inserted entry with handle 0
Inserted entry with handle 1
ubuntu@sdnhubvm:~/p4lang/p4factory/targets/simple_router[08:09] (master)$
```

In above fig., we installed the table entries

```
mininet> h1 ping h2
PING 10.0.1.10 (10.0.1.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp seq=39 ttl=63 time=2.68 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=40 ttl=63 time=1.16 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=41 ttl=63 time=1.31 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=42 ttl=63 time=2.38 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp seq=43 ttl=63 time=1.77 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp seq=44 ttl=63 time=0.834 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp seq=45 ttl=63 time=0.631 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp seq=46 ttl=63 time=1.40 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=47 ttl=63 time=0.544 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp seq=48 ttl=63 time=0.575 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp seq=49 ttl=63 time=1.17 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=50 ttl=63 time=1.24 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp seq=51 ttl=63 time=0.844 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp seq=52 ttl=63 time=1.09 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=53 ttl=63 time=1.20 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=54 ttl=63 time=1.32 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=55 ttl=63 time=1.44 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=56 ttl=63 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=57 ttl=63 time=1.40 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp seq=58 ttl=63 time=2.07 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp seq=59 ttl=63 time=1.08 ms
--- 10.0.1.10 ping statistics ---
59 packets transmitted, 21 received, 64% packet loss, time 58162ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.544/1.296/2.681/0.542 ms
mininet>
```

In above fig., we can see h1 ping h2 reachable after installing table entries

Now let us setup and run behavioral model version 2

```
To check the requirements and install
```

```
cd $HOME/p4lang/p4c-bmv2
sudo pip install -r requirements.txt
sudo pip install scapy thrift networkx
```

#### To build the code

```
cd $HOME/p4lang/bmv2
./autogen.sh
./configure
Make
```

#### To run the application

cd \$HOME/p4lang/bmv2/mininet

```
sudo python 1sw_demo.py --behavioral-exe
../targets/simple_router/simple_router - json
../targets/simple_router/simple_router.json
```

### To install table entries - Using the CLI to populate tables

```
cd $HOME/p4lang/bmv2/targets/simple_router
./runtime CLI < commands.txt</pre>
```

Now we see the screenshots of the behavioral model before and after adding table entries. The ping is reachable after adding table entries because there is no table generation mechanism exits. I mean no central controller exits.

```
ubuntu@sdnhubvm:~/p4lang/bmv2/mininet[17:38] (master)$ sudo python 1sw_demo.py
-behavioral-exe ../targets/simple_router/simple_router
usage: lsw_demo.py [-h] --behavioral-exe BEHAVIORAL_EXE
[--thrift-port THRIFT_PORT] [--num-hosts NUM_HOSTS]
[--mode {l2,l3}] --json JSON [--pcap-dump PCAP_DUMP]
lsw_demo.py: error: argument --json is required
ubuntu@sdnhubvm:~/p4lang/bmv2/mininet[17:38] (master)$ sudo python lsw_demo.py -
-behavioral-exe ../targets/simple_router/simple_router --json ../targets/simple_
router/simple_router.json
 *** Creating network
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
 *** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller
*** Starting 1 switches
s1 Starting P4 switch s1.
../targets/simple_router/simple_router -i 1@sl-eth1 -i 2@sl-eth2 --thrift-port 9
090 --nanolog ipc:///tmp/bm-0-log.ipc --device-id 0 ../targets/simple router/sim
ple_router.json
P4 switch s1 has been started.
default interface: eth0 10.0.0.10
                                                 00:04:00:00:00:00
default interface: eth0 10.0.1.10
                                                 00:04:00:00:00:01
Ready !
*** Starting CLI:
mininet> h1 ping h2
```

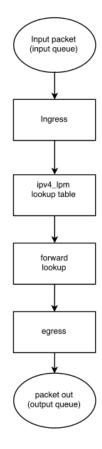
In above fig., we can see h1 ping h2 is unreachable before populating table entries

```
ubuntu@sdnhubvm:~/p4lang/bmv2/targets/simple_router[17:43] (master)$ ./runtime_C
LI < commands.txt
Obtaining JSON from switch...
Control utility for runtime P4 table manipulation RuntimeCmd: Setting default action of send_frame
action:
                         drop
runtime data:
RuntimeCmd: Setting default action of forward
action:
                         _drop
runtime data:
RuntimeCmd: Setting default action of ipv4 lpm
action:
                        _drop
runtime data:
RuntimeCmd: Adding entry to exact match table send_frame match key: EXACT-00:01
match key:
action:
                        rewrite mac
                        00:aa:bb:00:00:00
runtime data:
Entry has been added with handle 0
RuntimeCmd: Adding entry to exact match table send_frame
match key: EXACT-00:02
match key:
                        rewrite mac
action:
runtime data:
                        00:aa:bb:00:00:01
Entry has been added with handle 1
RuntimeCmd: Adding entry to exact match table forward match key: EXACT-0a:00:00:0a
match key:
                        set_dmac
action:
 runtime data:
                        00:04:00:00:00:00
Entry has been added with handle 0
```

```
File
       Edit
             View
                     Terminal Tabs
                                       Help
h2
default interface: eth0 10.0.1.10
                                              00:04:00:00:00:01
Ready !
 *** Starting CLI:
mininet> h1 ping h2
PING 10.0.1.10 (10.0.1.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=3.57 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=2.66 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=2.84 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=2.90 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=2.46 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=6 ttl=63 time=14.4 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=7 ttl=63 time=2.54 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=8 ttl=63 time=2.62 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=9 ttl=63 time=2.54 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=10 ttl=63 time=2.56 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=11 ttl=63 time=2.33 ms
 --- 10.0.1.10 ping statistics ---
11 packets transmitted, 11 received, 0% packet loss, time 10019ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.332/3.773/14.447/3.390 ms
mininet>
```

In above fig., we can see that h1 ping h2 is reachable.

#### c. Software



We can see the flowchart above. The mechanism for parsing the packets and lookup tables for the both behavioral models remains the same. But version 2 divides the switch logic and auto-generated PD API into different process.

#### d. <u>Trouble shooting:</u>

We observe the packets received when the h1 ping h2 happens. It is clearly shown in the lab procedure section. We can also use xterm to cross check the packets received.

#### e. Results:

Here we are trying to answer the questions posted in the handout.

In the bmv1 case, explain why the ping command did not go through until the command is executed in terminal 2?

The ping is reachable after adding table entries because there is no table generation mechanism exits. I mean no central controller exits.

Explain the difference between behavior model v1 and v2?

The main difference is version 2 divides the switch logic and auto-generated PD API into different process. Whereas in version 1 they are combined.

We can the screen shots in the lab procedure section

#### f. Appendix:

#### Version 1

```
#include "includes/headers.p4"
#include "includes/parser.p4"
action _drop() {
    drop();
}
header type routing metadata t {
    fields {
        nhop ipv4 : 32;
    }
}
metadata routing metadata t routing metadata;
action set_nhop(nhop_ipv4, port) {
    modify field(routing metadata.nhop ipv4, nhop ipv4);
    modify field(standard metadata.egress spec, port);
    add_to_field(ipv4.ttl, -1);
}
table ipv4 lpm {
    reads {
        ipv4.dstAddr : lpm;
    actions {
       set nhop;
        _drop;
    size: 1024;
}
action set dmac(dmac) {
    modify field(ethernet.dstAddr, dmac);
table forward {
    reads {
        routing metadata.nhop ipv4 : exact;
    actions {
       set dmac;
        _drop;
    size: 512;
}
action rewrite mac(smac) {
    modify field(ethernet.srcAddr, smac);
}
table send frame {
```

```
reads {
       standard metadata.egress port: exact;
   actions {
       rewrite mac;
       _drop;
   size: 256;
}
control ingress {
   apply(ipv4 lpm);
   apply(forward);
}
control egress {
   apply(send frame);
/*-----*/
header_type ethernet_t {
   fields {
       dstAddr : 48;
       srcAddr : 48;
       etherType : 16;
}
header_type ipv4 t {
   fields {
       version : 4;
       ihl : 4;
       diffserv: 8;
       totalLen : 16;
       identification: 16;
       flags : 3;
       fragOffset : 13;
       ttl : 8;
       protocol : 8;
       hdrChecksum : 16;
       srcAddr : 32;
       dstAddr: 32;
   }
/*-----*/
parser start {
   return parse ethernet;
#define ETHERTYPE IPV4 0x0800
header ethernet t ethernet;
parser parse ethernet {
   extract(ethernet);
```

```
return select(latest.etherType) {
        ETHERTYPE IPV4 : parse ipv4;
        default: ingress;
    }
}
header ipv4 t ipv4;
field list ipv4 checksum list {
        ipv4.version;
        ipv4.ihl;
        ipv4.diffserv;
        ipv4.totalLen;
        ipv4.identification;
        ipv4.flags;
        ipv4.fragOffset;
        ipv4.ttl;
        ipv4.protocol;
        ipv4.srcAddr;
        ipv4.dstAddr;
}
field_list_calculation ipv4_checksum {
    input {
        ipv4_checksum_list;
    algorithm : csum16;
    output width: 16;
}
calculated field ipv4.hdrChecksum {
    verify ipv4 checksum;
    update ipv4_checksum;
}
parser parse ipv4 {
    extract(ipv4);
    return ingress;
}
Version 2
header_type ethernet_t {
    fields {
        dstAddr : 48;
        srcAddr : 48;
        etherType : 16;
    }
}
header type ipv4 t {
    fields {
        version : 4;
        ihl : 4;
        diffserv: 8;
```

```
totalLen : 16;
        identification: 16;
        flags : 3;
        fragOffset : 13;
        ttl : 8;
        protocol: 8;
        hdrChecksum : 16;
        srcAddr : 32;
        dstAddr: 32;
    }
}
parser start {
    return parse ethernet;
#define ETHERTYPE IPV4 0x0800
header ethernet t ethernet;
parser parse ethernet {
    extract(ethernet);
    return select(latest.etherType) {
        ETHERTYPE IPV4 : parse ipv4;
        default: ingress;
    }
}
header ipv4 t ipv4;
field list ipv4 checksum list {
        ipv4.version;
        ipv4.ihl;
        ipv4.diffserv;
        ipv4.totalLen;
        ipv4.identification;
        ipv4.flags;
        ipv4.fragOffset;
        ipv4.ttl;
        ipv4.protocol;
        ipv4.srcAddr;
        ipv4.dstAddr;
}
field list calculation ipv4 checksum {
    input {
        ipv4 checksum list;
    algorithm : csum16;
    output width: 16;
}
calculated field ipv4.hdrChecksum {
    verify ipv4 checksum;
    update ipv4_checksum;
```

```
}
parser parse ipv4 {
    extract(ipv4);
    return ingress;
}
action drop() {
    drop();
header type routing metadata t {
    fields {
        nhop_ipv4 : 32;
    }
}
metadata routing_metadata_t routing_metadata;
action set nhop(nhop ipv4, port) {
    modify_field(routing metadata.nhop_ipv4, nhop_ipv4);
    modify_field(standard_metadata.egress_spec, port);
    add to field(ipv4.ttl, -1);
table ipv4_lpm {
    reads {
        ipv4.dstAddr : lpm;
    actions {
        set nhop;
        _drop;
    size: 1024;
}
action set_dmac(dmac) {
    modify field(ethernet.dstAddr, dmac);
table forward {
    reads {
        routing metadata.nhop ipv4 : exact;
    actions {
        set dmac;
        _drop;
    size: 512;
}
action rewrite mac(smac) {
    modify_field(ethernet.srcAddr, smac);
}
```

```
table send_frame {
    reads {
        standard_metadata.egress_port: exact;
    actions {
       rewrite_mac;
       _drop;
    size: 256;
}
control ingress {
    if(valid(ipv4) and ipv4.ttl > 0) {
       apply(ipv4_lpm);
        apply(forward);
    }
}
control egress {
  apply(send_frame);
```