

Mininet(1): SDN-based Switch and Hub

Week 6

■ Getting started

- SDN (Software Defined Networking)
- OpenFlow
- Mininet and Pox controller
- Hub and L2 Switch

■ Experiment

- Experiment 1: Adding Flow in Flow Table
- Experiment 2: SDN-based Hub
- Experiment 3: SDN-based L2 Switch

■ Result Report

■ Pre Report

Getting started

Getting Started

■ SDN (Software Defined Networking)

– 네트워크 장비 내의 제어부 (Control Plane)와 전송부 (Data Plane)의 분리

- 제어부 = 네트워크 장비의 ‘뇌’, 전송부 = 네트워크 장비의 ‘손발’

– Ex) 라우터

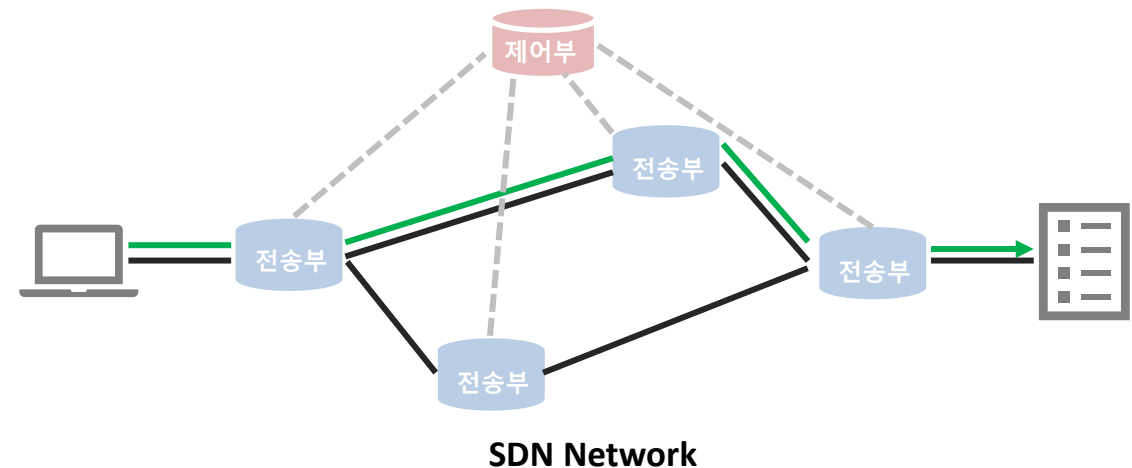
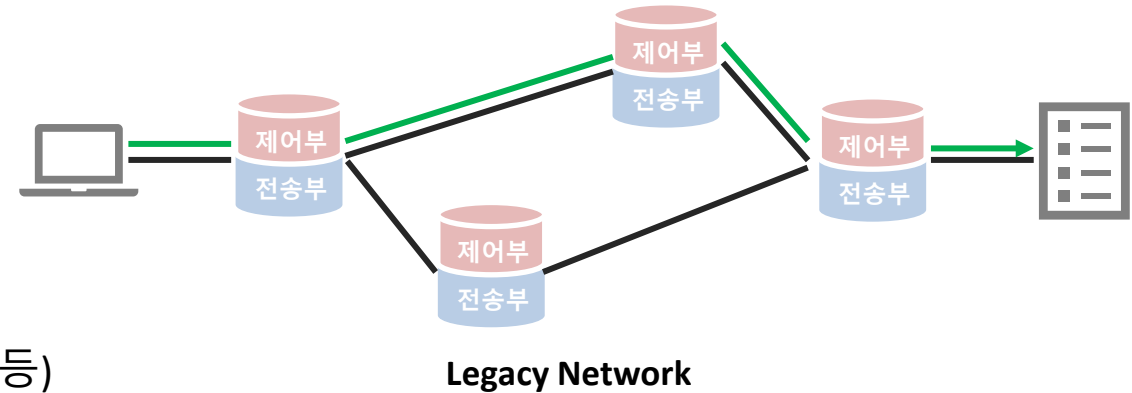
- » 제어부: Routing 기능을 담당
- » 전송부: Forwarding 기능을 담당

– SDN 장점

- 네트워크 장비 비용 절감
- 네트워크 장비 관리 용이 (Ex: 업데이트, 기능 추가/변경 등)
- Application Aware Routing에 용이

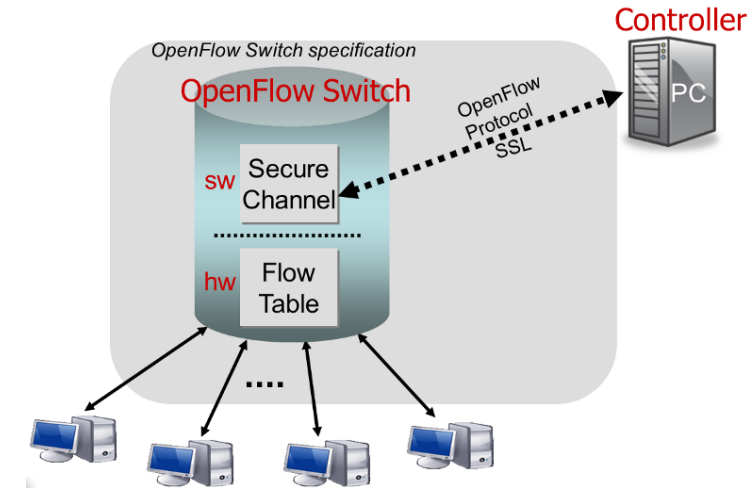
– SDN 구성

- SDN 컨트롤러 (Control plane)
- SDN 전송 장비 (Data plane)
- SDN 컨트롤러와 SDN 전송 장비 사이의 표준 통신 규격



■ OpenFlow

- 가장 널리 쓰이는 SDN 컨트롤러와 SDN 전송 장비 사이의 표준 통신 규격
 - SDN 컨트롤러 → OpenFlow Controller (Controller)
 - SDN 전송장비 → OpenFlow Switch
- OpenFlow Switch
 - Secure Channel
 - Controller와 OpenFlow Switch 사이 OpenFlow를 통한 통신을 위한 통로
 - Flow Table
 - OpenFlow Switch가 패킷을 어떻게 처리해야 하는지에 대한 정보가 들어있는 테이블
 - Flow Table 구성
 - » Rule: 어떻게 패킷을 처리할지를 정의하는 영역
 - » Action: Rule에 의해서 정의된 패킷을 어떻게 처리할지를 정의하는 영역
 - » Stats: 해당 Flow Table에 얼마나 많은 패킷이 매칭되었는지를 보여주는 영역
- Controller는 Secure Channel을 통해 OpenFlow Switch에게 Flow Table을 어떻게 채워야 한다고 알려준다.



■ Mininet and Pox Controller

– Mininet

- 가상으로 OpenFlow Network을 구성할 수 있게 해주는 Tool
 - Python 기반
 - 다운로드 후 `sudo mn` 명령어를 이용하여 실행
 - 사용이 끝나면 `exit`을 입력하여 종료 후 `sudo mn -c`로 초기화
- Topology
 - Controller, Switch, Host로 구성
 - 간단한 Python 코드 작성을 통해 자유로운 토폴로지 생성/수정 가능

– Pox Controller

- Python 기반의 OpenFlow Controller
- 사용하기 쉬워 교육용으로 자주 사용됨
- Mininet 설치 시 패키지로 Pox Controller도 같이 설치 가능

Getting Started

■ Hub and L2 Switch

– Hub

- 들어오는 모든 Frame을 Flooding 하는 장비
 - Flooding
 - » 수신되는 포트를 제외한 나머지 모든 포트에 Frame을 단순히 복사 전송하는 방식
- 어떠한 forwarding 정보도 저장되지 않는다.

– L2 Switch

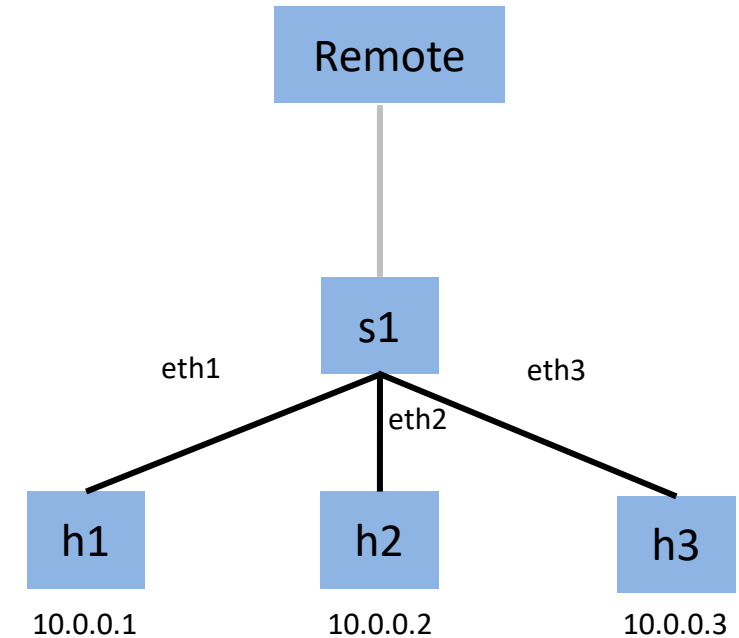
- Frame이 들어왔을 때 그 Frame의 Destination MAC address를 보고 그 목적지로 Frame을 forwarding 해주는 장비
- 주요 기능
 - Learning
 - » 들어오는 Frame의 Source MAC address를 MAC table에 저장하는 기능
 - » 저장된 Source MAC address는 추후 들어오는 Frame의 Destination MAC address 매칭에 사용된다.
 - Forwarding
 - » 들어오는 Frame의 Destination MAC address를 MAC table에서 찾고 매칭되는 포트에 해당 Frame을 전달하는 기능
 - » Mac table에 매칭되는 Destination MAC address가 없을 경우 Flooding을 수행한다

Experiment

Experiment

■ Experiment 1: Adding Flow in Flow Table

- h1 과 h3사이 Flow 설정하기
 - Mininet 활용하여 Star topology 구성
 - 1 Switch, 3 Host
 - » `sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote`
 - Flow Table 확인해보기
 - » `dpctl dump-flows`
 - h1 과 h3 사이 Ping Test 해보기
 - » `h1 ping h3`
 - h1 과 h3 사이 통신이 가능하도록 Flow 추가하기
 - » `dpctl add-flow in_port=1,nw_dst=10.0.0.3,actions=output:3`
 - » `dpctl add-flow in_port=3,nw_dst=10.0.0.1,actions=output:1`
 - Flow Table 확인하여 추가된 경로 검토하기
 - » `dpctl dump-flows`
 - h1 과 h3 사이 Ping Test 해보기
 - » `h1 ping h3`
 - h2 과 h3 사이 Ping Test 해보기
 - » `h2 ping h3`
 - Mininet 종료
 - » `exit`
 - Mininet 초기화
 - » `sudo mn -c`



Experiment

■ Experiment 1: Adding Flow in Flow Table

- h1 과 h3사이 Flow 설정하기
 - Mininet 활용하여 Star topology 구성
 - 1 Switch, 3 Host
 - » `sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote`

```
Completed in 10.1201 seconds
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
Unable to contact the remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6653
Unable to contact the remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6633
Setting remote controller to 127.0.0.1:6653
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2 h3
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1) (h3, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2 h3
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet>
```

Experiment

■ Experiment 1: Adding Flow in Flow Table

- h1 과 h3사이 Flow 설정하기
 - Flow Table 확인해보기
 - » dpctl dump-flows
- 어떠한 Flow도 Flow Table에 추가되지 않은 것을 확인할 수 있다

```
mininet> dpctl dump-flows
*** s1 -----
mininet> █
```

- h1 과 h3 사이 Ping Test 해보기
 - » h1 ping h3
- Flow Table에 Flow가 없으니 Ping이 전달되지 않는다.

```
mininet> h1 ping h3
PING 10.0.0.3 (10.0.0.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=2 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=3 Destination Host Unreachable
^C
--- 10.0.0.3 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 0 received, +3 errors, 100% packet loss, time 5121ms
ping 4
```

Experiment

■ Experiment 1: Adding Flow in Flow Table

- h1 과 h3사이 Flow 설정하기
 - h1 과 h3 사이 통신이 가능하도록 Flow 추가하기
 - 1번 포트에 들어온 패킷 중 destination이 10.0.0.3 이면 3번포트로 보내라
 - » `dpctl add-flow in_port=1,nw_dst=10.0.0.3,actions=output:3`
 - 3번 포트에 들어온 패킷 중 destination이 10.0.0.1 이면 1번포트로 보내라
 - » `dpctl add-flow in_port=3,nw_dst=10.0.0.1,actions=output:1`

```
mininet> dpctl add-flow in_port=1,nw_dst=10.0.0.3,actions=output:3
*** s1 -----
2021-08-25T06:31:19Z|00001|ofp_match|INFO|normalization changed ofp_match, details:
2021-08-25T06:31:19Z|00002|ofp_match|INFO| pre: in_port=1,nw_dst=10.0.0.3
2021-08-25T06:31:19Z|00003|ofp_match|INFO|post: in_port=1
mininet> dpctl add-flow in_port=3,nw_dst=10.0.0.1,actions=output:1
*** s1 -----
2021-08-25T06:31:27Z|00001|ofp_match|INFO|normalization changed ofp_match, details:
2021-08-25T06:31:27Z|00002|ofp_match|INFO| pre: in_port=3,nw_dst=10.0.0.1
2021-08-25T06:31:27Z|00003|ofp_match|INFO|post: in_port=3
mininet> dpctl dump-flows
```

- Flow Table 확인하여 추가된 경로 검토하기
 - » `dpctl dump-flows`

```
*** s1 -----
cookie=0x0, duration=14.574s, table=0, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, in_port="s1-eth1" actions=output:"s1-eth3"
cookie=0x0, duration=6.303s, table=0, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, in_port="s1-eth3" actions=output:"s1-eth1"
```

Experiment

■ Experiment 1: Adding Flow in Flow Table

- h1 과 h3사이 Flow 설정하기
 - h1 과 h3 사이 Ping Test 해보기
 - Flow가 설정되어 Ping 주고받는게 가능해진다
 - » h1 ping h3

```
mininet> h1 ping h3
PING 10.0.0.3 (10.0.0.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.311 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.101 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.119 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.096 ms
```

- h2 과 h3 사이 Ping Test 해보기
 - h2와 h3 사이에는 어떠한 Flow도 없기 때문에 Ping 주고받는게 불가능하다
 - » h2 ping h3

```
mininet> h2 ping h3
PING 10.0.0.3 (10.0.0.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=2 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=3 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 Destination Host Unreachable
```


Experiment

■ Experiment 1: Adding Flow in Flow Table

– h1 과 h3사이 Flow 설정하기

- Mininet 종료

» exit

```
mininet> exit
*** Stopping 1 controllers
c0
*** Stopping 3 links
...
*** Stopping 1 switches
s1
*** Stopping 3 hosts
h1 h2 h3
*** Done
completed in 16.610 seconds
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$
```

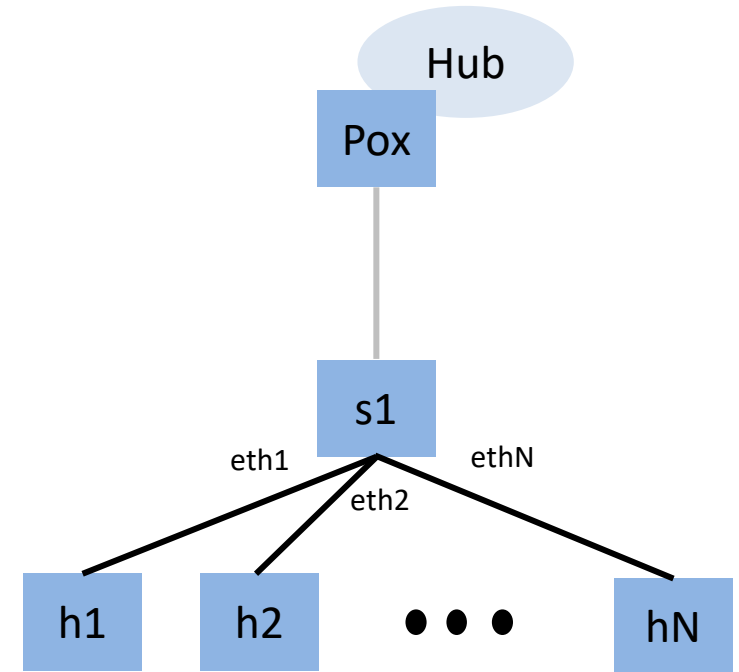
- Mininet 초기화

» sudo mn -c

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mn -c
[sudo] ubuntu의 암호:
*** Removing excess controllers/ofprotocols/ofdatapaths/pings/noxes
killall controller ofprotocol ofdatapath ping nox_corelt-nox_core ovs-openflowd
ovs-controllerovs-testcontroller udpbwtest mnexec ivs ryu-manager 2> /dev/null
killall -9 controller ofprotocol ofdatapath ping nox_corelt-nox_core ovs-openflo
wd ovs-controllerovs-testcontroller udpbwtest mnexec ivs ryu-manager 2> /dev/nul
```

■ Experiment 2: SDN-based Hub

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 Hub 구성해보기
 - Pox Controller에서 Hub.py 실행하기
 - » `./pox/pox.py forwarding.hub`
 - Mininet 활용하여 Star topology 구성
 - 1 Switch, 3 Host
 - » `sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote`
 - Flow Table을 확인하고 분석해보기
 - » `dpctl dump-flows`
 - h1 과 h3 사이 Ping 2개 보내기
 - » `h1 ping -c2 h3`
 - 이때 xterm과 tcpdump를 사용하여 Interface Listening
 - » `xterm h1 h2 h3`
 - » `tcpdump -XX -n -i hN-eth0`
 - h2 과 h3 사이 Ping Test 해보기
 - » `h2 ping h3`
 - iperf를 활용하여 Host 수에 따른 Throughput 분석해보기
 - Host 수를 점점 늘려가면서 측정 (N=3,30,300)
 - » `iperf h1 hN`



Experiment

■ Experiment 2: SDN-based Hub

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 Hub 구성해보기
 - Pox Controller에서 Hub.py 실행하기
 - Hub.py: s1이 Hub로 동작하도록 하는 코드
 - » ./pox/pox.py forwarding.hub

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ ./pox/pox.py forwarding.hub
POX 0.3.0 (dart) / Copyright 2011-2014 James McCauley, et al.
INFO:forwarding.hub:Proactive hub running.
INFO:core:POX 0.3.0 (dart) is up.
```

- Mininet 활용하여 Star topology 구성
 - 1 Switch, 3 Host
 - » sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote
[sudo] ubuntu의 암호:
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
Unable to contact the remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6653
Connecting to remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6633
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2 h3
*** Adding switches:
s1
```


Experiment

■ Experiment 2: SDN-based Hub

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 Hub 구성해보기
 - Flow Table을 확인하고 분석해보기
 - » `dpctl dump-flows`

```
mininet> dpctl dump-flows
*** s1 -----
  cookie=0x0, duration=32.035s, table=0, n_packets=23, n_bytes=1898, actions=FLOOD
mininet> 
```

Experiment

■ Experiment 2: SDN-based Hub

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 Hub 구성해보기
 - h1 과 h3 사이 Ping 2개 보내기
 - » h1 ping -c2 h3
 - 이때 xterm과 tcpdump를 사용하여 Interface Listening
 - » xterm h1 h2 h3
 - » tcpdump -XX -n -i hN-eth0

```
mininet> h1 ping -c2 h3
PING 10.0.0.3 (10.0.0.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.324 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.106 ms
```

```
mininet> xterm h1 h2 h3
```

"Node: h1"	"Node: h2"	"Node: h3"
<pre>137 packets received by filter 0 packets dropped by kernel root@yip:/home/yip# tcpdump -XX -n -i h1-eth0 tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode listening on h1-eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes 16:57:09.522596 IP 10.0.0.1 > 10.0.0.3: ICMP echo request, id 42976, seq 1, length 64 0x0000: 0000 0000 0003 0000 0000 0001 0800 4500E. 0x0010: 0054 03dd 4000 4001 22c9 0a00 0001 0a00 .T..@..". 0x0020: 0003 0800 0b65 a7e0 0001 558c d560 0000e....U.. 0x0030: 0000 53f9 0700 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 ..S..... 0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425!"#%& 0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345 0x0060: 3637 67</pre>	<pre>136 packets received by filter 0 packets dropped by kernel root@yip:/home/yip# tcpdump -XX -n -i h2-eth0 tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode listening on h2-eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes 16:57:09.522853 IP 10.0.0.1 > 10.0.0.3: ICMP echo request, id 42976, seq 1, length 64 0x0000: 0000 0000 0003 0000 0000 0001 0800 4500E. 0x0010: 0054 03dd 4000 4001 22c9 0a00 0001 0a00 .T..@..". 0x0020: 0003 0800 0b65 a7e0 0001 558c d560 0000e....U.. 0x0030: 0000 53f9 0700 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 ..S..... 0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425!"#%& 0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345 0x0060: 3637 67</pre>	<pre>135 packets received by filter 0 packets dropped by kernel root@yip:/home/yip# tcpdump -XX -n -i h3-eth0 tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode listening on h3-eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes 16:57:09.522887 IP 10.0.0.3 > 10.0.0.1: ICMP echo reply, id 42976, seq 1, length 64 0x0000: 0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0003 0800 4500E. 0x0010: 0054 d536 0000 4001 916f 0a00 0003 0a00 .T..@..". 0x0020: 0001 0000 1365 a7e0 0001 558c d560 0000e....U.. 0x0030: 0000 53f9 0700 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 ..S..... 0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425!"#%& 0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345 0x0060: 3637 67</pre>

Experiment

■ Experiment 2: SDN-based Hub

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 Hub 구성해보기
 - h2 과 h3 사이 Ping Test 해보기
 - » h2 ping h3

```
mininet> h2 ping h3
PING 10.0.0.3 (10.0.0.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.358 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.156 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.155 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.101 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.101 ms
```

Experiment

■ Experiment 2: SDN-based Hub

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 Hub 구성해보기
 - iperf를 활용하여 Host 수에 따른 Throughput 분석해보기
 - Host 수를 점점 늘려가면서 측정 (N=3,30,300)
 - » iperf h1 hN

N=3

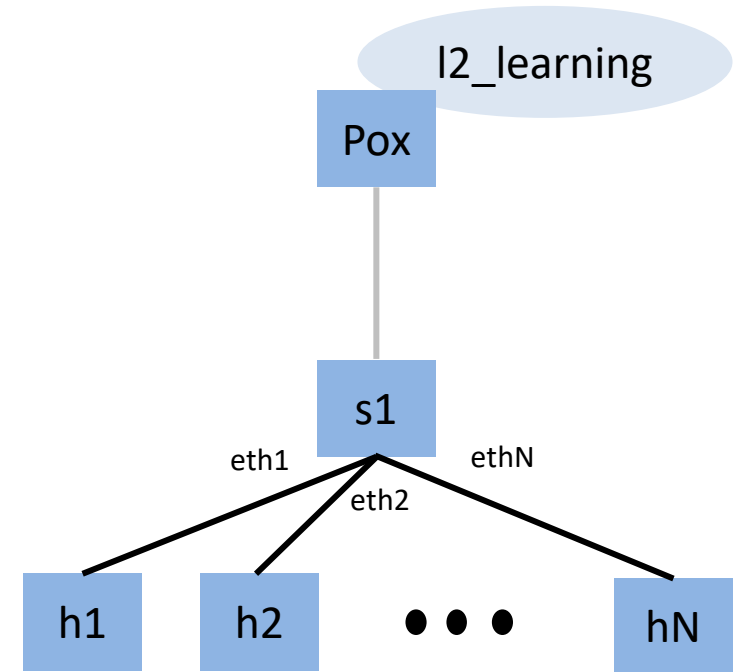
```
mininet> iperf h1 h3
*** Iperf: testing TCP bandwidth between h1 and h3
*** Results: ['34.7 Gbits/sec', '34.7 Gbits/sec']
mininet> 
```

N=30

```
mininet> iperf h1 h3
*** Iperf: testing TCP bandwidth between h1 and h3
*** Results: ['16.7 Gbits/sec', '16.7 Gbits/sec']
mininet> 
```

■ Experiment 3: SDN-based L2 Switch

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 L2 Switch 구성해보기
 - Pox Controller에서 l2_learning.py 실행하기
 - `./pox/pox.py forwarding.l2_learning`
 - Mininet 활용하여 Star topology 구성
 - 1 Switch, 3 Host
 - » `sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote`
 - Flow Table 확인해보기
 - » `dpctl dump-flows`
 - h1 과 h3 사이 Ping 2개 보내기
 - » `h1 ping -c2 h3`
 - 이때 xterm과 tcpdump를 사용하여 Interface Listening
 - » `xterm h1 h2 h3`
 - » `tcpdump -XX -n -i hN-eth0`
 - Flow Table 확인하고 분석해보기
 - » `dpctl dump-flows`
 - iperf를 활용하여 Host 수에 따른 Throughput 분석해보기
 - Host 수를 점점 늘려가면서 측정 (`--topo single,N`) ($N=3,30,300$)
 - » `iperf h1 hN`



■ Experiment 3: SDN-based L2 Switch

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 L2 Switch 구성해보기
 - Pox Controller에서 l2_learning.py 실행하기
 - ./pox/pox.py forwarding.l2_learning

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ ./pox/pox.py forwarding.l2_learning
POX 0.3.0 (dart) / Copyright 2011-2014 James McCauley, et al.
INFO:core:POX 0.3.0 (dart) is up.
```

Experiment

■ Experiment 3: SDN-based L2 Switch

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 L2 Switch 구성해보기
 - Mininet 활용하여 Star topology 구성
 - 1 Switch, 3 Host
 - » `sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote`

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
Unable to contact the remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6653
Connecting to remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6633
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2 h3
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1) (h3, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2 h3
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet> 
```


■ Experiment 3: SDN-based L2 Switch

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 L2 Switch 구성해보기
 - Flow Table 확인해보기
 - » dpctl dump-flows

```
mininet> dpctl dump-flows
*** s1 -----
mininet> █
```


■ Experiment 3: SDN-based L2 Switch

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 L2 Switch 구성해보기
 - h1 과 h3 사이 Ping 2개 보내기
 - » h1 ping -c2 h3
- 이때 xterm과 tcpdump를 사용하여 Interface Listening
 - » xterm h1 h2 h3
 - » tcpdump -XX -n -i hN-eth0

```
mininet> h1 ping -c2 h3
PING 10.0.0.3 (10.0.0.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=57.8 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.703 ms
```

```
mininet> xterm h1 h2 h3
```

```
"Node: h1"
root@yip:/home/yip# tcpdump -XX -n -i h1-eth0
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on h1-eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
17:39:52.981062 IP 10.0.0.1 > 10.0.0.3: ICMP echo request, id 43920, seq 1, length 64
0x0000: 0000 0000 0003 0000 0000 0001 0800 4500 .....E.
0x0010: 0054 f54f 4000 4001 3156 0a00 0001 0a00 .T.00.0.1V.....
0x0020: 0003 0800 25ac ab90 0001 5896 d560 0000 ....%.X..
0x0030: 0000 2bf8 0e00 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 ..+.....
0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425 .....!""$%
0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345
0x0060: 3637 67
17:39:52.985885 IP 10.0.0.3 > 10.0.0.1: ICMP echo reply, id 43920, seq 1, length 64
0x0000: 0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0003 0800 4500 .....E.
0x0010: 0054 c827 0000 4001 9e7e 0a00 0003 0a00 .T..@.0^.....
0x0020: 0001 0000 2dac ab90 0001 5896 d560 0000 ....%.X..
0x0030: 0000 2bf8 0e00 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 ..+.....
0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425 .....!""$%
0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345
0x0060: 3637 67
17:39:53.983248 IP 10.0.0.1 > 10.0.0.3: ICMP echo request, id 43920, seq 2, length 64
0x0000: 0000 0000 0003 0000 0000 0001 0800 4500 .....E.
0x0010: 0054 f647 4000 4001 305e 0a00 0001 0a00 .T.G0.0.0^.....
0x0020: 0003 0800 9fa2 ab90 0002 5996 d560 0000 ....Y..
0x0030: 0000 b000 0f00 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 .....Y..
0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425 .....!""$%
0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345
0x0060: 3637 67
17:39:53.986809 IP 10.0.0.3 > 10.0.0.1: ICMP echo reply, id 43920, seq 2, length 64
0x0000: 0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0003 0800 4500 .....E.
0x0010: 0054 c8f7 0000 4001 9dae 0a00 0003 0a00 .T...@.....
0x0020: 0001 0000 a7a2 ab90 0002 5996 d560 0000 ....Y..
0x0030: 0000 b000 0f00 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 .....Y..
0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425 .....!""$%
0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345
0x0060: 3637 67
```

```
"Node: h2"
listening on h2-eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
^C
0 packets captured
0 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
root@yip:/home/yip# tcpdump -XX -n -i h2-eth0
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on h2-eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
17:39:52.982953 IP 10.0.0.1 > 10.0.0.3: ICMP echo request, id 43920, seq 1, length 64
0x0000: 0000 0000 0003 0000 0000 0001 0800 4500 .....E.
0x0010: 0054 f54f 4000 4001 3156 0a00 0001 0a00 .T.00.0.1V.....
0x0020: 0003 0800 25ac ab90 0001 5896 d560 0000 ....%.X..
0x0030: 0000 2bf8 0e00 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 ..+.....
0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425 .....!""$%
0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345
0x0060: 3637 67
```

```
"Node: h3"
0 packets dropped by kernel
root@yip:/home/yip# tcpdump -XX -n -i h3-eth0
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on h3-eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
17:39:52.982955 IP 10.0.0.1 > 10.0.0.3: ICMP echo request, id 43920, seq 1, length 64
0x0000: 0000 0000 0003 0000 0000 0001 0800 4500 .....E.
0x0010: 0054 f54f 4000 4001 3156 0a00 0001 0a00 .T.00.0.1V.....
0x0020: 0003 0800 25ac ab90 0001 5896 d560 0000 ....%.X..
0x0030: 0000 2bf8 0e00 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 ..+.....
0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425 .....!""$%
0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345
0x0060: 3637 67
17:39:52.983027 IP 10.0.0.3 > 10.0.0.1: ICMP echo reply, id 43920, seq 1, length 64
0x0000: 0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0003 0800 4500 .....E.
0x0010: 0054 c827 0000 4001 9e7e 0a00 0003 0a00 .T..@.0^.....
0x0020: 0001 0000 2dac ab90 0001 5896 d560 0000 ....%.X..
0x0030: 0000 2bf8 0e00 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 ..+.....
0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425 .....!""$%
0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345
0x0060: 3637 67
17:39:53.985338 IP 10.0.0.1 > 10.0.0.3: ICMP echo request, id 43920, seq 2, length 64
0x0000: 0000 0000 0003 0000 0000 0001 0800 4500 .....E.
0x0010: 0054 f647 4000 4001 305e 0a00 0001 0a00 .T.G0.0.0^.....
0x0020: 0003 0800 9fa2 ab90 0002 5996 d560 0000 ....Y..
0x0030: 0000 b000 0f00 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 .....Y..
0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425 .....!""$%
0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345
0x0060: 3637 67
17:39:53.986681 IP 10.0.0.3 > 10.0.0.1: ICMP echo reply, id 43920, seq 2, length 64
0x0000: 0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0003 0800 4500 .....E.
0x0010: 0054 c8f7 0000 4001 9dae 0a00 0003 0a00 .T...@.....
0x0020: 0001 0000 a7a2 ab90 0002 5996 d560 0000 ....Y..
0x0030: 0000 b000 0f00 0000 0000 1011 1213 1415 .....Y..
0x0040: 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f 2021 2223 2425 .....!""$%
0x0050: 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f 3031 3233 3435 &'()*+,-./012345
0x0060: 3637 67
```

■ Experiment 3: SDN-based L2 Switch

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 L2 Switch 구성해보기
 - Flow Table 확인하고 분석해보기
 - » dpctl dump-flows

```
mininet> dpctl dump-flows
*** s1 -----
0 cookie=0x0, duration=2.188s, table=0, n_packets=2, n_bytes=196, idle_timeout=10, h
ard_timeout=30, priority=65535,icmp,in_port="s1-eth1",vlan_tci=0x0000,dl_src=00:00:
00:00:00:01,dl_dst=00:00:00:00:00:03,nw_src=10.0.0.1,nw_dst=10.0.0.3,nw_tos=0,icmp_
type=8,icmp_code=0 actions=output:"s1-eth3"
1 cookie=0x0, duration=2.185s, table=0, n_packets=2, n_bytes=196, idle_timeout=10, h
ard_timeout=30, priority=65535,icmp,in_port="s1-eth3",vlan_tci=0x0000,dl_src=00:00:
00:00:00:03,dl_dst=00:00:00:00:00:01,nw_src=10.0.0.3,nw_dst=10.0.0.1,nw_tos=0,icmp_
type=0,icmp_code=0 actions=output:"s1-eth1"
mininet> □
```

■ Experiment 3: SDN-based L2 Switch

- Pox Controller를 사용하여 L2 Switch 구성해보기
 - Iperf를 활용하여 Host 수에 따른 Throughput 분석해보기
 - Host 수를 점점 늘려가면서 측정 (--topo single,N) (N=3,30,300)
 - » iperf h1 hN

N=3

```
mininet> iperf h1 h3
*** Iperf: testing TCP bandwidth between h1 and h3
*** Results: ['34.3 Gbits/sec', '34.5 Gbits/sec']
mininet>
```

N=30

```
mininet> iperf h1 h3
*** Iperf: testing TCP bandwidth between h1 and h3
*** Results: ['34.2 Gbits/sec', '34.3 Gbits/sec']
mininet>
```

Result Report

■ Experiment 1

- Flow 추가 전의 Flow Table과 Ping Test 결과($H1 \rightarrow H3$) 캡처하여 첨부
- Flow 추가 후의 Flow Table과 Ping Test 결과($H1 \rightarrow H3$, $H2 \rightarrow H3$) 캡처하여 첨부

■ Experiment 2

- Flow Table 캡처하여 첨부
- Ping Test 결과($H1 \rightarrow H3$, $H2 \rightarrow H3$)결과 캡처하여 첨부
- Interface Listening 결과($H1 \rightarrow H3$) 캡처하여 첨부
- iperf 결과 (Host 수에 따른 Throughput 측정 결과) 캡처하여 첨부

■ Experiment 3

- Ping Test 결과($H1 \rightarrow H3$)와 캡처하여 첨부
- Flow Table 캡처하여 첨부
- Interface Listening 결과($H1 \rightarrow H3$) 캡처하여 첨부
- iperf 결과 (Host 수에 따른 Throughput 측정 결과) 캡처하여 첨부

Pre Report

- **Switching Loop에 대해 조사해오기**
 - Switching Loop 개념
 - Switching Loop에 의한 현상
- **STP에 대해 조사해오기**
 - STP 개념
 - STP 동작
- **Static Routing에 대해 조사해오기**
 - Static Routing 개념
 - Static Routing의 장단점
- **Dynamic Routing에 대해 조사해오기**
 - Dynamic Routing 개념
 - Dynamic Routing의 장단점
- **Application-aware Routing에 대해 조사해오기**
 - Application-aware Routing 개념