

软件定义网络实验课

—— Software Defined Networking

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・ 环境部署

- ▶ 虚拟机环境:
 - ✓ Virtual Box https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads
 - ✓ ubuntu 16.0.4 LTS http://www.ubuntu.org.cn/download/desktop

➤ 工具:mininet + Ryu



- ・ 环境部署 Mininet安装
- ▶ 刚装好的虚拟机,需要安装git, python, vim 等 sudo apt-get install git
- ➤ 通过apt安装工具包安装mininet sudo apt-get install -y mininet
- ▶ 通过源码安装minient

```
git clone git://github.com/mininet/mininet

cd mininet

git tag

git checkout -b 2.2.2

sudo util/install.sh -a
```

util/install.sh -a

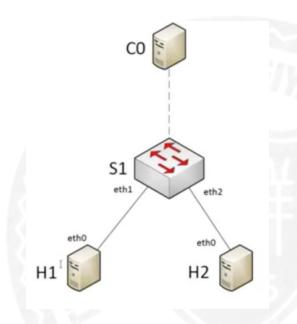
- -a 全部安裝
- -nfv 安裝 mininet, Openflow 和 Open vSwitch
- -s mydir 選擇之後想儲存的目錄,而並非主目錄



・ 环境部署 - Mininet安装

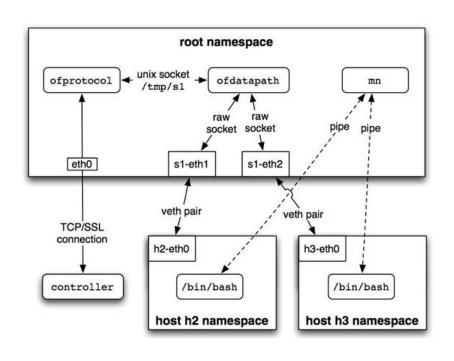
➤ Mininet安装成功

```
xiaobo@xiaobo-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mn
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 1 switches
*** Starting CLI:
mininet>
```





- ・ 环境部署 Mininet安装
- ➤ Mininet的原理



- ✓ 基于Linux Container (LXC)
- ✓ 通过 namespace 的隔离,使得创建出来的每个 controller,switch 都在一个单独的namespace中,每个 namespace中都可以模拟出网卡,并通过创建 veth pair 来连接不同的namespace,使不同的namespace之间相互通信。
- ✓ 就像每个都在一个单独的虚拟机中一般,从而便可实现大规模网络的模拟。



- ・ 环境部署 Mininet安装
- Mininet**的原理**

mn

topo.py

```
xiaobo@VirtualBox: ~/mininet/mininet
# pylint: disable=arguments-differ

class SingleSwitchTopo( Topo ):
    "Single switch connected to k hosts."

def build( self, k=2, **_opts ):
    "k: number of hosts"
    self.k = k
    switch = self.addSwitch( 's1' )
    for h in irange( 1, k ):
        host = self.addHost( 'h%s' % h )
        self.addLink( host, switch )
```

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工具及环境部署

- ・ 环境部署 Mininet安装
- Mininet**的命令**

```
maiaobo@VirtualBox: ~/mininet/mininet
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet> help
Documented commands (type help <topic>):
_____
      gterm iperfudp nodes
EOF
                                                       switch
                                   pingpair
                                                ру
dpctl help link
                      noecho
                                  pingpairfull quit
                                                       time
dump intfs links
                      pingall
                                   ports
                                                sh
                      pingallfull px
exit iperf net
                                                source xterm
You may also send a command to a node using:
 <node> command {args}
For example:
 mininet> h1 ifconfig
The interpreter automatically substitutes IP addresses
for node names when a node is the first arg, so commands
like
 mininet> h2 ping h3
should work.
Some character-oriented interactive commands require
noecho:
 mininet> noecho h2 vi foo.py
However, starting up an xterm/gterm is generally better:
 mininet> xterm h2
mininet>
```

工具及环境部署

- ・ 环境部署 Mininet安装
- ➤ Mininet**的命令** dump

```
mininet> dump
<Host h1: h1-eth0:10.0.0.1 pid=31733>
<Host h2: h2-eth0:10.0.0.2 pid=31736>
<OVSSwitch s1: lo:127.0.0.1,s1-eth1:None,s1-eth2:None pid=31742>
<Controller c0: 127.0.0.1:6653 pid=31726>
mininet>
```

- ✔ 查看所有节点相关信息
- ✓ 节点类别、名字、IP信息、pid

工具及环境部署

- ・ 环境部署 Mininet安装
- ➤ Mininet的命令 nodes

```
mininet> nodes
available nodes are:
c0 h1 h2 s1
mininet>
```

✔ 只想知道有哪些节点

➤ Mininet**的命令** - net

```
mininet> net
h1 h1-eth0:s1-eth1
h2 h2-eth0:s1-eth2
s1 lo: s1-eth1:h1-eth0 s1-eth2:h2-eth0
c0
mininet>
```

✔ 网络连接

工具及环境部署

- ・ 环境部署 Mininet安装
- ➤ Mininet的命令 节点执行命令

```
mininet> h1 ifconfig
         Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 16:f6:cd:e4:35:29
h1-eth0
          inet addr:10.0.0.1 Bcast:10.255.255.255 Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::14f6:cdff:fee4:3529/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:32 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:3629 (3.6 KB) TX bytes:648 (648.0 B)
         Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
         inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:65536 Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
         RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)
mininet>
```

- ✔ 查看所有节点相关信息
- √ 节点类别、名字、IP信息、pid

- ・ 环境部署 Mininet安装
- Mininet的命令 ping, pingall

```
mininet> h1 ping -c 4 h2
PING 10.0.0.2 (10.0.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.95 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.244 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.048 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.054 ms

--- 10.0.0.2 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 2999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.048/0.825/2.955/1.232 ms
mininet>
```

- ✓ 连通性测试
- ✓ h1能否和h2通信

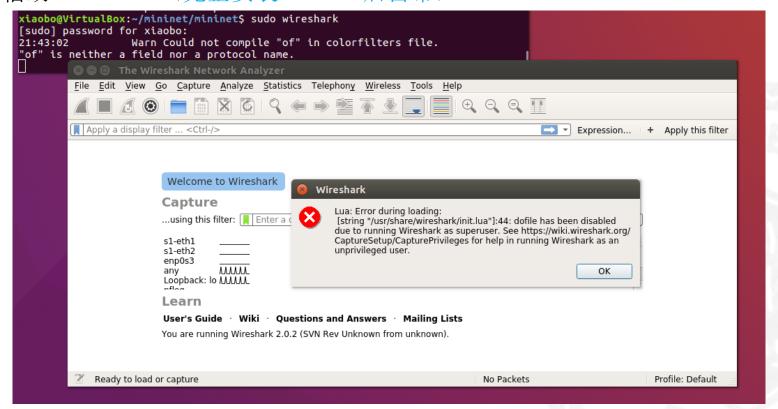
```
mininet> pingall

*** Ping: testing ping reachability
h1 -> h2
h2 -> h1

*** Results: 0% dropped (2/2 received)
mininet>
```

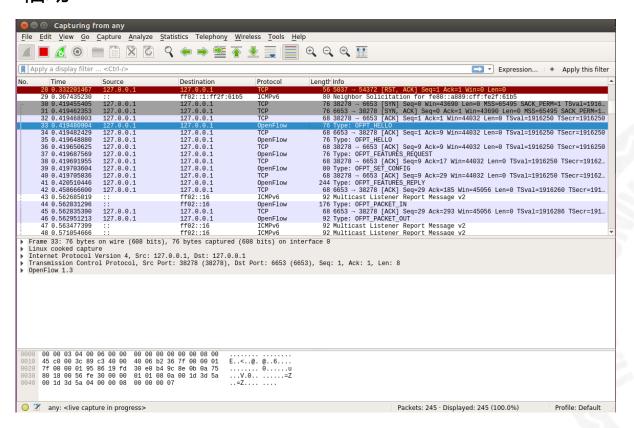


- ・ 环境部署 OpenFlow协议分析
- ➤ 借助Wireshark (完整安装mininet后自带)



工具及环境部署

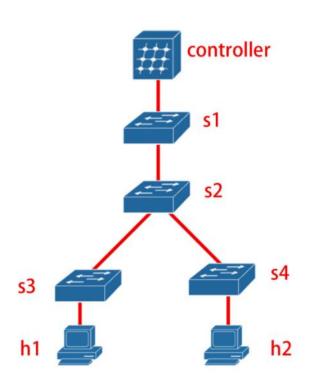
- ・ 环境部署 OpenFlow协议分析
- ➤ 借助Wireshark



另开一个终端, 输入 sudo mn 打开 mininet



- ・ 环境部署 Mininet安装
- > 建立自己的网络拓扑结构



- ✓ 不使用mininet自带的topo, 如何建立自己的网络拓扑 结构?
- ✓ 通过python脚本来随心所 欲的创建!

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- ・ 环境部署 Mininet安装
- > 建立自己的网络拓扑结构

首先因为我们只是写拓扑结构,该脚本并不是为了直接在命令行中运行,所以开头便可不添加 #!/usr/bin/env python

注意代码缩进

```
🔞 🛑 📵 xiaobo@VirtualBox: ~
from mininet.topo import Topo
class Testtopo(Topo):
        def __init__(self):
                Topo. init (self)
                S1=self.addSwitch('s1')
                S2=self.addSwitch('s2')
                S3=self.addSwitch('s3')
                S4=self.addSwitch('s4')
                H1=self.addHost('h1')
                H2=self.addHost('h2')
                self.addLink(S1,S2)
                self.addLink(S2,S3)
                self.addLink(S2,S4)
                self.addLink(S3,H1)
                self.addLink(S4,H2)
topos={
        'firsttopo':(lambda: Testtopo())
```

```
xiaobo@VirtualBox:~$ sudo mn --custom=my topo.py --topo firsttopo
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1 s2 s3 s4
*** Adding links:
(s1, s2) (s2, s3) (s2, s4) (s3, h1) (s4, h2)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller
*** Starting 4 switches
s1 s2 s3 s4 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet>
```

- ・ 环境部署 Ryu的安装
- ➤ 需要的python套件: python-eventlet python-routes python-webob python-paramiko python-pip

sudo apt-get install python-eventlet

▶ 通过pip安装Ryu

sudo pip install ryu

▶ 通过源码安装minient

git clone git://github.com/osrg/ryu.git cd ryu sudo pip install -r tools/pip-requires sudo python setup.py install

- ・ 环境部署 Ryu的安装
- > 安装成功

```
xiaobo@VirtualBox:~$ ryu-manager
lzma module is not available
Registered VCS backend: git
Registered VCS backend: hg
Registered VCS backend: svn
Registered VCS backend: bzr
loading app ryu.controller.ofp_handler
instantiating app ryu.controller.ofp_handler
```

Terminal 1

- ・ 环境部署 Ryu和mininet的连接
- 1. 外部启动ryu, 通过指定ip地址来连接

```
xiaobo@VirtualBox:~$ sudo mn --controller=remote,ip=127.0.0.1
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
Connecting to remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6653
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 1 switches
*** Starting CLI:
mininet>
```

```
😰 🗬 💷 xiaobo@VirtualBox: ~
xiaobo@VirtualBox:~$ sudo ovs-vsctl show
[sudo] password for xiaobo:
ac46f5db-c383-46d0-be5c-028e51c380e1
   Bridge "s1"
       Controller "ptcp:6654"
       Controller "tcp:127.0.0.1:6653"
           is_connected: true
       rall mode: secure
        Port "s1-eth1"
            Interface "s1-eth1"
        Port "s1-eth2"
           Interface "s1-eth2"
        Port "s1"
            Interface "s1"
                type: internal
   ovs_version: "2.5.2"
xiaobo@VirtualBox:~$
```

Terminal 2

Terminal 3



- 环境部署 Ryu和mininet的连接
- 2. 直接指定ryu控制器

```
xiaobo@VirtualBox:~$ sudo mn --controller=ryu
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
warning: no Ryu modules specified; running simple switch only
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet> dump
<Host h1: h1-eth0:10.0.0.1 pid=3832>
<Host h2: h2-eth0:10.0.0.2 pid=3835>
<nvsswitch s1 · lo · 127 A A 1 s1-eth1:None,s1-eth2:None pid=3841>
<Ryu c0: 127.0.0.1:6653 pid=3825>
mininet>
```

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・ 环境部署 - Ryu和mininet的连接

3. 在xterm中连接控制器

X参数可以再启动时同时开启 每个节点的xterm

```
xiaobo@VirtualBox:~$ sudo mn --controller=remote -x
*** 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
*** Adding switches:
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Running terms on :0
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet>
                                 Switch: s1" (root)
 🛭 🖨 📵 "host: h2"
root@VirtualBov∙~# ∏
                                      😰 🖃 📵 "controller: c0" (root)
     😂 🖨 🕕 "host: h1"
                                     root@VirtualBox:~# ryu-manager
                                     lzma module is not available
    root@VirtualBox:~# [
                                     Registered VCS backend: git
                                     Registered VCS backend: hg
                                     Registered VCS backend: svn
                                     Registered VCS backend: bzr
                                     loading app ryu.controller.ofp_handler
                                     instantiating app ryu, controller, ofp_handler of OFPHandler
```

工具及环境部署

- ・ 环境部署 Ryu的APP
- ➤ 在控制器上运行app

```
xiaobo@VirtualBox:~/ryu/ryu/app$ ls
                      rest router.py
                                                simple switch.py
bmpstation.pv
cbench.py
                                                simple switch.pyc
                      rest topology.py
                      rest vtep.py
conf_switch_key.py
                                                simple switch rest 13.py
example switch 13.py
                      simple monitor_13.py
                                                simple switch snort.py
gui topology
                      simple switch 12.py
                                                simple switch stp 13.py
                                                simple switch stp.py
 _init__.py
                      simple switch 13.pv
ofctl
                      simple switch 14.py
                                                simple switch websocket 13.py
ofctl rest.py
                      simple_switch_igmp_13.py
                                                wsgi.py
rest conf switch.pv
                      simple switch igmp.py
                                                ws topology.py
rest firewall.py
                      simple switch lacp 13.py
                      simple switch lacp.py
rest qos.py
xiaobo@VirtualBox:~/ryu/ryu/app$
```

控制器窗口运行app

自带app例子

运行pingall后查看S1 流表



• 环境部署 - Ryu的RESTAPI简介

- ➤ Rest API简介
 - ✓ REST即表述性状态传递(RepreSentational State Transfer),是一种针对网络应用的设计和开发方式,可以降低开发的复杂性,提高系统的可伸缩性。
 - ✓ 表述性状态转移是一组构架约束条件和原则,满足这些约束和原则的应用程序或设计就是 RESTful, REST是设计风格而不是标准,它通常基于使用HTTP, URI, XML以及HTML这些现有的 广泛流行的协议和标准。
 - ✔ REST定义了一组体系构架原则,可以根据这些原则设计以系统资源为中心的Web服务,包括使用不同语言编写的客户端如何通过HTTP处理和传输资源状态。

- 环境部署 Ryu的RESTAPI简介
- ➤ Ryu中的Rest API简介
 - ✓ ryu已经提供了一些RESTAPI的定义,在ryu/app目录下可以找到如下相关的文件:

```
ofctl_rest.py rest_topology.py rest_firewall.py rest_qos.py rest_router.py
```

✓ 打开这些文件简单浏览下可以发现他们分别提供了和OpenFlow协议,拓扑等相关的信息查询和配置,查询的结果以json格式返回给浏览器,而配置会调用相关模块的相关函数,可以简单的看下获取SDN网络中的交换机的代码。获取switches的指令为http://ip:port/stats/switches



- ・ 环境部署 Ryu的RESTAPI简介
- ▶ 启动Ryu相关组件

```
xiaobo@VirtualBox:~/ryu/ryu/app$ ryu-manager ofctl_rest.py simple_switch_13.py
lzma module is not available
Registered VCS backend: git
Registered VCS backend: hg
Registered VCS backend: svn
Registered VCS backend: bzr
loading app ofctl rest.py
loading app simple switch 13.pv
loading app ryu.controller.ofp handler
instantiating app None of DPSet
creating context dpset
creating context wsgi
instantiating app simple switch 13.py of SimpleSwitch13
instantiating app ryu.controller.ofp handler of OFPHandler
instantiating app ofctl rest.py of RestStatsApi
(7223) wsgi starting up on http://0.0.0.0:8080
```

运行Ryu之后,可以查看到wsgi启动,监听端口为8080

- ・ 环境部署 Ryu的RESTAPI简介
- ➤ 在ofct1_rest.py源码的前面部分,我们可以查看到写成注释形式的RESTAPI 的使用方法,节选如下:

```
# get the list of all switches
6 # GET /stats/switches
8 # get the desc stats of the switch
  # get flows stats of the switch
12 # GET /stats/flow/
14 # get flows stats of the switch filtered by the fields
  # POST /stats/flow/
16 #
  # get aggregate flows stats of the switch
18 # GET /stats/aggregateflow/
20 # get aggregate flows stats of the switch filtered by the fields
  # POST /stats/aggregateflow/
  # get ports stats of the switch
24 # GET /stats/port/
```

- ・ 环境部署 Ryu的RESTAPI简介
- > Mininet连接控制器

```
xiaobo@VirtualBox:~$ sudo mn --controller=remote,ip=127.0.0.1 --mac
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
Connecting to remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6653
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller
*** Starting 1 switches
*** Starting CLI:
mininet> pingall
*** Ping: testing ping reachability
h1 -> h2
h2 -> h1
*** Results: 0% dropped (2/2 received)
```

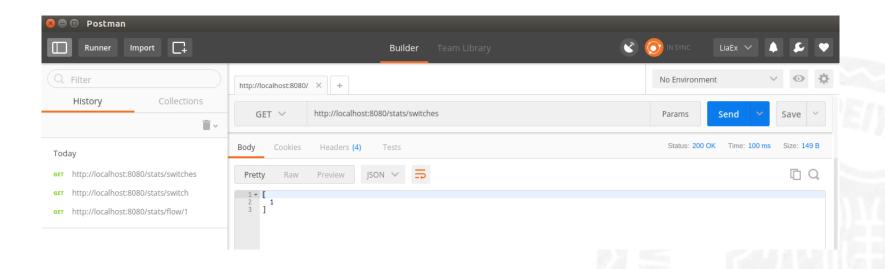
打开mininet, 运行任意拓扑, 连接控制器 RYU。并执行 pingall,检 测网络联通性。

- ・ 环境部署 使用REST API
- > 三种方式
 - ✓ 在浏览器中输入类似http://ip:port/stats/switches命令来发送GET请求,获取信息,ip为控制器的IP,ryu提供的port为8080
 - ✓ 用curl (curl是利用URL语法在命令行方式下工作的开源文件传输工具)代替浏览器, 在终端输入curl http://ip:port/stats/switches来传输内容
 - ✓ 使用Postman, 非常推荐这种方法, 原因如下:
 - 提供了Pretty和Raw两种结果展示方法,Raw和前面两种方法的返回格式一样,但是Pretty的格式的可视性和便读性远远好于Raw
 - 提供了JSON和XML两种格式展示结果
 - 下发流表同样简单,可视化比较好,只需要在body里面按照python字典的格式书写流表,然后下发即可
 - 可以显示对请求的response, 比如成功的话STATUS会显示200 OK
 - 下载网址: https://www.getpostman.com/apps

流表的灵活性是SDN网络的优势之一,利用上述方法在查看流表,验证网络功能,开发APP具有非常重要的作用。

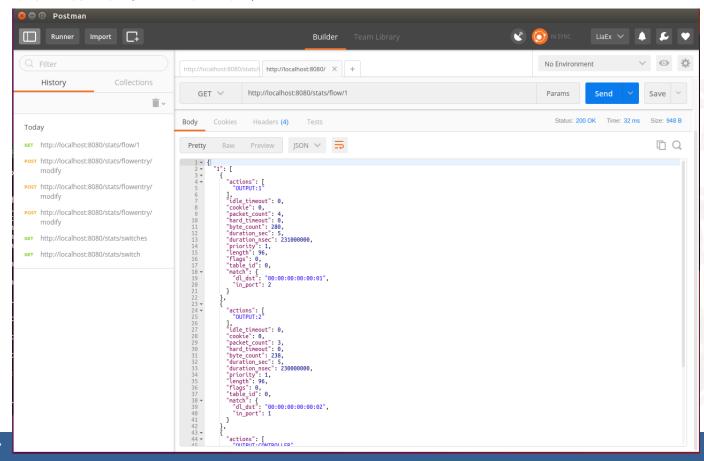


- ・ 环境部署 使用REST API
- > 查看网络中的交换机



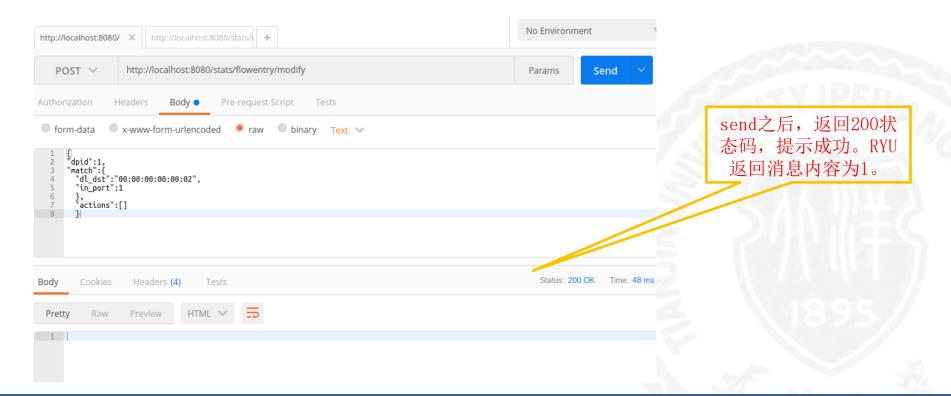


- ・ 环境部署 使用REST API
- ➤ 请求pid为1的交换机上的流表信息



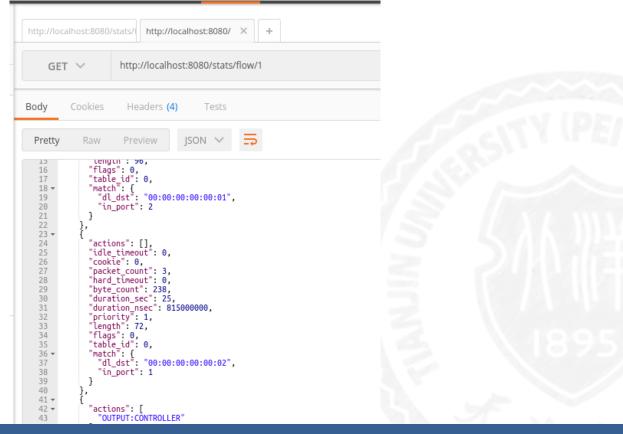


- ・ 环境部署 使用REST API
- ➤ 流表修改 -可以使用POST动作类型,下发一个flow_mod消息,对现有流表进 行操作





- ・ 环境部署 使用REST API
- > 此时重新获取交换机上的刘表,可以观察到流表修改已经成功。



- ・ 环境部署 使用REST API
- ➤ 在Mininet中重新pingall测试联通性,果然不通,修改流表结果正确。

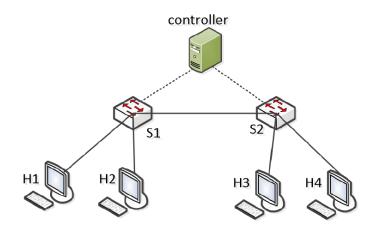
```
mininet> pingall

*** Ping: testing ping reachability
h1 -> X
h2 -> X

*** Results: 100% dropped (0/2 received)
mininet>
```

- ✓ 其他RESTAPI的示例不再赘述,可自行尝试。
- ✓ 基于Ryu的APP编程入门请参考 http://www.sdnlab.com/1785.html

> SDN编程实践



要求实现功能:

- 1. 参照上图所示拓扑部署一个基于SDN的简单网络环境,南向接口采用OpenFlow 1.3协议。(描述生成步骤,截屏相应命令,贴出生成topo的python代码)
- 2. H1、H2、H3、H4任意两两可互通。(给出4个节点两两互ping测试截图,每对只需ping二次即可)
- 3. 下发流表项实现H1和H2, H1和H4不能互通,并使得H1和H3可互通。(给出具体操作,查询到的流表信息和ping测试结果)
- 4. 结合捕获到的某些OpenFlow协议报文,分析其报文结构,并简要描述该类报文作用。 (一种即可,限300字)
- 5. 思考在同样网络拓扑下如何在传统网络中实现要求3,并分析与SDN实现之间的差别。 (限500字)

- ➤ SDN编程实践
 - ✔ 每人提交一份实验报告,实验过程可分小组讨论。
 - ✓ 报告截止日期: 2017.06.05
 - ✔ 报告应为PDF格式文档,报告应详细列明实验步骤,截图。报告中所有图片必须在图片下方表明题注。
 - ✓ 提交文件以"SDN实验_学号_姓名.pdf"格式命名。报告以邮件形式发至 tanklab@163.com 邮件标题和文件标题相同。

✓ 实验所需材料及课件可在百度云下载(有效期至2017.05.26) http://pan.baidu.com/s/1jHEs0my 提取密码 2cjj

- > 参考资料
- ✓ Mininet源码分析 http://hwchiu.logdown.com/posts/221370-mininet-parsing
- ✓ OpenFlow tutorial https://github.com/mininet/openflow-tutorial/wiki
- ✓ OpenFlow 1.3流表项
 http://www.brocade.com/content/html/en/configuration-guide/netiron-05900-sdnguide/GUID-B26EC8DB-D5A7-422E-94A0-94CC981595B3.html
- ✓ Ryu RESTAPI的使用 http://www.sdnlab.com/11552.html

谢谢!

Q&A