## 1.4.1 How many nodes are reachable before and after starting the controller?

## 1.4.1.a Before starting the controller

1. LINEAR

```
minine(gaininet:= 5 usdo mn --topo linear,3 --mac --controller remote --switch ovs)
[sudo] password for mininet:

*** Adding mere to the semble controller at 127.0.0.1:6633
Unable to contact the remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6633
Setting remote controller to 127.0.0.1:6633
*** Adding hosts:

*** Adding switches:

*** Adding switches:

*** Adding links:
(hi, si) (h2, s2) (h3, s3) (s2, s1) (s3, s2)

*** Starting controller

*** Starting 3 switches

*** Starting 3 switches

*** Starting 1 switches

*** Starting Controller

*** Starting 1 switches

*** Starting 5 swit
```

2. SINGLE

```
Animaticalization of the control of
```

3. Tree

## 1.4.1.b After starting the controller

1. <u>LINEAR</u> Creating network
Adding controller
necting to remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6653
Adding hosts:

2. SINGLE

3. Tree

```
**Creating network
** Adding controller
sonecting to remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6653
** Adding hosts:
1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8
** Adding switches:
1 s2 s3 s4 s5 s6 s7
```

Before setting up the switches none of the hosts can communicate with each other because the packets are dropped instantly at the switches because it is the default behavior. After starting the controller each host can reach the others and communicate with them.

## 1.4.2 Flowtables?

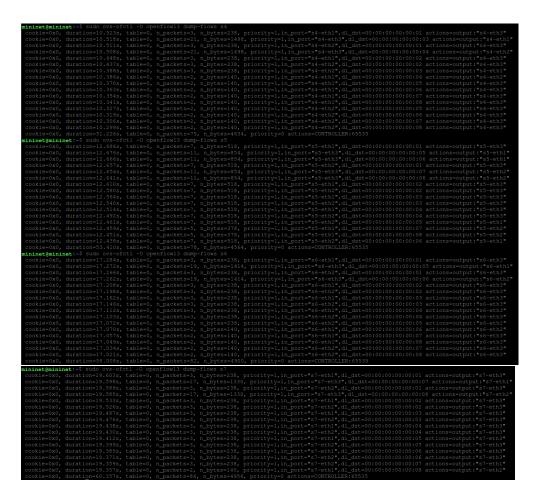
1. LINEAR

```
minineti=Nisudo ovs-ofeti - O openfovil dump-flows s1
cookie=No, duration=1_226s, table=0, _npackets=0, nbytes=0, priority=0 actions=CONTROLLER:65335
minineti=Nisudo ovs-ofeti - O openfovil dump-flows s2
cookie=No, duration=1_347s, topenfovil dump-flows s2
cookie=No, duration=1_347s, table=0, _npackets=0, _nbytes=0, priority=0 actions=CONTROLLER:65335
minineti=Nisudo ovs-ofeti - O openfovil dump-flows s3
cookie=No, duration=20.312s, table=0, _npackets=0, _nbytes=0, priority=0 actions=CONTROLLER:65335

cookie=No, duration=1_347s, table=0, _npackets=1, _nbytes=23s, priority=1,in_port=Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nisudo+Nis
```

2. SINGLE

3. Tree



In the flowtables we can see that each packet has an in\_port which tells the switch from which port the packet came from. Each of the packets also has the information on where its destination is such that the output port can be computed. So when a packet from one port with a certain destination arrives the switch can lookup in the flowtable to determine which output-port the packet is sent out from.