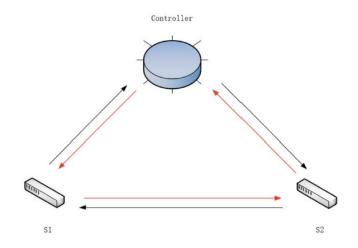
Lab3-shortest path

(一) 最小时延路径

(1) 链路时延测定原理:

控制器将带有时间戳的 LLDP 报文下发给 s1, s1 转发给 s2, s2 再上传回控制器,控制器根据收到的时间和发送时间即可计算出控制器经 s1 到 s2 再返回控制器的时延,记为 11dp_delay_s12;反之,控制器经 s2 到 s1 再返回控制器的时延,记为 11dp_delay_s21。

交换机收到控制器发来的 Echo 报文后会立即回复控制器,可以利用 Echo Request/Reply 报文分别求出控制器到 s1、s2 的往返时延,记为 echo_delay_s1 和 echo_delay_s2。



从而可以计算交换机 s1 到交换机 s2 的时延: delay = (11dp_delay_s12 + 11dp_delay_s21 - echo_delay_s1 - echo_delay_s2) / 2

(2) 对 Ryu 做如下修改:

```
# in ryu/topology/switches.py class PortData

def __init__(self, is_down, lldp_data):
    super(PortData, self).__init__()
    self.is_down = is_down
    self.lldp_data = lldp_data
    self.timestamp = None
    self.sent = 0
    self.delay = 0 # add
```

PortData 类记录交换机的端口信息, self. timestamp 为 LLDP 包在发送时被打上的时间戳,增加 self. delay 属性用于记录 lldp delay。

```
# in ryu/topology/switches.py class Switches
@set ev cls(ofp event.EventOFPPacketIn, MAIN DISPATCHER)
def lldp packet in handler(self, ev):
   # add receive timestamp
   recv timestamp = time.time()
   if not self.link discovery:
      return
   msg = ev.msg
   try:
      src dpid, src port no = LLDPPacket.lldp parse(msg.data)
   except LLDPPacket.LLDPUnknownFormat:
      # This handler can receive all the packets which can be
      # not-LLDP packet. Ignore it silently
      return
   # calc the delay of lldp packet
   for port, port data in self.ports.items():
      if src dpid == port.dpid and src port no == port.port no:
          send timestamp = port data.timestamp
          if send_timestamp:
             port data.delay = recv timestamp - send timestamp
```

11dp_packet_in_handler()函数负责处理收到的 LLDP 包,这里用收到 LLDP 报文的时间戳减去发送时的时间戳即为 11dp_delay,由于 LLDP 报文经过一跳后转给控制器,因此可将 11dp_delay 存入发送 LLDP 包对应的交换机端口。

完成上述修改后需重新编译安装 Ryu, 在安装目录下运行命令 sudo python setup.py install。

(3) 获取 11dp delay:

```
# in network_awareness.py

def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
    super(NetworkAwareness, self).__init__(*args, **kwargs)
    self.switch_info = {} # dpid: datapath
    self.link_info = {} # (s1, s2): s1.port
    self.port_link={} # s1,port:s1,s2
    self.port_info = {} # dpid: (ports linked hosts)
    self.topo_map = nx.Graph()
    self.topo_thread = hub.spawn(self._get_topology)
    # add
```

```
self.delay thread = hub.spawn(self. get delay)
   self.echo delay = {}
   self.lldp delay = {}
   self.switches = None
   self.weight = 'delay'
@set ev cls(ofp event.EventOFPPacketIn, MAIN DISPATCHER)
def packet in handle(self, ev):
   msg = ev.msg
   dpid = msg.datapath.id
      src dpid, src port no = LLDPPacket.lldp parse(msg.data)
      if self.switches is None:
          self.switches = lookup service brick('switches')
      for port in self.switches.ports.keys():
          if src dpid == port.dpid and src port no == port.port no:
             self.lldp delay[(src dpid, dpid)] =
self.switches.ports[port].delay
   except:
      return
```

上面的代码尝试解析 LLDP 包以获取源交换机 ID 及端口号,然后利用 lookup_service_brick()函数获取正在运行的 switches 的实例,查找其中是否存在源交换机,若有则以(src_dpid, dst_dpid)作为 key,在 self.lldp_delay 中存入时延。

(4) 获取 echo delay:

```
# in network_awareness.py
@set_ev_cls(ofp_event.EventOFPEchoReply, MAIN_DISPATCHER)

def echo_reply_handler(self, ev):
    try:
        echo_delay = time.time() - eval(ev.msg.data)
        self.echo_delay[ev.msg.datapath.id] = echo_delay
    except:
        return
```

控制器在收到 Echo Reply 后,用接收时间戳减去发送时间戳(存储在 echo 包中)获取控制器到交换机的往返时延,并以交换机 ID 作为 key, 在 self. echo_delay 中存入时延。

(5) 发送 Echo Request 及链路时延的计算:

```
# in network_awareness.py
def _get_delay(self):
```

```
while True:
      for dp in self.switch info.values():
          parser = dp.ofproto parser
          echo request = parser.OFPEchoRequest(dp,
data='{:.10f}'.format(time.time()).encode('utf-8'))
          dp.send msg(echo request)
          hub.sleep(SEND ECHO REQUEST INTERVAL)
      for edge in self.topo map.edges:
          src, dst = edge
          if not self.topo map[src][dst]['is_host']:
             try:
                 lldp_delay_s12 = self.lldp_delay[(src, dst)]
                 lldp delay s21 = self.lldp delay[(dst, src)]
                 echo delay s1 = self.echo delay[src]
                 echo delay s2 = self.echo delay[dst]
                delay = (lldp_delay_s12 + lldp_delay_s21 -
echo delay s1 - echo delay s2) / 2.0
                 self.topo map[src][dst]['delay'] = delay if
delay > 0 else 0
             except:
                 continue
       # if self.weight == 'delay':
            self.show topo map2()
      hub.sleep(GET DELAY INTERVAL)
```

在 NetworkAwareness 类初始化时,使用 hub. spawn()函数在控制器上创建新的协程(coroutine)并周期性发送 Echo Request 与计算链路时延。

在发送 Echo Request 时,每发送一个包就需要休眠一段时间。这是因为控制器调用 dp. send_msg()函数时,会将相应数据包送入消息队列。如果一次性发送大量数据包,则有些数据包可能需要在队列中等待一段时间,而 Echo Request包中的时间戳是送入队列的时间,而非实际发送的时间。此外,一次性发送数据包时,控制器也几乎同时收到数据包,因此,某些数据包的接收时间戳可能大于实际的接收时间。在计算控制器与交换机之间的往返时延时,是用接收时间戳减去发送时间戳,一次性发送 Echo Reques包将会导致计算出的 echo_delay 偏大,甚至大于 11dp delay,这将导致拓扑图中负权边的出现。

因此,在发送 Echo Request 时,每发送一个包就需要休眠一段时间,且计算出的链路时延为负数时应将其记为零,以免计算最小时延路径时出错。

_get_delay()函数在发送完 Echo Request 后,便开始计算链路时延。由于

网络延迟与同步等问题,计算某一条链路的时延时,11dp_delay 与 echo_delay 可能尚未获取,因此将时延计算放在 try 语句块中执行以处理异常。

最后,_get_delay()函数也要休眠一段时间,以让出CPU执行其它协程。

(6) 获取拓扑 (修改):

```
# in network_awareness.py _get_topology
# update topo_map when topology change
if [str(x) for x in hosts] == _hosts and [str(x) for x in switches]
== _switches and [str(x) for x in links] == _links:
   hub.sleep(GET_TOPOLOGY_INTERVAL)
   continue
_hosts, _switches, _links = [str(x) for x in hosts], [str(x) for x in switches], [str(x) for x in links]
```

我在_get_topology()函数中做了部分修改,当拓扑保持不变时,函数应休眠一段时间,否则直接使用 continue 进入下一轮循环时,又将发出大量的 LLDP 包,这可能导致网络拥塞而造成交换机转发时延变长。

(7) 处理 ARP 环路广播:

```
# in shortest forward.py
def handle arp(self, msg, in_port, dst,src, pkt,pkt_type):
   #just handle loop here
   #just like your code in exp1 mission2
   dp = msq.datapath
   ofp = dp.ofproto
   parser = dp.ofproto parser
   dpid = dp.id
   self.mac to port.setdefault(dpid, {})
   header list = dict((p.protocol name, p) for p in pkt.protocols
if type(p) != str)
   if dst == ETHERNET MULTICAST and ARP in header list:
      arp_dst_ip = header_list[ARP].dst_ip
      if (dpid, src, arp dst ip) in self.sw:
          if self.sw[(dpid, src, arp dst ip)] != in port:
             out = parser.OFPPacketOut(datapath=dp,
buffer id=msg.buffer id,
                    in port=in port, actions=[], data=None)
             dp.send msq(out)
             return
      else:
          self.sw[(dpid, src, arp dst ip)] = in port
```

```
# self-learning
   self.mac to port[dpid][src] = in port
   if dst in self.mac to port[dpid]:
      out port = self.mac to port[dpid][dst]
   else:
      out port = ofp.OFPP FLOOD
   actions = [parser.OFPActionOutput(out port)]
   if out port != ofp.OFPP FLOOD:
      match = parser.OFPMatch(in port=in port, eth dst=dst,
eth_type=pkt_type)
      self.add flow(dp, 1, match, actions, hard timeout=5)
   if msg.buffer_id == ofp.OFP_NO_BUFFER:
      data = msg.data
   out = parser.OFPPacketOut(datapath=dp, buffer id=msg.buffer id,
                    in port=in port, actions=actions, data=data)
   dp.send_msg(out)
```

这部分代码与之前实验二类似,这里不再赘述。

(8) 测试两个交换机之间的时延:

```
# in network_awareness.py
def show_topo_map2(self):
    self.logger.info('topo map:')
    self.logger.info('{:^10s} -> {:^10s} '.format('node',
    'node', 'delay'))
    for src, dst in self.topo_map.edges:
        delay = int(self.topo_map[src][dst]['delay']*1000)
        self.logger.info('{:^10s} {:^10s}'.format(str(src), str(dst), str(delay)+'ms'))
        self.logger.info('\n')
```

```
topo map:
node
                    node
                                    delay
                                     10ms
                                     10ms
 2 2 3
                                     14ms
                     4
                                     14ms
                                     15ms
                                     31ms
                     6
                                     18ms
                                     10ms
                     8
                                     64ms
                                     18ms
```

测量出的链路时延与理论值的误差在 1-2ms 内。

(8) 运行结果:

```
PING 10.0.0.3 (10.0.0.3) 56(84) bytes of data.

64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=78.6 ms

64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=131 ms

64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=135 ms

64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=132 ms

^C

--- 10.0.0.3 ping statistics ---

6 packets transmitted, 4 received, 33% packet loss, time 5039ms

rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 78.652/119.424/135.035/23.572 ms
```

```
test@sdnexp:~/Desktop/sdn_exp/sdn_exp-3$ ryu-manager shortest_forward.py --obser
ve-links
loading app shortest_forward.py
loading app ryu.topology.switches
loading app ryu.controller.ofp_handler
instantiating app None of NetworkAwareness
creating context network_awareness
instantiating app shortest_forward.py of ShortestForward
instantiating app ryu.topology.switches of Switches
instantiating app ryu.controller.ofp_handler of OFPHandler
host not find/no path
path: 10.0.0.5 -> 10.0.0.3
10.0.0.5 -> 1:s6:2 -> 4:s5:3 -> 3:s9:4 -> 3:s8:1 -> 10.0.0.3
```

从上图中可以发现,SDC ping MIT 时,选择了最小时延路径进行转发,往返时延与最小时延理论值(126ms)的差异在 5-10ms 间,而另一条最小跳数路径的理论时延为 144ms。

此外,第一次 ping 的时延明显小于后面,这是因为 SDC 将 ICMP 包发给连接的交换机时,匹配默认流表后转发给控制器,控制器根据 ICMP 包的源 IP 地址与目的 IP 地址,计算出最小时延路径,并将流表项下发给路径上的各个交换机。之后,控制器直接将 ICMP 包发送给连接 MIT 的交换机。MIT 在发送 ICMP 响应包时则通过匹配刚才下发的流表项,通过最小时延路径上转发给 SDC。因此,第一次 ping 的时延略大于往返时延的一半。

(二) 容忍链路故障

(1) 处理链路故障原理:

当链路状态改变时,链路关联的端口状态也会改变,从而产生端口状态改变的事件,即 EventOFPPortStatus,将该事件与处理函数绑定在一起,就可以获取状态改变的信息,并执行相应的处理。

当链路状态改变时,控制器删除网络拓扑中所有交换机上除默认流表以外的流表项,下一次交换机收到数据包后将会匹配默认流表项,向控制器发送packet in 消息,控制器重新计算最小时延路径并下发流表。

(2) 删除流表:

OFPFC_DELETE 用于删除指定流表中符合匹配规则(部分匹配即可)的流表项, del flow()函数将指定交换机中满足匹配域的流表项删除。

(3) 链路状态改变处理函数:

```
# in shortest forward.py
@set ev cls(ofp event.EventOFPPortStatus, MAIN_DISPATCHER)
def port status handler(self, ev):
   msg = ev.msg
   dp = msg.datapath
   ofp = dp.ofproto
   parser = dp.ofproto parser
   if msg.reason in [ofp.OFPPR ADD, ofp.OFPPR MODIFY]:
      dp.ports[msg.desc.port no] = msg.desc
   elif msg.reason == ofp.OFPPR DELETE:
      dp.ports.pop(msg.desc.port no, None)
   else:
      return
   switches = get switch(self)
   for switch in switches:
      datapath = switch.dp
      match = parser.OFPMatch(eth type=0 \times 0800)
      self.del flow(datapath, match)
      match = parser.OFPMatch(eth type=0 \times 0806)
      self.del flow(datapath, match)
   self.mac to port = {}
   self.sw = {}
```

```
self.network_awareness.topo_map.clear()

self.send_event_to_observers(
    ofp_event.EventOFPPortStateChange(dp, msg.reason,
msg.desc.port_no),
    dp.state
)
```

当链路状态改变时,将执行 port_status_handler()处理函数,该函数遍历 网络拓扑中的每个交换机,删除控制器先前下发的协议类型为 ARP 与 IPV4 的流表项,并清除拓扑图。

(4) 运行结果:

在 mininet 中使用 link down 与 link up 来模拟链路故障与故障恢复。刚开始,SDC 与 MIT 间的最小时延链路为 s6-s5-s9-s8,理论时延为 126ms。当 s9 与 s8 之间链路故障时,最小时延链路为 s6-s7-s8,理论时延为 144ms。

```
mininet> link s9 s8 down
mininet> SDC ping MIT
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=84.4 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=151 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp seq=3 ttl=64 time=150 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp seq=4 ttl=64 time=158 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=150 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp seq=6 ttl=64 time=150 ms
^c
--- 10.0.0.3 ping statistics ---
7 packets transmitted, 6 received, 14% packet loss, time 6012ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 84.484/141.194/158.411/25.508 ms
mininet> link s9 s8 up
mininet> SDC ping MIT
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=74.7 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=139 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp seq=3 ttl=64 time=134 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=134 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp seq=5 ttl=64 time=133 ms
^C
--- 10.0.0.3 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4008ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 74.753/123.253/139.163/24.333 ms
```

```
test@sdnexp:~/Desktop/sdn_exp/sdn_exp-3$ ryu-manager shortest_forward.py --obser
ve-links
loading app shortest_forward.py
loading app ryu.topology.switches
loading app ryu.controller.ofp_handler
instantiating app None of NetworkAwareness
creating context network_awareness
instantiating app shortest_forward.py of ShortestForward
instantiating app ryu.topology.switches of Switches
instantiating app ryu.controller.ofp_handler of OFPHandler
host not find/no path
path: 10.0.0.5 -> 10.0.0.3
10.0.0.5 -> 1:s6:2 -> 4:s5:3 -> 3:s9:4 -> 3:s8:1 -> 10.0.0.3
path: 10.0.0.5 -> 1:s6:3 -> 2:s7:3 -> 2:s8:1 -> 10.0.0.3
path: 10.0.0.5 -> 1:s6:2 -> 4:s5:3 -> 3:s9:4 -> 3:s8:1 -> 10.0.0.3
```

从上图中可以发现,当链路故障时,最小时延链路相应发生了改变,而当故障恢复后,最小时延链路也得到了恢复。