## **MININET**

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

Mininet is a popular tool for emulating networks on a single machine. It's often used for testing, development, and education purposes.

Mininet supports Software-Defined Networking (SDN) technologies, allowing users to develop, experiment, and prototype SDN applications in a controlled and cost-effective manner.

## **HOW TO INSTALL AND USE:**

Using the command: sudo apt-get install mininet

We can install mininet. Now to run a custom mininet, we may use the python code like follows:

from mininet.topo import Topo from mininet.net import Mininet from mininet.cli import CLI

class CustomTopology(Topo):

```
def build(self):
    # Add switches
    s1 = self.addSwitch('s1')
    s2 = self.addSwitch('s2')
    # Add hosts
    h1 = self.addHost('h1')
    h2 = self.addHost('h2')
    h3 = self.addHost('h3')
    # Add links between hosts and switches
    self.addLink(h1. s1)
    self.addLink(h2, s1)
    self.addLink(h3, s2)
    # Add link between switches
    self.addLink(s1, s2)
if __name__ == '__main__':
  # Instantiate custom topology
  topo = CustomTopology()
  # Create Mininet object with custom topology
  net = Mininet(topo)
  # Start the network
  net.start()
```

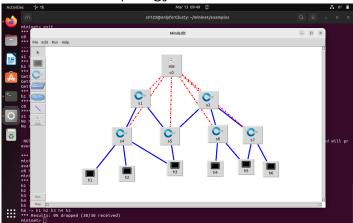
# Optionally, interact with the network CLI(net)
# Stop the network
net.stop()

This code is for two switches and two hosts, with an openflow controller. But, in our terminal, we faced an error regarding not being able to operate the code or run it. We even tried changing the controller to Ryu from OpenFlow. But still, the error is persisting. We have not yet traced out why that error occurred. Hence we will switch to using the GUI which is way more convenient than running the code.

## **MINIEDIT GUI:**

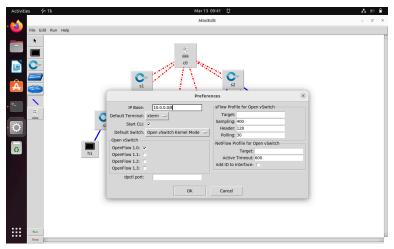
This miniedit GUI is present in the folder mininet/examples. cd mininet/examples sudo python miniedit.py

On running this we can see the GUI. It consists of a palette having Selection, Host, Switch, Legacy switch, Router, Communication Link and Controller. We can select the one we want to and create a topology of our wish. One is as shown below.

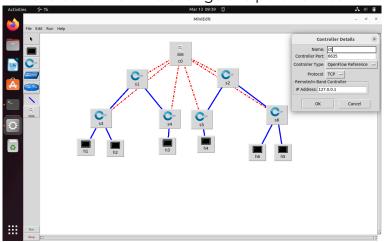


With this, we need to make some changes in its settings as follows before running it:

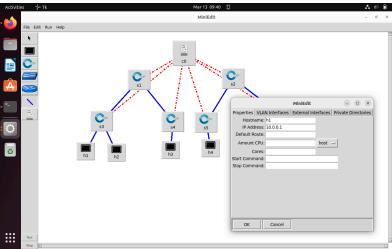
1. Go to edit → Preferences. Toggle the Start CLI option. Keep other settings as it is.



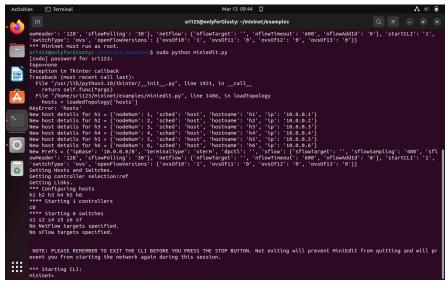
2. Right click on the controller and change the port number:



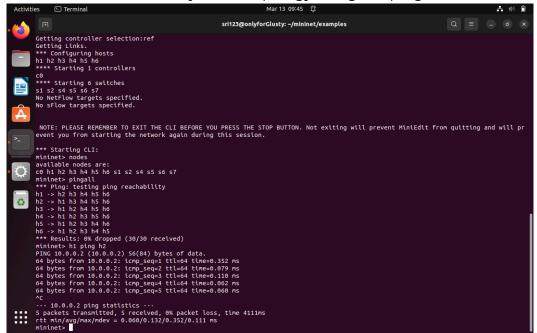
3. For each host, assign the IP address according to the subnet given in the preferences.



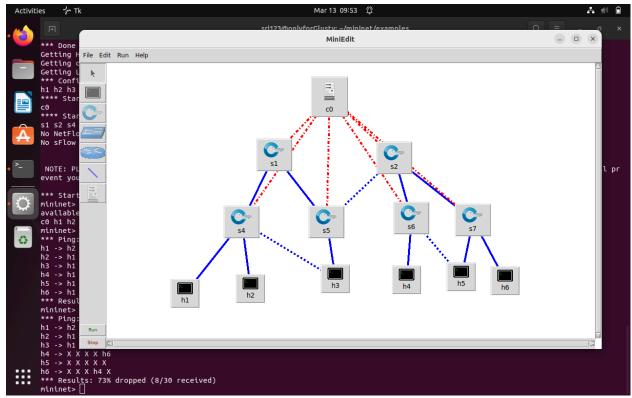
4. Click on the option run on the top or, we can click the run button on the bottom left.



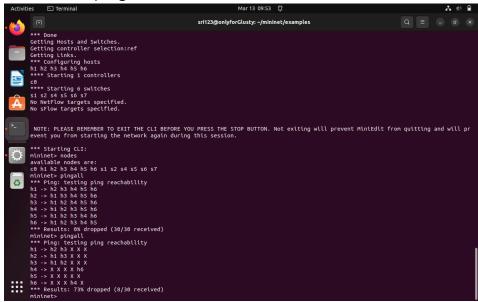
Let's now check the connectivity of our topology using the pingall command:



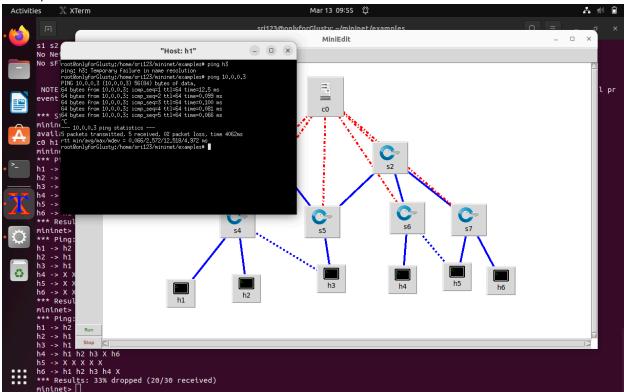
Now go to the GUI again, try deactivating a link. We can do so by clicking on the link, Down Link. It now becomes a dotted line instead of a full line.



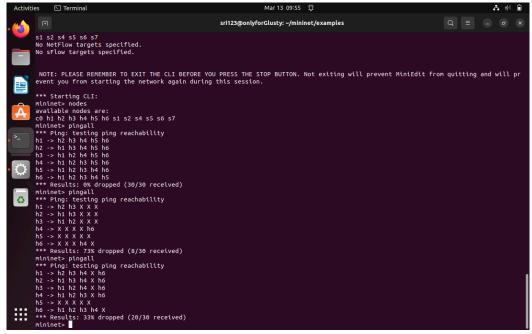
Now we run the same pingall command:



We can see that now connectivity has changed. We can check the connectivity by using xterm. Right click on any one of the hosts and terminal. Now ping to any other host ip address.



Let us try to activate the communication link between the switch s2 and s5. This will give us the pingall as follows. Of course now the h4 and h6 are accessible, yet h5 is still detached from all. This shows how an openflow connector works by changing and updating the flow rules.



Some of the common commands that can be checked upon any of the topologies:

- **nodes**: Lists all the nodes in the network.
- **net**: Displays network topology.
- pingall: Tests connectivity between all nodes using ICMP ping.
- **xterm <node>:** Opens an xterm terminal for the specified node. This allows you to interact with the node directly.
- exit or quit: Exits Mininet.

In order to get the flow rules, we cannot get them through mininet GUI. We need to use other controllers such as POX.

Another topology tried:

