

Shawn Chumbar (schumbar)  
schumbar@ucsc.edu  
Lab 1 Questions

## Lab 1

**2. Save a screenshot of dump and pingall output. Explain what is being shown in the screenshot.**

Dump:

```
mininet> dump
<Host h1: h1-eth0:10.0.0.1 pid=2396>
<Host h2: h2-eth0:10.0.0.2 pid=2400>
<Host h3: h3-eth0:10.0.0.3 pid=2402>
<Host h4: h4-eth0:10.0.0.4 pid=2404>
<OVSSwitch s1: lo:127.0.0.1,s1-eth1:None,s1-eth2:None,s1-eth3:None pid=2409>
<OVSSwitch s2: lo:127.0.0.1,s2-eth1:None,s2-eth2:None,s2-eth3:None pid=2412>
<Controller c0: 127.0.0.1:6633 pid=2389>
```

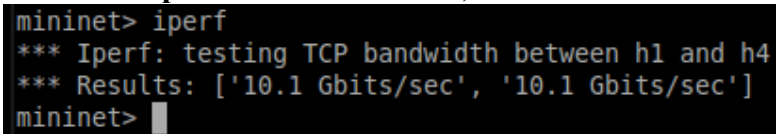
The *dump* command shows what IP addresses have been assigned to the hosts. We are also given the pids of each process.

Pingall:

```
mininet> pingall
*** Ping: testing ping reachability
h1 -> h2 h3 h4
h2 -> h1 h3 h4
h3 -> h1 h2 h4
h4 -> h1 h2 h3
*** Results: 0% dropped (12/12 received)
mininet>
```

The *pingall* command shows us each host trying to connect to all of the other hosts. In this specific case, we can see that there are no packets dropped and that each host is connected to each other.

### 3. Run the `iperf` command as well, and screenshot the output, how fast is the connect?

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background and white text. The text shows the execution of the 'iperf' command in a 'mininet' environment. The output indicates a TCP bandwidth test between hosts h1 and h4, resulting in a throughput of 10.1 Gbits/sec in both directions.

```
mininet> iperf
*** Iperf: testing TCP bandwidth between h1 and h4
*** Results: ['10.1 Gbits/sec', '10.1 Gbits/sec']
mininet>
```

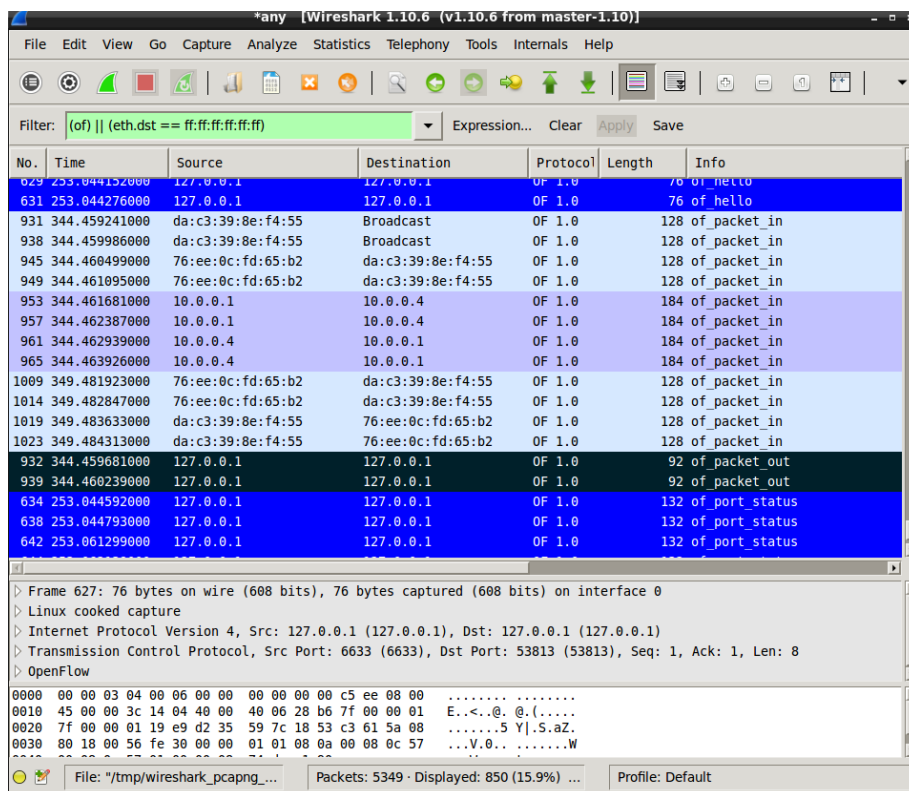
According to the output of the *iperf* command, the bandwidth between h1 and h4 has about 10.1 Gbits/sec as the throughput. This means that the connection is 10.1 Gbits/sec fast.

4. Run wireshark, and using the display filter, filter for “of”. Note: When you run wireshark you should do so as “sudo wireshark”. When you choose an interface to capture on, you should select “any”.

a. Run ping from a host to any other host using hX ping c 5 hY. How many of\_packet\_in messages show up? Take a screenshot of your results.

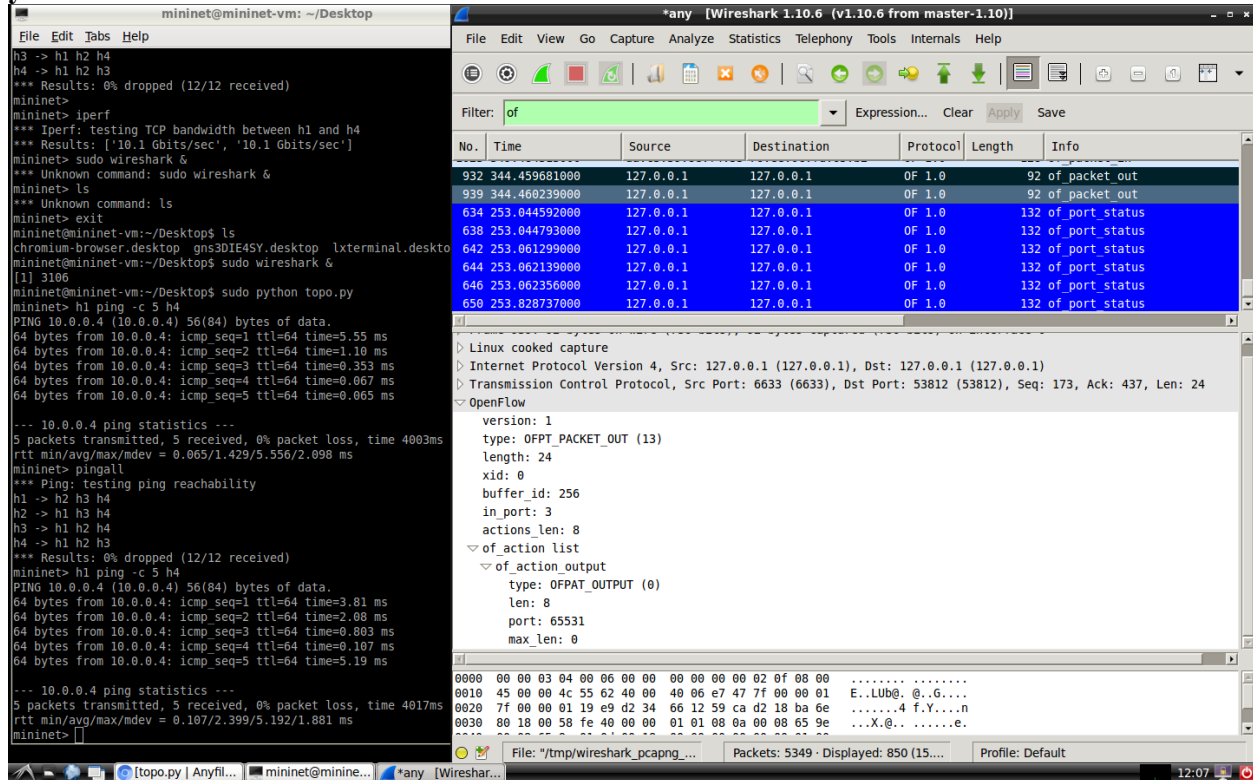
```
mininet@mininet-vm:~/Desktop$ sudo python topo.py
mininet> h1 ping -c 5 h4
PING 10.0.0.4 (10.0.0.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=5.55 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.10 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.4: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.353 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.4: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.067 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.4: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.065 ms

--- 10.0.0.4 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4003ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.065/1.429/5.556/2.098 ms
mininet>
```



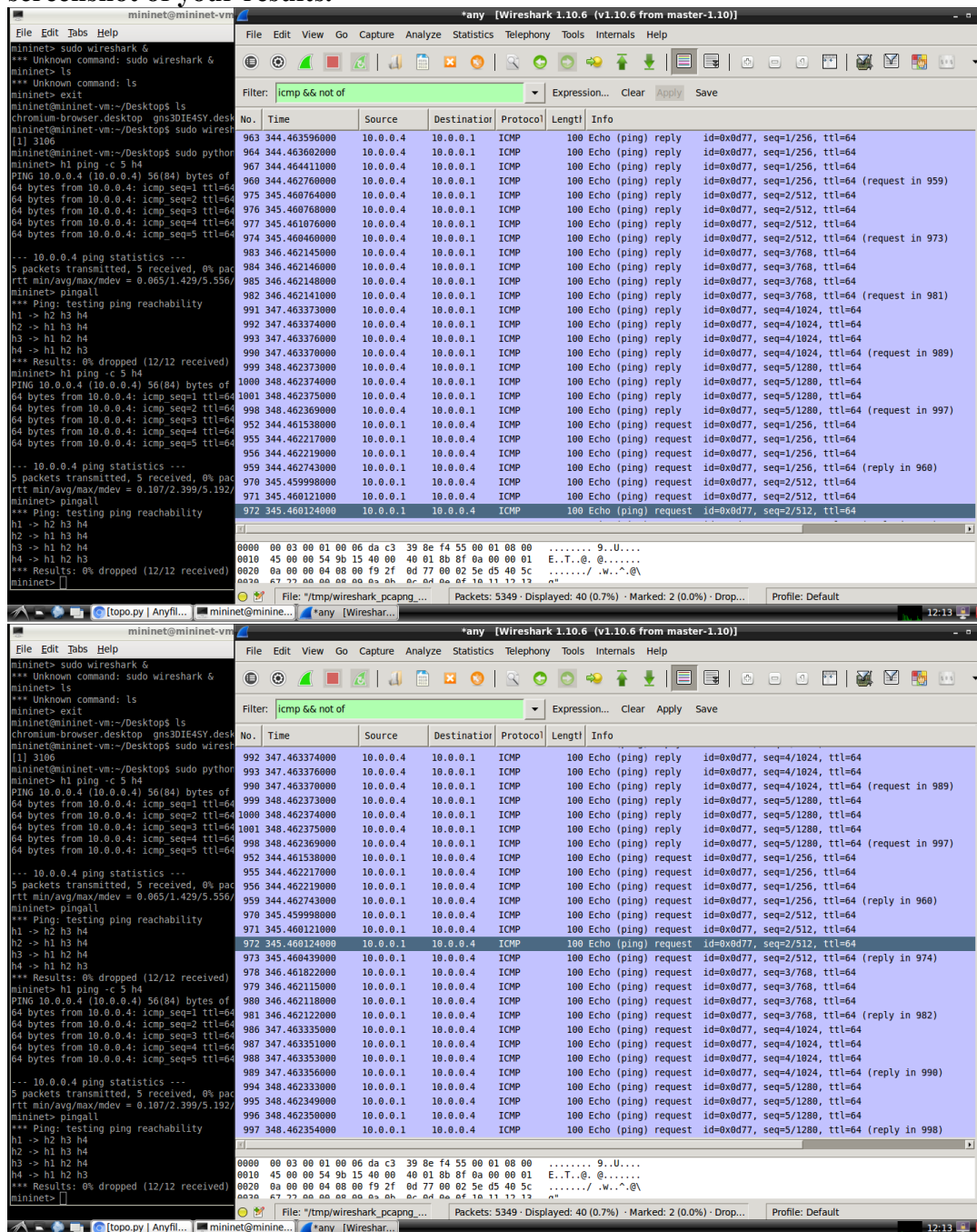
When I ran <h1 ping -c 5 h4>, I found that about 12 messages of type *of\_packet\_in* showed up. The source and destination IP addresses for the messages of type *of\_packet\_in* were host1 and host4. For some of the messages, the source was host1, while for others the source was host4. However, the destination IP was the opposite host of the source IP (i.e. if source IP was host1, destination IP would be host4 and vice versa).

**b. What is the source and destination IP addresses for these entries? Find another packet that matches the “of” filter with the OpenFlow typefield set to OFPT\_PACKET\_OUT. What is the source and destination IP address for this entry? Take screenshots showing your results.**



The source IP and destination IP for these two entries is host 1.

c. Replace the display filter for “of” to “icmp && not of”. Run pingall again, how many entries are generated in wireshark? What types of icmp entries show up? Take a screenshot of your results.



After changing the display filter to `icmp && not of`, running the `pingall` command showed 40 entries. There were two different types of ICMP entries that showed up (Echo (ping) reply and Echo (ping) request). These two different types of messages are called type 0 and type 8 ICMP messages respectively. The type 0 message is an Echo reply message and the type 8 message is an Echo request. The two messages are used to verify a valid communication path between the hosts exists.

**Sources Used:**

<http://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=26557&seqNum=5>