

Lab 7 (Week 8)

Building Network Topology with Mininet

CAN201

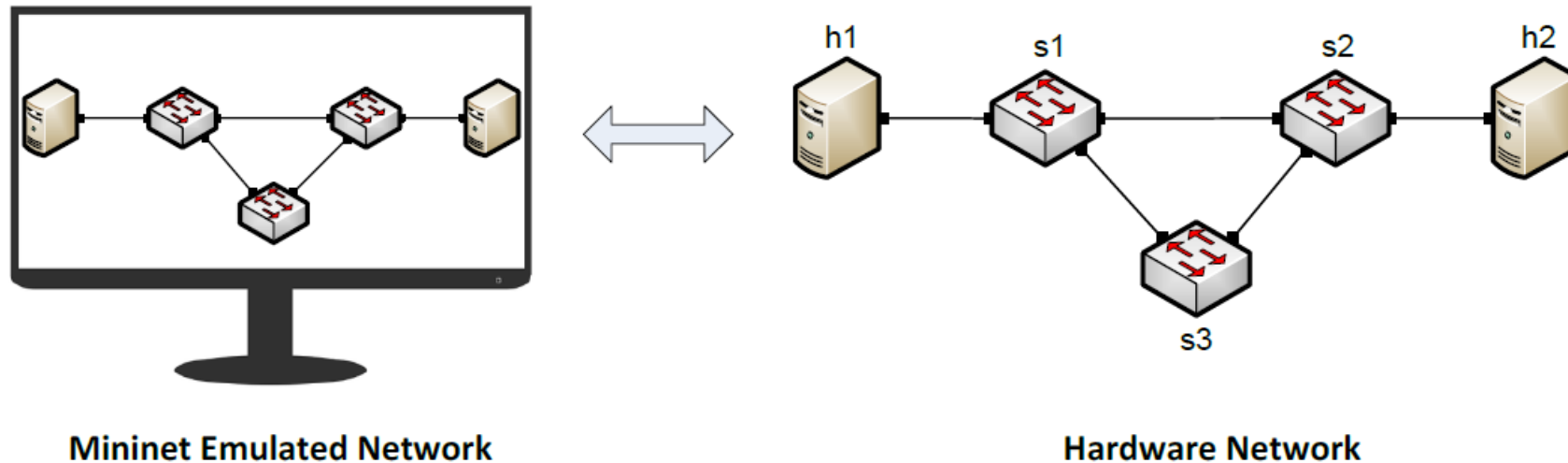
Dr. Wenjun Fan

Outline

- Introduction to Mininet
- Mininet CLI commands
- Build Custom Network Topology in Mininet
- Demo
- In-class Test

Introduction to Mininet

- Mininet: a virtual testbed used for testing network tools and protocols.



Attention: Mininet will be used in CW Part II !

Introduction to Mininet

- Mininet offers the following features:
 - Fast prototyping for new networking protocols.
 - Simplified testing for complex topologies without the need of buying expensive hardware.
 - Realistic execution as it runs real code on the Unix and Linux kernels.
 - Open source environment backed by a large community contributing extensive documentation.

Introduction to Mininet

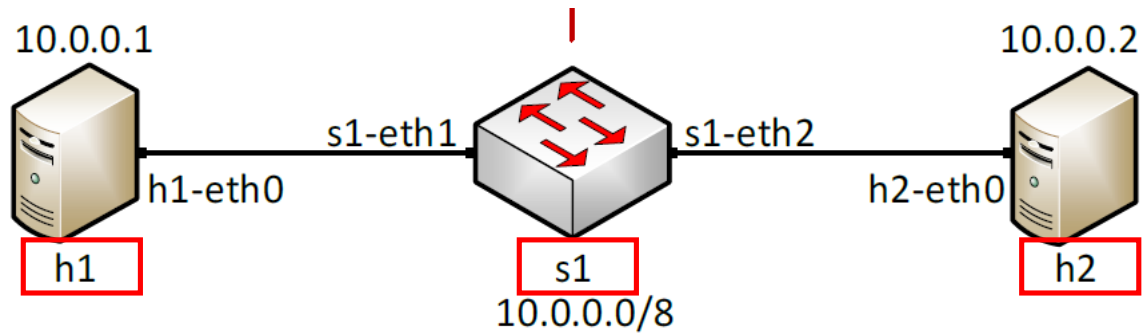
- Install Mininet in Ubuntu (don't need to do for CAN201-Default.ova):
 - \$ sudo apt-get install mininet
- Test if it is installed successfully
 - \$ sudo mn

```
*** No default OpenFlow controller found for default switch!
*** Falling back to OVS Bridge
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller

*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet>
```

Introduction to Mininet

- The default minimal network topology



```
*** No default OpenFlow controller found for default switch!
*** Falling back to OVS Bridge
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller

*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet>
```

Mininet CLI commands

- Command line interface:
mininet>
- Command “help” shows the list of Mininet CLI commands and examples on their usage:

Mininet> help

```
mininet> help
```

```
Documented commands (type help <topic>):
```

```
=====
```

EOF	gterm	iperfudp	nodes	pingpair	py	switch
dpctl	help	link	noecho	pingpairfull	quit	time
dump	intfs	links	pingall	ports	sh	x
exit	iperf	net	pingallfull	px	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>
```

Mininet CLI commands

- To display the available nodes, type the following command
mininet> nodes

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

- To display the links to understand the topology, type the command
mininet> net

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


Mininet CLI commands

- Mininet allows you to execute commands on a specific device. To issue a command for a specific node, you must specify the device first, followed by the command.

mininet> h1 ifconfig

```
mininet> h1 ifconfig
h1-eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0  broadcast 10.255.255.255
    inet6 fe80::94f4:a9ff:febe:93cc  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 96:f4:a9:be:93:cc  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
    RX packets 47  bytes 4820 (4.8 KB)
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 15  bytes 1146 (1.1 KB)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

Mininet CLI commands

- Other Mininet CLI commands

- To turn on a terminal of a node

Mininet> xterm h1

- To exit from the command line interface

Mininet> exit

- Other Host shell commands

- To clean up the Mininet network configuration

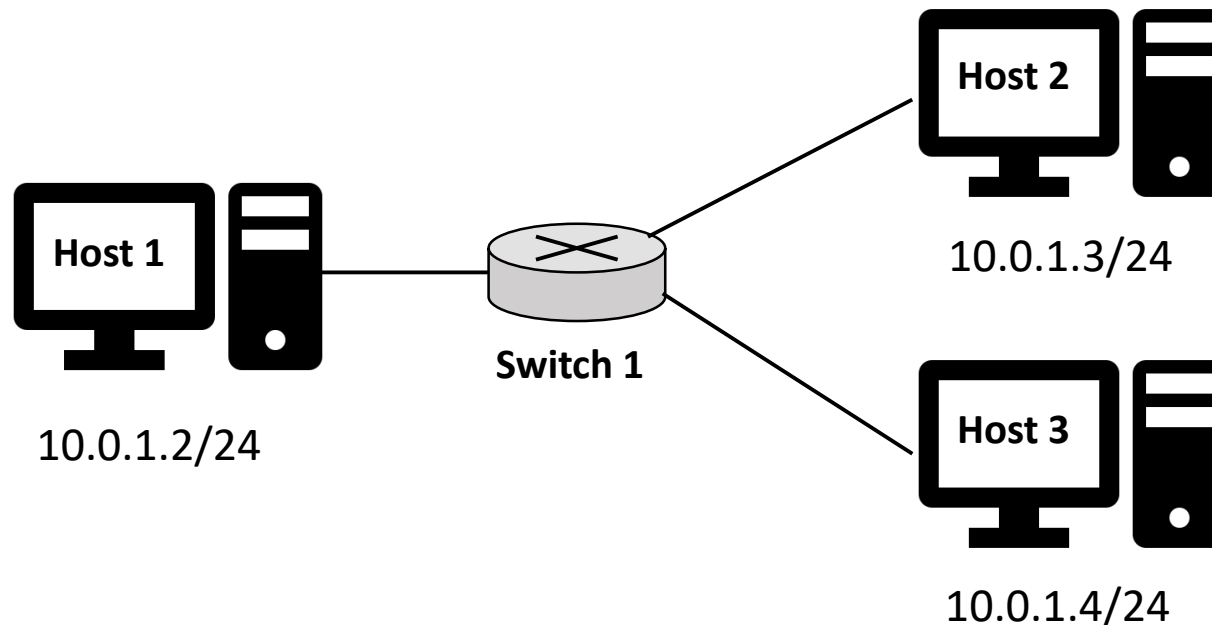
\$sudo mn -c

- To start the network with all terminals open

\$sudo mn -x

Build Custom Network Topology in Mininet

- Mininet supports custom network topologies.
- You can create a flexible topology (in Python) with just a few lines of code).



Build Custom Network Topology in Mininet

- Prepare the network topology python file on Linux

\$ vim myTopo_Lab7.py

```
root@vm:/home/wfan# sudo vim myTopo_Lab7.py
```



Note: Press 'i' to enter INSERT mode. Add required content to the file. Press 'esc' to enter NORMAL mode. Use 'ZZ' to write your changes and exit vim.

Build Custom Network Topology in Mininet

- Import Mininet Python library

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
from mininet.net import Mininet
```

```
from mininet.cli import CLI
```

```
from mininet.node import Host
```

```
from mininet.node import OVSKernelSwitch
```

```
from mininet.log import setLogLevel, info
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python
from mininet.net import Mininet
from mininet.cli import CLI
from mininet.node import Host
from mininet.node import OVSKernelSwitch
from mininet.log import setLogLevel, info
```

Build Custom Network Topology in Mininet

- Define a function myTopo() to constitute all the nodes and links.
- The Mininet class returns an empty network object to which we add hosts, switches etc.

```
def myTopo():
```

```
    net = Mininet( topo=None, autoSetMacs=True, build=False, ipBase='10.0.1.0/24')
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python
from mininet.net import Mininet
from mininet.cli import CLI
from mininet.node import Host
from mininet.node import OVSKernelSwitch
from mininet.log import setLogLevel, info

def myTopo():
    net = Mininet( topo=None, autoSetMacs=True, build=False, ipBase='10.0.1.0/24')

-- INSERT --
```

Build Custom Network Topology in Mininet

- Add hosts and switch

h1 = net.addHost('h1', cls=Host, defaultRoute=None)

h2 = net.addHost('h2', cls=Host, defaultRoute=None)

h3 = net.addHost('h3', cls=Host, defaultRoute=None)

s1 = net.addSwitch('s1', cls=OVSKernelSwitch, failMode='standalone')

```
def myTopo():  
    net = Mininet( topo=None, autoSetMacs=True, build=False, ipBase='10.0.1.0/24')  
  
    h1 = net.addHost( 'h1', cls=Host, defaultRoute=None)  
    h2 = net.addHost( 'h2', cls=Host, defaultRoute=None)  
    h3 = net.addHost( 'h3', cls=Host, defaultRoute=None)  
  
    s1 = net.addSwitch( 's1', cls=OVSKernelSwitch, failMode='standalone')  
  
-- INSERT --
```

Build Custom Network Topology in Mininet

- Add links

```
net.addLink(h1, s1)
```

```
net.addLink(h2, s1)
```

```
net.addLink(h3, s1)
```

```
h1 = net.addHost( 'h1', cls=Host, defaultRoute=None)
h2 = net.addHost( 'h2', cls=Host, defaultRoute=None)
h3 = net.addHost( 'h3', cls=Host, defaultRoute=None)
```

```
s1 = net.addSwitch( 's1', cls=OVSKernelSwitch)
```

```
#add links
```

```
net.addLink(h1, s1)
```

```
net.addLink(h2, s1)
```

```
net.addLink(h3, s1)
```

```
-- INSERT --
```

15,5

Build Custom Network Topology in Mininet

- Assign IP addresses to interfaces of hosts

h1.setIP(intf="h1-eth0",ip='10.0.1.2/24')

h2.setIP(intf="h2-eth0",ip='10.0.1.3/24')

h3.setIP(intf="h3-eth0",ip='10.0.1.4/24')

```
#add links
```

```
net.addLink(h1, s1)
```

```
net.addLink(h2, s1)
```

```
net.addLink(h3, s1)
```

```
#assign IP address to interface
```

```
h1.setIP(intf="h1-eth0",ip='10.0.1.2/24')
```

```
h2.setIP(intf="h2-eth0",ip='10.0.1.3/24')
```


```
h3.setIP(intf="h3-eth0",ip='10.0.1.4/24')
```

```
-- INSERT --
```

Build Custom Network Topology in Mininet

- Network build and start
 `net.build()`
 `net.start()`
- CLI mode running
 `CLI(net)`
 `net.stop()`

Notice: for in-class test, move `net.build()` up, before assigning IP address to interfaces in order to make IP assignment effective.



```
#Network build and start
net.build()
net.start()

#CLI mode running
CLI(net)
net.stop()

-- INSERT --
```

Build Custom Network Topology in Mininet

- Add the main function to the python program

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    setLogLevel( 'info' )  
    myTopo()
```

```
#CLI mode running  
CLI(net)  
net.stop  
  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    setLogLevel( 'info' )  
    myTopo()
```

-- INSERT --

36,19

Build Custom Network Topology in Mininet

- Save the python file and quite vim
- Run the network topology python file
`$sudo python3 myTopo_lab7.py`

```
root@vm:/home/wfan/CAN201# python3 myTopo_Lab7.py
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2 h3
*** Starting controller

*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet> pingall
*** Ping: testing ping reachability
h1 -> h2 h3
h2 -> h1 h3
h3 -> h1 h2
*** Results: 0% dropped (6/6 received)
mininet>
```

Demo

<https://box.xjtlu.edu.cn/f/4f58cd03a2164eeea398/>

Terminal ▾



CAN201

```
root@vm: /home/wfan/CAN201
```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
—root@vm:/home/wfan/CAN201#
```

In-class Test

1. Walk through this lab, in particular, learn how to customize network topology with Mininet in Python.
2. Afterwards, proceed to the in-class test assignment submission link from LMO to obtain the test specification and complete the test.

Heads-up: read the test specification carefully