## Part 2 Explanation:

With the host-to-host iperf approach used in topology-a, it is not possible to determine the bandwidth of the level 1 or 2 links in topology-b because the level 3 links form a bottleneck since every host-to-host path would have to include the level 3 links. This essentially prevents us from evaluating the bandwidth of the target switch-to-switch links because no matter how large their bandwidth is, our metrics will always read the bandwidth of the bottlenecking level 3 links (similar to how the transfer speed from a small pipe to a large pipe is constrained by the speed through the small pipe, regardless of how large the large pipe is)

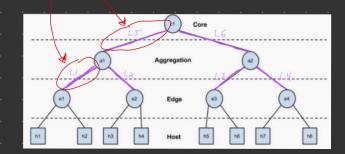
## **Latency Results:**

Level 1 link(s): 60.6 ms Level 2 link(s): 40.4 ms Level 3 link(s): 21.6 ms

Link Hosts	ipert + ping Screenshat	BW Latency	Explanation,	! level of. LINK.
(IN) L1 hl to h3	Reter to right conv	Triposible (40.4)	(FIV ) 1/6 boldwack on level 3  proper look to look of foot will always to come the hosterial down new to my stored with his to  ((Atways))	2
L1 hi to h3	<i>).</i>		(DW) the bolleaset on lead 3.  Passer had to best often will adopt to some the had-rish four must be aga large to 3 lists to the had-rish four must be aga large to 3 lists to (Atomory)	2
L3 h5+ h7			(FW) b/c boll-seech on lead 3 recover bod to both efter with always to come the bodh-cold low some it my hope to state (Almos)	2
L4 h5 6 h7			(BU) DIC ballezat on local 3  Across ball to bal sport will always to come We ball-clad for some to my loyed as 3 till to (Catronoxy)	2
The LS hI to hS		(0.6)	(BN) 2 1/6 boldstack on level 3  prace look to look sport with always to come the high-rotal low grave to my sport we have a  ((Atmos))	1
L6 41 to 45			(BU) : 1 b/c bulleach on lead 3 passerbal & bull profit will alway to come the bull-rotal are some of my large or state (Atomory)	1

The links between layers will all have the same bandwidth and delay/latency

• so really only need to evaluate L1 and L5 since L1 will be same as L2,3,4 and L5 will be same as L6



## Latency Explanation:

We can determine the latency of the targeted links by first calculating the latency of level 3 links: h1 to h2 only involves two level 3 links so to get the latency of one of them we simply divide by two. We are also depending upon the fact that the latencies are the same for each level, which is why dividing by 2 works, since both of the two links must have the same latency on account of them both being level 3 links. Now that we have the latency for level 3 links, we can use that in our calculation for level 2 link latency, and similarly divide by two to get the latency of a single level 2 link. Then we can use the calculated latencies for level 3 and 2 links in order to determine the latency for level 1 links, using the same approach. (exact calculations shown below)

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metrics

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Aggregation

a1

Aggregation

a2

Edge

a3

a4

B Host

b5

b6

b7

b8

# switch performance parameters based on level

lvl1\_bw = 100 # core to agg

lvl2\_bw = 40 # agg to edge

lvl3\_bw = 10 # edge to host

lvl1\_delay = '30ms' # core to agg

lvl2\_delay = '20ms' # agg to edge

lvl3\_delay = '10ms' # edge to host

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art 2: Building a Custom Virtual Network Using Mininet

7 packets transmitted, 7 receives, 0% packet loss, time 6010ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 241.834/244.868/258.751/5.703 ms mininet>

## LATENCY CALCULATIONS

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Aggregation Z = latercy of layer 3 links, like h1 to e1 to sch L1 alone, we do: total - 2(layor3 link) = cost of L1 & L2 L1 = (12-2(2)) / total - 2 (layor 3 link) = cast of L1 = cast of layor 2 link

g = latercy of layer 2 links, like et to al

to 6et (65)

(h) to get Total

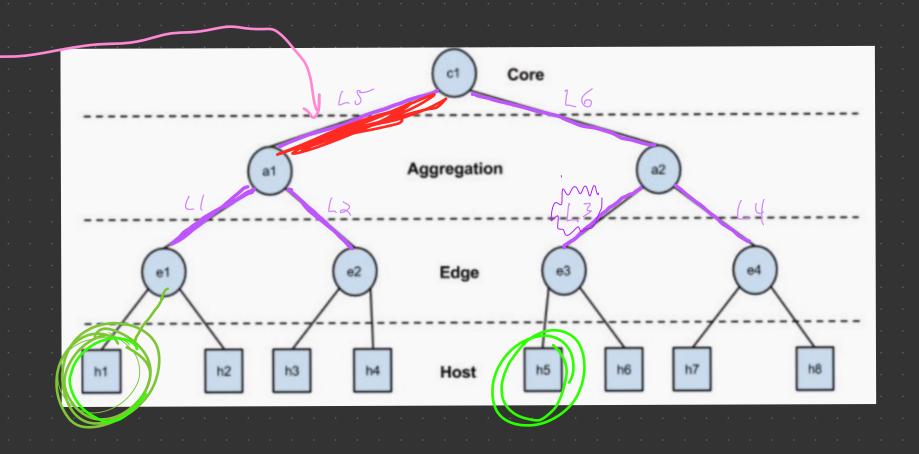
Total = 2(2)+2(y) + 2(x)

2(L5) = 2(x), (L5)= X

2X = (total - (2 = + 2y))

[5 = (total - (2 = + 2y))

X= latercy of layer 1 links, like at to c1 = L5



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