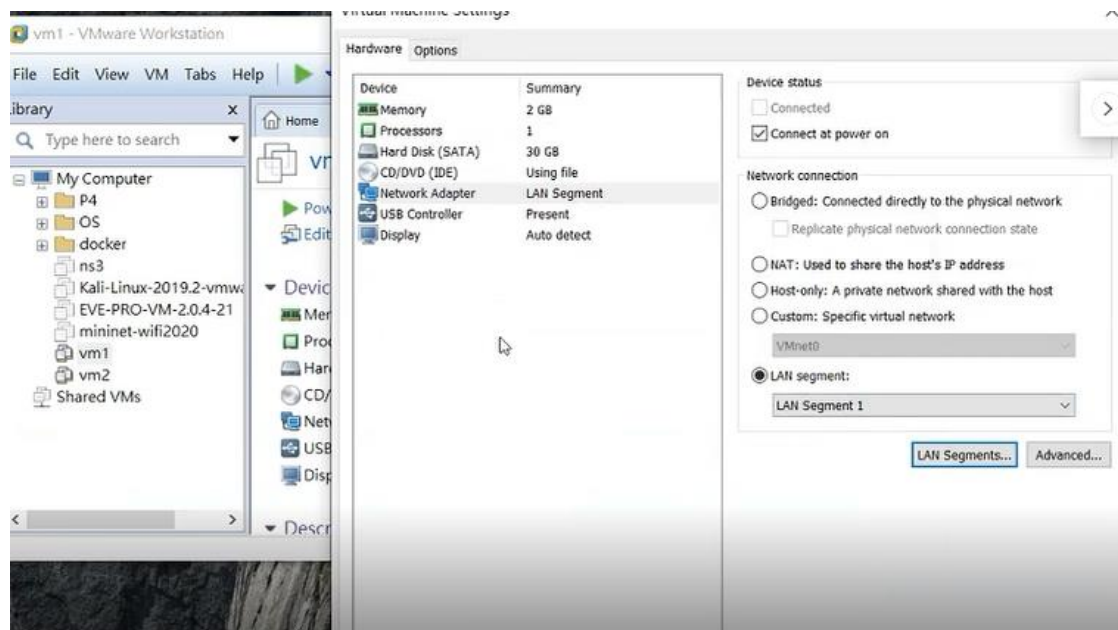


## 0630 如何做出 p4 軟體交換機

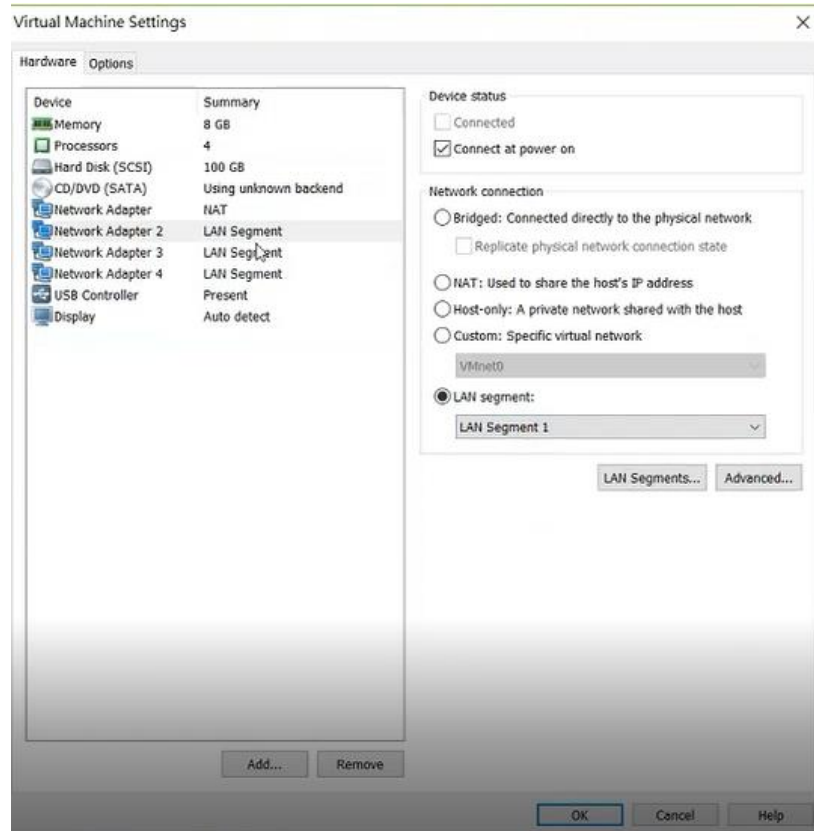
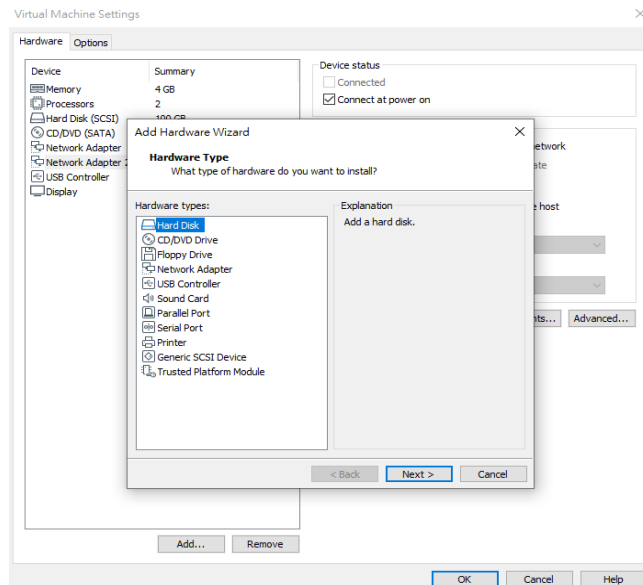
<http://csie.nqu.edu.tw/smallko/sdn/p4switch.htm>

### 前置操作步驟：

1. 複製兩台 mininet 虛擬機 vm1(h1),vm2(h2)  
游標移至 mininet ->右鍵->manage->clone
2. 在 vm1 點 edit setting , network adapter 選 LAN Segment , 如果剛開始沒有 , 可以點按鈕 LAN Segment-> Add 3 個(LAN Segment1,LAN Segment2,LAN Segment3)
3. 第一台(vm1)選 LAN Segment1



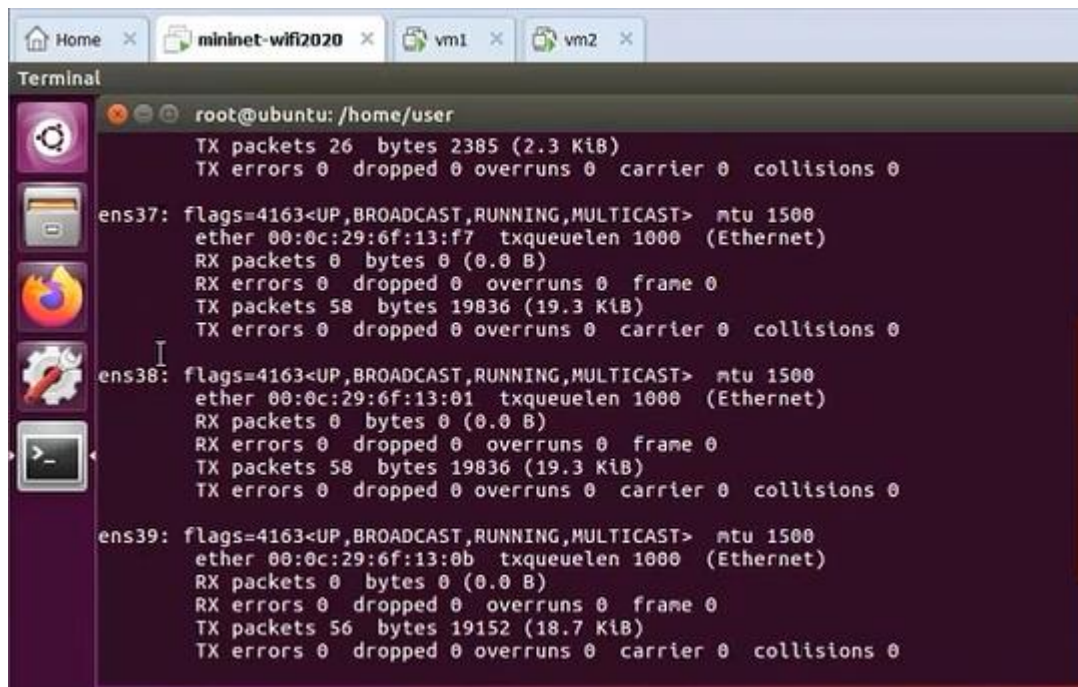
4. vm2 重複步驟 2 , LAN Segment 改成 LAN Segment2
5. mininet 那台虛擬機 , 增加總共四張網路卡 , 第一張用 NAT , 第二張用 LAN Segment1 , 第三張用 LAN Segment2 , 第四張用 LAN Segment3



6. 弄好之後把三台機器打開(power on)

執行：

1.切到 mininet，打開終端機，切到超級使用者輸入 ifconfig，會看到



```
root@ubuntu: /home/user
TX packets 26  bytes 2385 (2.3 KiB)
TX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

ens37: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
ether 00:0c:29:6f:13:f7  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
TX packets 58  bytes 19836 (19.3 KiB)
TX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

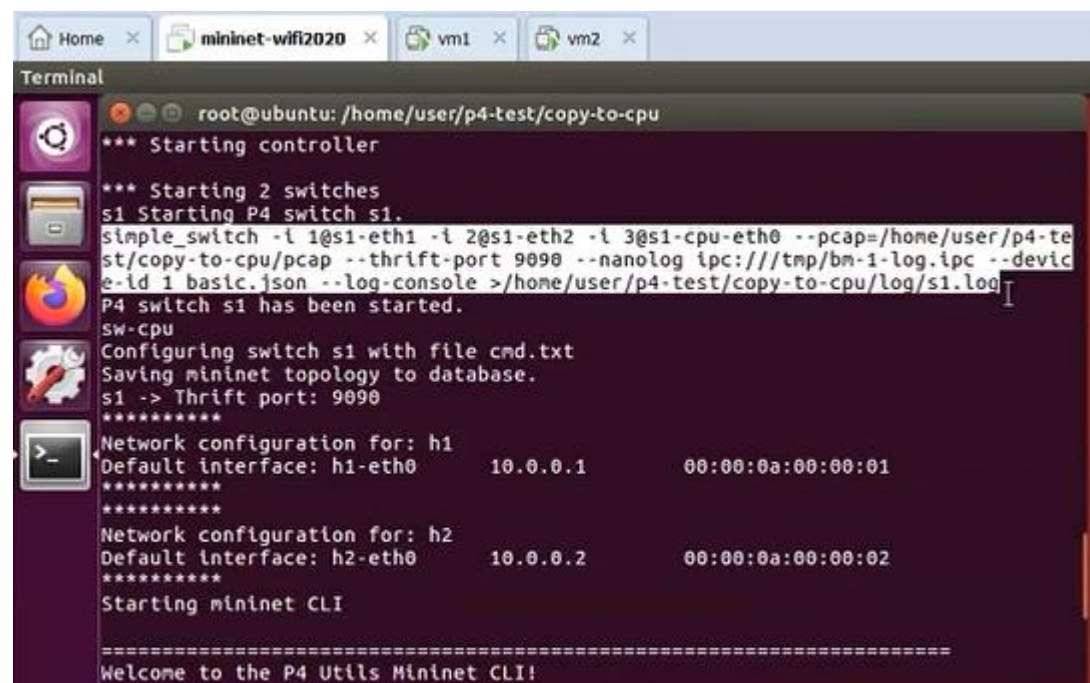
ens38: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
ether 00:0c:29:6f:13:01  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
TX packets 58  bytes 19836 (19.3 KiB)
TX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

ens39: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
ether 00:0c:29:6f:13:0b  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
TX packets 56  bytes 19152 (18.7 KiB)
TX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

ens37,38,39(不一定是 37,38,39)就是剛剛增加的網路卡 LAN...1, LAN...2, LAN...3

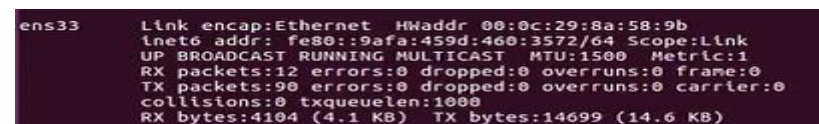
2.切到 p4-test 資料夾(cd p4-test)，切到 copy-to-cpu，然後 p4run

3.把反白部分指令複製，然後結束剛剛 run 的 mininet(exit)



```
root@ubuntu: /home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu
*** Starting controller
*** Starting 2 switches
s1 Starting P4 switch s1.
Simple_switch -i 1@s1-eth1 -i 2@s1-eth2 -i 3@s1-cpu-eth0 --pcap=/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu/pcap --thrift-port 9090 --nanolog ipc:///tmp/bm-1-log.ipc --device-id 1 basic.json --log-console >/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu/log/s1.log
P4 switch s1 has been started.
sw-cpu
Configuring switch s1 with file cmd.txt
Saving mininet topology to database.
s1 -> Thrift port: 9090
*****
Network configuration for: h1
Default interface: h1-eth0      10.0.0.1      00:00:0a:00:00:01
*****
Network configuration for: h2
Default interface: h2-eth0      10.0.0.2      00:00:0a:00:00:02
*****
Starting mininet CLI
=====
Welcome to the P4 Utils Mininet CLI!
```

4.然後切到 vm1，切到超級使用者(su)，然後用 ifconfig 查看是不會有 ip 位址的



```
ens33: Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:8a:58:9b
inet6 addr: fe80::9afa:459d:460:3572/64 Scope:Link
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
RX packets:12 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:90 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:4104 (4.1 KB)  TX bytes:14699 (14.6 KB)
```

5. vm1 和 vm2，手動加上 ip 位址

Vm1:

```
root@user-VirtualBox:/home/user# ip addr add 10.0.0.1/24 brd + dev ens33
root@user-VirtualBox:/home/user#
```

10.0.0.1 加上了：

```
ens33    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:8a:58:9b
          inet addr:10.0.0.1  Bcast:10.0.0.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::9afa:459d:460:3572/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:12 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:127 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:4104 (4.1 KB)  TX bytes:20637 (20.6 KB)
```

Vm2:

```
user@user-VirtualBox:~$ su
Password:
root@user-VirtualBox:/home/user# ip addr add 10.0.0.2/24 brd + dev ens33
```

10.0.0.2 加上了：

```
ens33    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:3a:e0:04
          inet addr:10.0.0.2  Bcast:10.0.0.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe3a:e004/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:11 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:144 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:3762 (3.7 KB)  TX bytes:22565 (22.5 KB)
```

切到 vm1

現在用 vm1 去 ping vm2 是不通的

```
root@user-VirtualBox:/home/user# ping 10.0.0.2
PING 10.0.0.2 (10.0.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=2 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=3 Destination Host Unreachable
```

7. 切到 mininet 虛擬機，把剛剛複製的指令修改一下貼上

(倒數第二行 console 後面拿掉，第一行 1@s1-eth1 改 1@ens37，看網卡編號，這邊是 ens37)

1@:1 號埠,2@:2 號埠

```
root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu# simple_switch -i 1@ens37 -i 2@s1-eth
2 -i 3@s1-cpu-eth0 --pcap=/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu/pcap --thrift-port 9090
--nlog ipc:///tmp/bn-1-log.ipc --device-id 1 basic.json --log-console

ens37: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
ether 00:0c:29:6f:13:f7 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 40 bytes 8886 (8.6 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 71 bytes 24282 (23.7 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

8. 然後第一行 2@s1-eth2 改 2@ens38，第二行 3@s1-cpu-eth0 改 3@ens39 然後 enter 執行會跑這樣



```

root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu# simple_switch -i 1@ens37 -i 2@ens38
-i 3@ens39 --pcap=/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu/pcap --thrift-port 9090 --nanolo
og ipc:///tmp/bm-1-log.ipc --device-id 1 basic.json --log-console
Calling target program-options parser
[14:33:20.266] [bmv2] [D] [thread 3029] Set default default entry for table 'MyI
ngress.phy_forward': MyIngress.drop -
[14:33:20.266] [bmv2] [D] [thread 3029] Set default default entry for table 'tbl
_basic90': basic90 -
[14:33:20.266] [bmv2] [D] [thread 3029] Set default default entry for table 'tbl
_basic94': basic94 -
Adding interface ens37 as port 1
[14:33:20.267] [bmv2] [D] [thread 3029] Adding interface ens37 as port 1
Adding interface ens38 as port 2
[14:33:20.320] [bmv2] [D] [thread 3029] Adding interface ens38 as port 2
Adding interface ens39 as port 3
[14:33:20.373] [bmv2] [D] [thread 3029] Adding interface ens39 as port 3
[14:33:20.435] [bmv2] [I] [thread 3029] Starting Thrift server on port 9090
[14:33:20.437] [bmv2] [I] [thread 3029] Thrift server was started

```

這時候再切到 vm1 去 ping vm2 還是不能通，因為規則還沒下

9. 切到 mininet 下規則，重開一個終端機並切到 copy-to-cpu

```

root@ubuntu:/home/user#
root@ubuntu:/home/user# cd p4-test
root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test# cd copy-to-cpu/
root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu# ls
basic.json  basic.p4l  log  pcap  topology.db
basic.p4    cmd.txt   p4app.json  receive.py
root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu# cat cmd.txt
table_add phy_forward forward 1 => 2
table_add phy_forward forward 2 => 1
mirroring_add 100 3
root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu#

```

下規則指令：simple\_switch\_CLI --thrift-port 9090 < cmd.txt

把命令透過指令丟到 cmd.txt

命令丟進去後長這樣

```

root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu# simple_switch_CLI --thrift-port 9090
< cmd.txt
Obtaining JSON from switch...
Done
Control utility for runtime P4 table manipulation
RuntimeCmd: Adding entry to exact match table phy_forward
match key:          EXACT-00:01
action:             forward
runtime data:       00:02
Entry has been added with handle 0
RuntimeCmd: Adding entry to exact match table phy_forward
match key:          EXACT-00:02
action:             forward
runtime data:       00:01
Entry has been added with handle 1
RuntimeCmd: RuntimeCmd: RuntimeCmd:
root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu#

```

在另一台終端機可以看到規則被寫入了

命令是 1 號埠進去 2 號埠出來，2 號埠進去 1 號埠出來

```
root@ubuntu: /home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu
[14:33:49.225] [bm_v2] [D] [thread 3035] [6.0] [cxt 0] Pipeline 'ingress': end
[14:33:49.225] [bm_v2] [D] [thread 3035] [6.0] [cxt 0] Egress port is 511
[14:33:49.225] [bm_v2] [D] [thread 3035] [6.0] [cxt 0] Dropping packet at the end
of ingress
[14:34:08.035] [bm_v2] [T] [thread 3047] bm_get_config
[14:34:08.037] [bm_v2] [T] [thread 3047] bm_table_add_entry
[14:34:08.037] [bm_v2] [D] [thread 3047] Entry 0 added to table 'MyIngress.phy_for
ward'
[14:34:08.037] [bm_v2] [D] [thread 3047] Dumping entry 0
Match key:
* standard_metadata.ingress_port: EXACT      0001
Action entry: MyIngress.forward - 2,
[14:34:08.038] [bm_v2] [T] [thread 3047] bm_table_add_entry
[14:34:08.038] [bm_v2] [D] [thread 3047] Entry 1 added to table 'MyIngress.phy_for
ward'
[14:34:08.038] [bm_v2] [D] [thread 3047] Dumping entry 1
Match key:
* standard_metadata.ingress_port: EXACT      0002
Action entry: MyIngress.forward - 1,
[14:34:08.038] [bm_v2] [T] [thread 3047] mirroring_session_add
[14:34:08.039] [bm_v2] [T] [thread 3047] mirroring_session_add
```

10. 再切到 vm1 去 ping vm2 就可以通了

11. 然後回到 mininet 虛擬機，在 copy-to-cpu 資料夾輸入 gedit receive.py &

12. 把 ifac 加 ens39 並 save，如圖

```
*receive.py (/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu) - gedit
File Edit View Search Tools Documents Help
Open [icon] Save

#!/usr/bin/env python
import sys
import struct
import os

from scapy.all import sniff, sendp, hexdump, get_if_list, get_if_hwaddr, bind_layers
from scapy.all import Packet, IPOption, Ether
from scapy.all import ShortField, IntField, LongField, BitField, FieldListField, FieldLenField
from scapy.all import IP, UDP, Raw, ls
from scapy.layers.inet import _IPOption_HDR

def handle_pkt(pkt):
    print "Controller got a packet"
    print pkt.summary()

def main():
    if len(sys.argv) < 2:
        #iface = 's1-cpu-eth1'
        iface = 'ens39'
    else:
        iface = sys.argv[1]

    print "sniffing on %s" % iface
    sys.stdout.flush()
    sniff(iface = iface,
        prn = lambda x: handle_pkt(x))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

### 13. 執行 python receive.py

```
root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test/copy-to-cpu# python receive.py
sniffing on ens39
Controller got a packet
Ether / 10.0.0.1 > 10.0.0.2 icmp
Controller got a packet
Ether / 10.0.0.2 > 10.0.0.1 icmp
Controller got a packet
Ether / 10.0.0.1 > 10.0.0.2 icmp
Controller got a packet
Ether / 10.0.0.2 > 10.0.0.1 icmp
Controller got a packet
Ether / 0.0.0.0 > 255.255.255.255 udp
Controller got a packet
Ether / 0.0.0.0 > 255.255.255.255 udp
Controller got a packet
Ether / 10.0.0.1 > 10.0.0.2 icmp
Controller got a packet
Ether / 10.0.0.2 > 10.0.0.1 icmp
```

LAN1 接的是第一台主機，LAN2 接的是第二台，LAN3 就可以讓他丟到控制器上

## 裝資料庫系統 logstash&資料庫 influxdb

### 什麼是 logstash ?

<https://www.elastic.co/cn/logstash>

蒐集資料、解析資料、並進行資料轉換成想要的格式，就可以寫進你想寫進的地方去。Ex:檔案裡、資料庫

我們會先在網路上傳送正常的 ping 的封包，然後讓 logstash 得到 ping 封包的屬性，這個 logstash 會把 ping 的封包寫到資料庫系統裡面。

為什麼要透過它而不直接寫進資料庫，是因為 ping 的封包裡面得到像封包的長度，或其他像來源 IP，這些東西寫進去資料庫的時候，會有一種格式的轉換，或者是有些東西需要做篩選，就需要這樣的工具。

安裝 logstash 步驟：

<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/logstash/current/installing-logstash.html>

1. 打開 mininet 虛擬機的終端機，切超級使用者
2. 貼上指令(按順序)

```
wget -qO - https://artifacts.elastic.co/GPG-KEY-elasticsearch
| sudo apt-key add -
```

```
sudo apt-get install apt-transport-https
```

```
echo "deb https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/7.x/apt stable  
main" | sudo tee -a /etc/apt/sources.list.d/elastic-7.x.list
```

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install logstash
```

## 什麼是 influxdb ?

跟時間有關的資料庫系統

安裝 influxdb 步驟：

<https://docs.influxdata.com/influxdb/v1.8/introduction/install/>

1. 打開 mininet 虛擬機的終端機，切超級使用者
2. 貼上指令(按順序)

```
wget -qO- https://repos.influxdata.com/influxdb.key | sudo apt-  
key add -
```

```
source /etc/os-release
```

```
echo "deb https://repos.influxdata.com/debian ${lsb_release -cs} stable" |  
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/influxdb.list
```

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install influxdb
```

使用指令啟動資料庫：systemctl start influxdb

查看有沒有成功啟動：systemctl status influxdb

## 登錄資料庫做基本設定

步驟：

<https://dotblogs.com.tw/DizzyDizzy/2018/07/10/influxUbuntu>

1. 進入資料庫指令：influx



```
root@ubuntu:/home/user/Downloads# influx
Connected to http://localhost:8086 version 1.5.4
InfluxDB shell version: 1.5.4
>
```

## 2.執行指令

開帳號跟名字。Ex:建立一組帳號叫 admin，密碼也是 admin

```
CREATE USER admin WITH PASSWORD 'admin' WITH ALL PRIVILEGES
```

創建一個資料庫 mydb

```
creat database mydb
```

查看資料庫

```
show database
```

```
> show databases
name: databases
name
----
telegraf
internal
mydb
```

## 3. 使用 exit 關閉，接著打指令輸入資料庫帳密就可以進去

```
influx -username admin -password admin
```

然後輸入 show database 就會出現如上圖的畫面

# 判斷是否是正常封包

<http://csie.nqu.edu.tw/smallko/sdn/p4-svm.htm>

[Topology]

H1-----S1 -----H2

S1 讓它有一個 clone 的功能，也就是 H1,H2 流經到 S1 的封包，都會 clone 到 cpu，就是 controller 這邊。Controller 會跑 logstash 做資料蒐集，蒐集完之後會存到資料庫裏面。

首先，要先送正常的 ping 封包，讓它去了解什麼是正常的封包，ping 的封包有什麼樣的行為。第二，去傳送攻擊型封包，傳送大量 ping 的封包，S1 會收到，logstash 也會把資料送到資料庫。

有這兩筆資料(正常&不正常)，就要透過機器學習去建立模型，去分析什麼是正常 ping 什麼是不正常 ping。H1 可以丟封包，只要封包經過 S1，它就會去判斷是不是正常的封包。

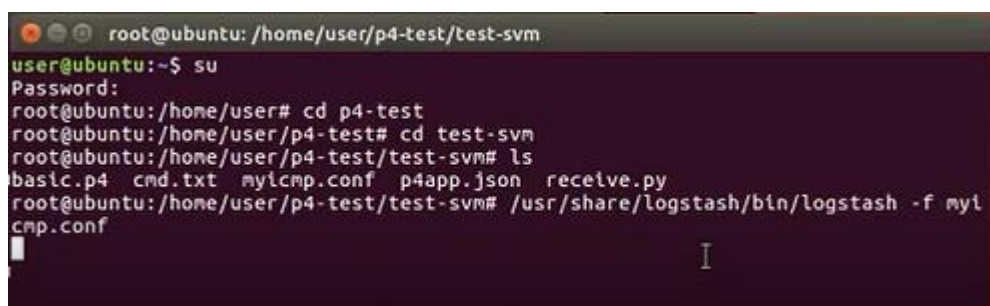
基本上，ping 的封包如果沒有特別指定一些參數，正常一秒鐘會送一個 ping，封包大小大概不到 100byte，就屬於正常型封包。攻擊型封包，每秒鐘產生的量

會很大，可能上百上千個，每個 ping 的封包大概 1000byte 以上，因為他需要把對方的資源消耗完畢。

簡單來說，就是 receive.py 這支程式收到資料以後，會丟到 logstash(myicmp.conf)，logstash 收到以後，就會把對應的資料寫到資料庫裏面去。

## 操作步驟：

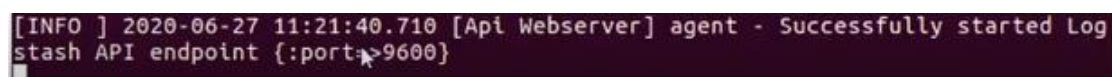
1. 打開 mininet 虛擬機，打開終端機，切到 p4-test 資料夾，建立新資料夾 (mkdir test-svm)
2. 切到 test-svm 資料夾，然後編輯(gedit )basic.p4,cmd.txt,p4app.json &把程式碼分別複製貼上並儲存
3. 接著 gedit receive.py &，myicmp.conf，一樣程式碼複製貼上
4. 開好幾個終端機，通通切到超級使用者
5. 終端機 1 執行 influxdb。(influx -username admin -password admin)，然後 show databases 可以看到有 mydb 資料庫
6. 用指令 use mydb 使用資料庫，使用指令 show measurement 可以顯示表格內容，一開始什麼都沒有。
7. 打開終端機 2，執行 logstash。如下所示操作。



```
root@ubuntu: /home/user/p4-test/test-svm
user@ubuntu:~$ su
Password:
root@ubuntu:/home/user# cd p4-test
root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test# cd test-svm
root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test/test-svm# ls
basic.p4  cmd.txt  myicmp.conf  p4app.json  receive.py
root@ubuntu:/home/user/p4-test/test-svm# /usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash -f myicmp.conf
```

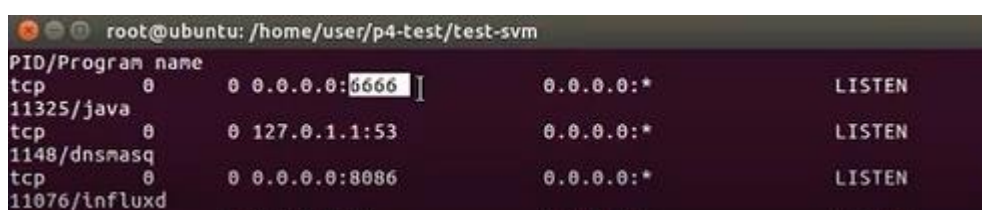
看到這個就表示成功啟動(若有問題，可以試著安裝

/usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash-plugin install logstash-output-influxdb)



```
[INFO ] 2020-06-27 11:21:40.710 [Api Webserver] agent - Successfully started Logstash API endpoint {:port=>9600}
```

8. 打開終端機 3，切到 p4-test 底下的 test-svm 資料夾，輸入指令 netstat -tulnp，當 logstash 跑起來，6666 埠就出現了。



```
root@ubuntu: /home/user/p4-test/test-svm
PID/Program name
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:6666          0.0.0.0:*           LISTEN
11325/java
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:53           0.0.0.0:*           LISTEN
1148/dnsmasq
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:8086          0.0.0.0:*           LISTEN
11076/influxd
```

9. 試著輸入 `echo "12334" | nc localhost 6666`，終端機 2 就會出現訊息

[illegible]

Influxdb 是一種時間型資料庫，它跟傳統資料庫有點不同，基本上，丟了一個資訊，就會把這個資訊透過這種型式寫到資料庫。

10. 再回到終端機 1，再一次輸入 `show measurement` 就會多一個 net。

```
> show measurements
name: measurements
name
----
```

11. 輸入指令 `select * from "net"` 可以查看內容。剛剛如果輸入 `hello word` 是沒辦法轉換的，但如果是輸入 `echo "1.2.3.4 5.6.7.8 200" | nc localhost 6666` 是會被轉換的，它會自動解析 `srcip` 是 `1.2.3.4`，`destip` 是 `5.6.7.8`，`length` 是 `200`。

```
> select * from "net"
name: net
time          dstip          length  srcip
-----
1593505098092000000  %{destIP} 0      %{srcIP}
1593505135266000000  %{destIP} 0      %{srcIP}
```

```
{
  "host" => "localhost",
  "srcIP" => "1.2.3.4",
  "type" => "tcp",
  "destIP" => "5.6.7.8",
  "message" => "1.2.3.4 5.6.7.8 200",
  "@timestamp" => 2020-06-30T08:21:20.726Z,
  "@version" => "1",
  "port" => 59182,
  "length" => "200"
}
```

收到的訊息會用這種格式丟給 `logstash`，`logstash` 透過分析就會把來源 `ip`，目的 `ip`，封包長度寫進資料庫，就會變下圖的格式。

```
filter{
  grok{
    match => ["message", "%{IP:srcIP} %{IP:destIP} %{INT:length}"]
  }
}
```

```
> select * from "net"
name: net
time          dstip          length  srcip
-----
1593505098092000000  %{{dstIP}} 0  %{{srcIP}}
1593505135266000000  %{{dstIP}} 0  %{{srcIP}}
1593505280726000000  5.6.7.8    200  1.2.3.4
```

12.



## Receive.py

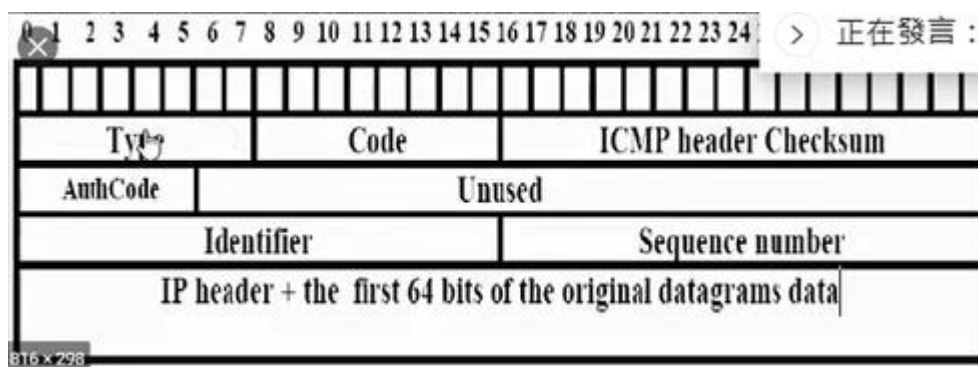
```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import sys
import struct
import os

from scapy.all import sniff
from scapy.all import Packet, IPOption, Ether
from scapy.all import IP, UDP, ICMP, Raw, ls

def handle_pkt(pkt):
    print "Controller got a packet"
    print pkt.summary()
    if ICMP in pkt and pkt[ICMP].type == 8:
        ip_src=pkt[IP].src
        ip_dst=pkt[IP].dst
        ip_len=pkt[IP].len
        print ip_src,ip_dst,ip_len
        os.system(" echo %s %s %s | nc
localhost 6666" % (ip_src,ip_dst,ip_len))
```

先判斷是不是 ICMP 封包，如果是且它是一個請求封包(request)，也就是傳送端送出去的封包，不是收到回覆的封包

然後把來源 ip,目的 ip，封包大小長度記起來，把這些資訊透過 nc 丟到本地端的 6666 埠，這個 6666 埠是要開給 logstash 用



這是一個 ping 封包，type 如果是 8 就代表是 echo request，回覆(echo reply)就是 1，

```
def main():
    if len(sys.argv) < 2:
        iface = 's1-cpu-eth1'
    else:
        iface = sys.argv[1]

    print "sniffing on %s" % iface
    sys.stdout.flush()
    sniff(iface = iface,
          prn = lambda x: handle_pkt(x))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

s1-cpu-eth1:s1 的出口，cpu 的監聽端口進行聆聽，聆聽完以後會送到 handle\_pkt

## myicmp.conf(logstash 的配置檔)

(這段底線到底線是輸入)

```
input {
    tcp {
        type => "tcp"
        port => 6666 //本地端開起 6666 埠
        mode => "server"
    }
}

filter{
    grok{
        match => ["message", "%{IP:srcIP} %{IP:destIP} %{INT:length}"]
    }
}
```

要從網路的 6666 埠進來

(這段底線到底線是輸出)

```
output {
    influxdb {
        db => "mydb"
        host => "localhost"
        port => "8086"
        user => "admin"
```

輸出到 influxdb 上

```

password => "admin"
measurement => "net" //在 influxdb 裡，table(MySQL)叫做 measurement
資料要寫到 measurement 裡面
allow_time_override => true
flush_size => "1"
data_points => {
    "srcip"=>"%{srcIP}"
    "dstip"=>"%{destIP}"
    "length"=>"%{length}"
}
coerce_values => {
    "length" => "integer"
}
}
stdout { codec => rubydebug }
}

```

寫來源、目的 ip，封包長度進去

指名寫進去的封包長度是整數型態

## basic.p4

```

/* -*- P4_16 -*- */
#include <core.p4>
#include <v1model.p4>
/*****
*****
***** HEADERS
*****
*****
*****/

struct metadata {
    /* empty */
}

struct headers {
}
/*****

```

```

*****

***** P A R S E R
*****

*****/
parser MyParser(packet_in packet,
                 out headers hdr,
                 inout metadata meta,
                 inout standard_metadata_t standard_metadata) {
    state start {
        transition accept;
    }
}

/*****

***** CHECKSUM VERIFICATION *****
*****

*****/
control MyVerifyChecksum(inout headers hdr, inout metadata meta) {
    apply { }
}

/*****

***** INGRESS PROCESSING *****
*****

*****/
control MyIngress(inout headers hdr,
                  inout metadata meta,
                  inout standard_metadata_t standard_metadata) {
    action drop() {
        mark_to_drop(standard_metadata);
    }
    action forward(bit<9> port) {
        standard_metadata.egress_spec = port;
    }
    table phy_forward {
        key = {
            standard_metadata.ingress_port: exact;

```



```

    }
    actions = {
        forward;
        drop;
    }
    size = 1024;
    default_action = drop();
}
apply {
    phy_forward.apply();
}
}

/*****
*****
***** EGRESS PROCESSING *****
*****
*****/
control MyEgress(inout headers hdr,
                inout metadata meta,
                inout standard_metadata_t standard_metadata) {
    apply {
        if (standard_metadata.instance_type == 0){
            clone(CloneType.E2E,100);
        }
    }
}

/*****
*****
***** CHECKSUM COMPUTATION *****
*****
*****/
control MyComputeChecksum(inout headers  hdr, inout metadata meta) {
    apply {
    }
}

/*****
*****

```

```

*****  D E P A R S E R
*****

*****/

control MyDeparser(packet_out packet, in headers hdr) {
    apply {
    }
}

/*****
*****

*****  S W I T C H
*****

*****/

V1Switch(
MyParser(),
MyVerifyChecksum(),
MyIngress(),
MyEgress(),
MyComputeChecksum(),
MyDeparser()
) main;

```

## Cmd.txt

```

table_add phy_forward forward 1 => 2
table_add phy_forward forward 2 => 1
mirroring_add 100 3

```

## p4app.json

```

{
  "program": "basic.p4",
  "switch": "simple_switch",
  "compiler": "p4c",

```

```
"options": "--target bmv2 --arch v1model --std p4-16",
"switch_cli": "simple_switch_CLI",
"cli": true,
"pcap_dump": true,
"enable_log": true,
"topo_module": {
  "file_path": "",
  "module_name": "p4utils.mininetlib.apptopo",
  "object_name": "AppTopoStrategies"
},
"controller_module": null,
"topodb_module": {
  "file_path": "",
  "module_name": "p4utils.utils.topology",
  "object_name": "Topology"
},
"mininet_module": {
  "file_path": "",
  "module_name": "p4utils.mininetlib.p4net",
  "object_name": "P4Mininet"
},
"topology": {
  "assignment_strategy": "l2",
  "links": [["h1", "s1"], ["h2", "s1"]],
  "hosts": {
    "h1": {
    },
    "h2": {
    }
  },
  "switches": {
    "s1": {
      "cli_input": "cmd.txt",
      "program": "basic.p4",
      "cpu_port": true
    }
  }
}
```

}