LAB1 - ONOS and Mininet Installation

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Part 1 Answer Question

- Activate ONOS APPs
 - 1. When ONOS activates "org.onosproject.openflow," what are the APPs which it also activates?

```
    3 org.onosproject.hostprovider
    4 org.onosproject.lldpprovider
    5 org.onosproject.optical-model
    6 org.onosproject.openflow-base
    2.7.0 Host Location Provider
    2.7.0 LLDP Link Provider
    2.7.0 Optical Network Model
    2.7.0 OpenFlow Base Provider
```

共額外啟動了 org.onosproject.hostprovider 、 org.onosproject.lldpprovider 、 org.onosproject.openflow-base 這 4 個 APPs

```
grace@root > apps -a -s
   3 org.onosproject.hostprovider
                                          2.7.0
                                                   Host Location Provider
   4 org.onosproject.lldpprovider
                                          2.7.0
                                                    LLDP Link Provider
   5 org.onosproject.optical-model
                                                    Optical Network Model
                                          2.7.0
   6 org.onosproject.openflow-base
                                          2.7.0
                                                    OpenFlow Base Provider
   7 org.onosproject.openflow
                                                    OpenFlow Provider Suite
  24 org.onosproject.drivers
                                          2.7.0
                                                    Default Drivers
                                           2.7.0
                                                    ONOS GUI2
 169 org.onosproject.gui2
grace@root >
grace@root > app deactivate org.onosproject.openflow
Deactivated org.onosproject.openflow
grace@root > apps -a -s
 24 org.onosproject.drivers
                                          2.7.0
                                                    Default Drivers
                                           2.7.0
 169 org.onosproject.gui2
                                                    ONOS GUI2
```

2. After activating ONOS and running the commands on P.17 and P.20. Will H1 ping H2 successfully?

Why or why not?

Ref: Basic ONOS tutorial

Well, there are no flows installed on the data-plane, which forward the traffic appropriately. ONOS comes with a simple *Reactive Forwarding* app that installs forwarding flows on demand, but this application is not activated by default.

A: No, 因為在 data-plane 上沒有安裝可以 forward traffic 的 flow。

若要能使的 host 間可以 ping 得到 · 可以激發 ONOS 上的 Reactive Forwarding application (org.onosproject.fwd) · 問題便可以解決。

- Observe listening port with terminal command "netstat"
 - 3. Which TCP port the controller listens for the OpenFlow connection request from the switch? screenshot

A: 6653

從 devices 的指令可知 switch 的 port 為 46932 (如下圖)

```
grace@root > devices
id=of:0000000000000001, available=true, local-status=connected 5m35s ago, role=MASTER, type=SWITCH, m
fr=Nicira, Inc., hw=Open vSwitch, sw=2.17.2, serial=None, chassis=1, driver=ovs, channelId=127.0.0.1:
46932, datapathDescription=s1, managementAddress=127.0.0.1, protocol=OF_14
```

接著讓 controller (c0) ping switch 1(s1)·並在 Wireshark 中觀察出和 s1 port 46932 連接的 port 為 6653 (如下圖)· 6653 便為 controller 的 port

```
| 1446 0.925775664 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 | 127.0.0.1 |
```

4. In question 3, which APP enables the controller to listen on the TCP port?

A: org.onosproject.openflow-base

最原始的 APP 運作狀態以及 port 使用狀況

當 deactivate org.onosproject.openflow 時·APP 運作狀態以及 port 使用狀況·可看出 port 6633 和 6653 已經消失

接著啟動一個個被停止運作的 APP · 發現當 org.onosproject.openflow-base activate 且 org.onosproject.openflow-base deactivate 時 · port 6633 和 6653 開始運作 · 表示 org.onosproject.openflow-base 可以使得 controller 能在 tcp port 上監聽

Part 2 Create a custom Topology

Write a Python script to build the following topology\

```
from mininet.topo import Topo

class Project1_Topo_310581040( Topo ):
    def __init__(self):
        Topo.__init__(self)
```

```
# Add hosts
        h1 = self.addHost('h1')
       h2 = self.addHost('h2')
       h3 = self.addHost('h3')
       h4 = self.addHost('h4')
       h5 = self.addHost('h5')
       # Add switches
       s1 = self.addSwitch('s1')
       s2 = self.addSwitch('s2')
       s3 = self.addSwitch('s3')
       s4 = self.addSwitch('s4')
       s5 = self.addSwitch('s5')
       # Add switch/switch
       self.addLink( s1, s2 )
       self.addLink( s3, s2 )
       self.addLink( s4, s2 )
       self.addLink( s5, s2 )
       # Add host/swtich
       self.addLink( h1, s1 )
       self.addLink( h2, s2 )
       self.addLink( h3, s3 )
       self.addLink( h4, s4 )
       self.addLink( h5, s5 )
topos = {'topo_part2_310581040': Project1_Topo_310581040 }
```

• Run your Python script and use command "pingall".

```
$ sudo mn --custom=project1_part2_310581040.py \
--topo=topo_part2_310581040 \
--controller=remote,ip=127.0.0.1:6653 \
--switch=ovs,protocols=OpenFlow14
```

■ 執行過程

```
grace@grace-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/LAB1$ sudo mn --custom=project1_part2_310581040.py --topo=topo_part2_310581040
--controller=remote,ip=127.0.0.1:6653 --switch=ovs,protocols=OpenFlow14
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 b2 h3 h4 h5
*** Adding switches:
s1 s2 s3 s4 s5
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s2) (h3, s3) (h4, s4) (h5, s5) (s1, s2) (s3, s2) (s4, s2) (s5, s2)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2 h3 h4 h5
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 5 switches
s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 ...
*** Starting 5 switches
s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininets pingall
*** Ping: testing ping reachability
h1 -> h2 h3 h4 h5
h2 -> h1 h2 h3 h4 h5
h3 -> h1 h2 h4 h5
h4 -> h1 h2 h3 h5
h5 -> h1 h2 h3 h4
*** Results: 0% dropped (20/20 received)
```

- Then take a **screenshot** of topology on GUI.
 - GUI



Part 3 Statically assign Hosts IP Address in Mininet

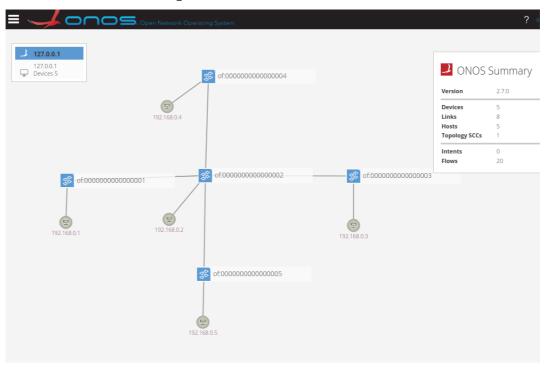
- Reuse the topology in part 2
- Format for manual assignment of host IP address:
 - o 192.168.0.0/27
 - o netmask 255.255.255.224
- Statically assign IP addresses with Python and hand in the Python script you've edited

```
from mininet.topo import Topo
class Project1_Topo_310581040( Topo ):
    def __init__(self):
       Topo.__init__(self)
       # Add hosts
       h1 = self.addHost('h1', ip = '192.168.0.1/27')
       h2 = self.addHost('h2', ip = '192.168.0.2/27')
       h3 = self.addHost('h3', ip = '192.168.0.3/27')
       h4 = self.addHost('h4', ip = '192.168.0.4/27')
       h5 = self.addHost('h5', ip = '192.168.0.5/27')
        # Add switches
        s1 = self.addSwitch('s1')
       s2 = self.addSwitch('s2')
       s3 = self.addSwitch('s3')
        s4 = self.addSwitch('s4')
        s5 = self.addSwitch('s5')
        # Add switch/switch
        self.addLink( s1, s2 )
        self.addLink( s3, s2 )
```

```
self.addLink( s4, s2 )
self.addLink( s5, s2 )

# Add links
self.addLink( h1, s1 )
self.addLink( h2, s2 )
self.addLink( h3, s3 )
self.addLink( h4, s4 )
self.addLink( h5, s5 )
topos = {'topo_part3_310581040': Project1_Topo_310581040 }
```

o Screenshots of manual assignment of host IP address



• Start mn with your Python script

```
$ sudo mn --custom=project1_part3_310581040.py \
--topo=topo_part3_310581040 \
--controller=remote,ip=127.0.0.1:6653 \
--switch=ovs,protocols=OpenFlow14
```

- Take screenshots with command dump and ifconfig for all host.
 - o dump

ifconfig

```
mininet> h1 ifconfig
h1-eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.0.1 netmask 255.255.255.224 broadcast 192.168.0.31
        inet6 fe80::6c63:fbff:fef9:b662 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 6e:63:fb:f9:b6:62 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 517 bytes 68516 (68.5 KB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0 TX packets 45 bytes 3246 (3.2 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> h2 ifconfig
h2-eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.0.2 netmask 255.255.255.224 broadcast 192.168.0.31
         inet6 fe80::7c69:6ff:fe8f:a864 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 7e:69:06:8f:a8:64 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet) RX packets 561 bytes 74550 (74.5 KB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 45 bytes 3246 (3.2 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> h3 ifconfig
h3-eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
         inet 192.168.0.3 netmask 255.255.255.224 broadcast 192.168.0.31
        inet6 fe80::144e:dbff:fe78:c358 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 16:4e:db:78:c3:58 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet) RX packets 577 bytes 76774 (76.7 KB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 45 bytes 3246 (3.2 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> h4 ifconfig
h4-eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.0.4 netmask 255.255.224 broadcast 192.168.0.31
         inet6 fe80::9c3d:5dff:fefc:384 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 9e:3d:5d:fc:03:84 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 598 bytes 79652 (79.6 KB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 45 bytes 3246 (3.2 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> h5 ifconfig
h5-eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
```

```
inet 192.168.0.5 netmask 255.255.255.224 broadcast 192.168.0.31
   inet6 fe80::ec93:2cff:fe4f:ebee prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
   ether ee:93:2c:4f:eb:ee txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
   RX packets 613 bytes 81778 (81.7 KB)
   RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
   TX packets 45 bytes 3246 (3.2 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
```

What you've learned or solved

- 首先在最一開始測試時並沒有發現在複製 tutorial 的指令時,將 terminal 換行符號也複製上去, 導致後面指令未執行,直接成為輸出導向,讓 ONOS 設置 host 時失敗。
- 另外,在前面實作 tutorial 時並未發現未啟動 org.onosproject.fwd 的 APP 時會導致無法使用 pingall,就如第一大題問題所說,在 default 的 data plane 上並沒有連接傳輸的 flow ,故會導致 此問題。