

Universität Stuttgart

Institute of Parallel and
Distributed Systems (IPVS)

Universitätsstraße 38
D-70569 Stuttgart

**Lab-course / Fachpraktikum
Computer Communication:
Software-defined Networking
Summer Term 2020**

Assignment 5
Network Programming
January 26th, 2021

Sukanya Bhowmik, David Hellmanns

Overview

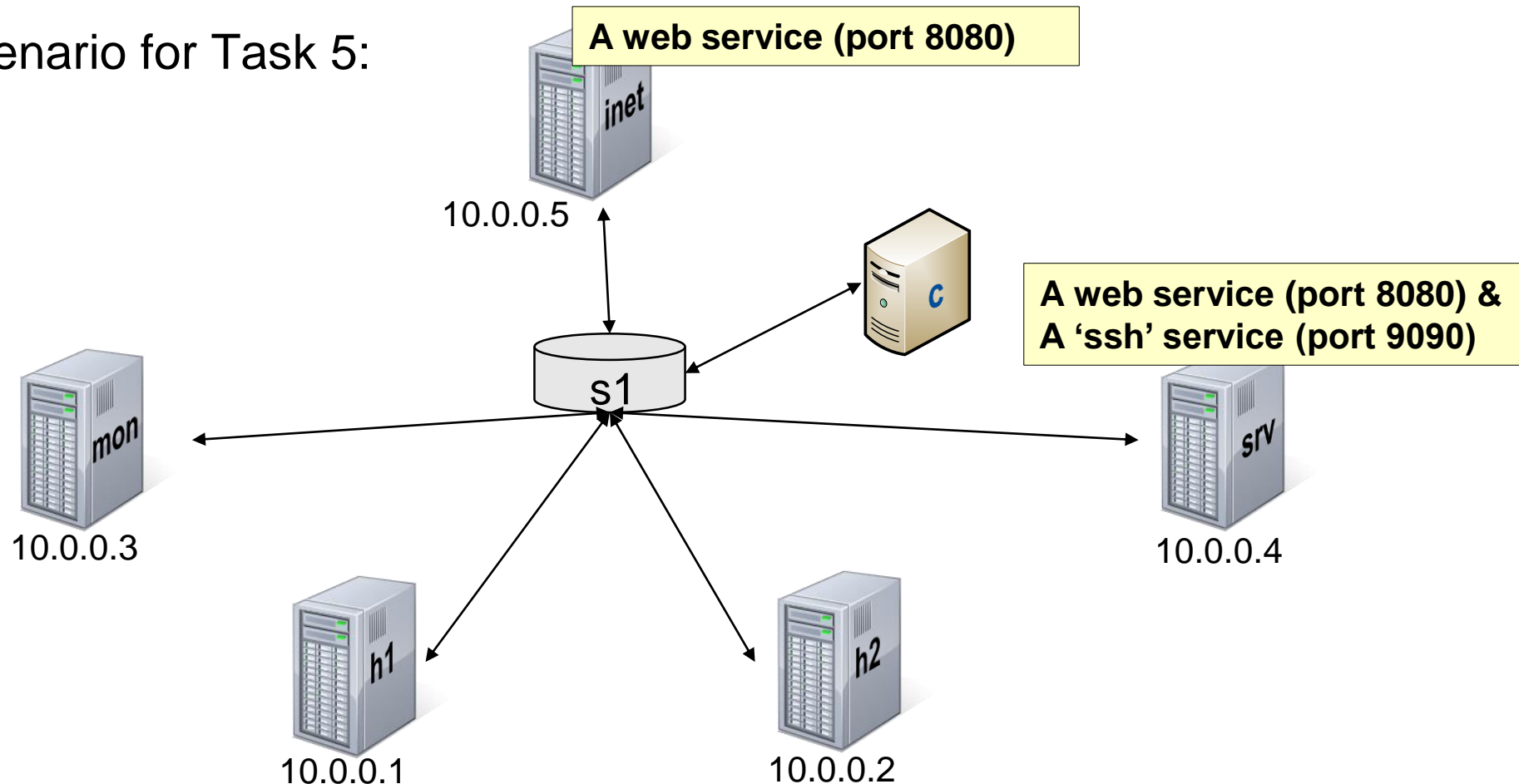
- **Task 5**
 - **Goals of this task**
 - 5.1 – Static Policies [**7 points**]
 - 5.2 – Dynamic Policies [**7 points**]
 - 5.3 – Policy Composition [**4 points**]
 - 5.4 – Comparison of Forwarding Policies [**2 points**]
- Deadline and Submission



Goals of this Task

Perform OpenFlow network programming on a higher level:

- Based on controller Pox, “push” flows via Pyretic
- Scenario for Task 5:



Overview

- **Task 5**
 - Goals of this task
 - **5.1 – Static Policies**
 - 5.2 – Dynamic Policies
 - 5.3 – Policy Composition
 - 5.4 – Comparison of Forwarding Policies
- Deadline and Submission



Task 5.1 – Static Policies

Implement a static firewall as well as a simple monitor with Pyretic for the above-shown scenario, where ...

FIREWALL

- ... host `inet` can only access the web service on `srv`.
- ... host `h1` has full access on all services, running on `srv` as well as on `inet`.
- ... host `h2` can only access the web service on `srv` (no ssh on `srv` and no web on `inet`) .

MONITOR

- ... `mon` prints every access to the ssh service on `srv` as well as all traffic from `h2`.

If needed, ARP-handling can be implemented by a flooding policy.



Task 5.1 – Static Policies

Implement your firewall / monitor solution within the provided files
`~/ex5/simple_firewall.py`, `~/ex5/simple_monitor.py`

Test each module independently, start your pyretic module
(e.g., firewall):

```
ex5$ pyretic.py -v low -m r0 simple_firewall
```

module dir included
in `$PYTHONPATH`

`/opt/pyretic/pyretic.py`
→ `/opt/pyretic` is included in `$PATH`

module without
suffix `„.py“`

Test your solution by bringing up a Mininet, starting web & ssh
services on `inet` & `srv`, and a xterm for all nodes:

```
~$ cd ex5
ex5$ sudo ./mininet5.py
mininet> startservers
mininet> xterm h1 h2 srv inet mon
```



Task 5.1 – Static Policies

On `h1`, `h2`, and `inet` access web & ssh services through
`curl -sS -m 5 10.0.0.x:Y0Y0`,

On `mon` start monitoring with the packet capture tool
`tcpdump`
to print information about received packets.



Overview

- **Task 5**
 - Goals of this task
 - 5.1 – Static Policies
 - **5.2 – Dynamic Policies**
 - 5.3 – Policy Composition
 - 5.4 – Comparison of Forwarding Policies
- Deadline and Submission



Task 5.2 – Dynamic Policies

For this task, assume very high network load in the scenario (traffic to services at `inet` and `srv`), causing packets to be **indiscriminately dropped** at switch `s1`.

Implement a very crude Quality-of-Service module to prioritize traffic in the scenario by implementing a **dynamic** policy (using *query policy* and *callback handler* mechanism), which...

- ... counts packets, sent from/to a node
- ... dynamically blocks or forwards packets, based on the packet counter of the associated traffic
 - E.g.: Drop every 10th packet, sent from `h1`,
drop every 5th packet, sent from `h2`



Task 5.2 – Dynamic Policies

Implement your solution within the provided file under
`~/ex5/qos.py`

Start your pyretic module:

```
ex5$ pyretic.py -v low -m r0 qos
```

Test your solution by bringing up a Mininet and start a xterm for nodes `h1`, `h2`, `inet`, and `srv` :

```
ex5$ sudo ./mininet5.py  
mininet> xterm h1 h2 srv inet
```



Task 5.2 – Dynamic Policies

On `inet` and `srv`, run

`./udpreceiver 4000`,
receiving datagrams on port 4000

On `h1` and `h2`, run

`./udpsender 10.0.0.x 4000 300`,
sending 300 datagrams to node `inet:4000` or node `srv:4000`.

Hints:

- You don't have to simulate the excessive network load, just assume it's there.*
- Check the MAC Learning example from the tutorial if you have problems with dynamic policies!*

Overview

- **Task 5**
 - Goals of this task
 - 5.1 – Static Policies
 - 5.2 – Dynamic Policies
 - **5.3 – Policy Composition**
 - 5.4 – Comparison of Forwarding Policies
- Deadline and Submission



Task 5.3 – Policy Composition

Compose your modules (`simple_*`, `qos`) to implement two different network policies:

- A monitoring firewall, where only filtered traffic (traffic that remains after filtering) shall be monitored. Forwarding to end hosts is not to be influenced by monitoring. Describe, implement (→ File: `~/ex5/monitor_firewall.py`) and verify possible policy compositions.
- A monitoring firewall with QoS capabilities. How can the QoS policy be meaningfully composed with the firewall and the monitoring policy? Describe, implement (→ File: `~/ex5/monitor_firewall_qos.py`) and verify your composition(s).

Use the setup from Task 5.2 to test the qos part and use the curl-cmd (Slide 7) to test monitor and firewall.

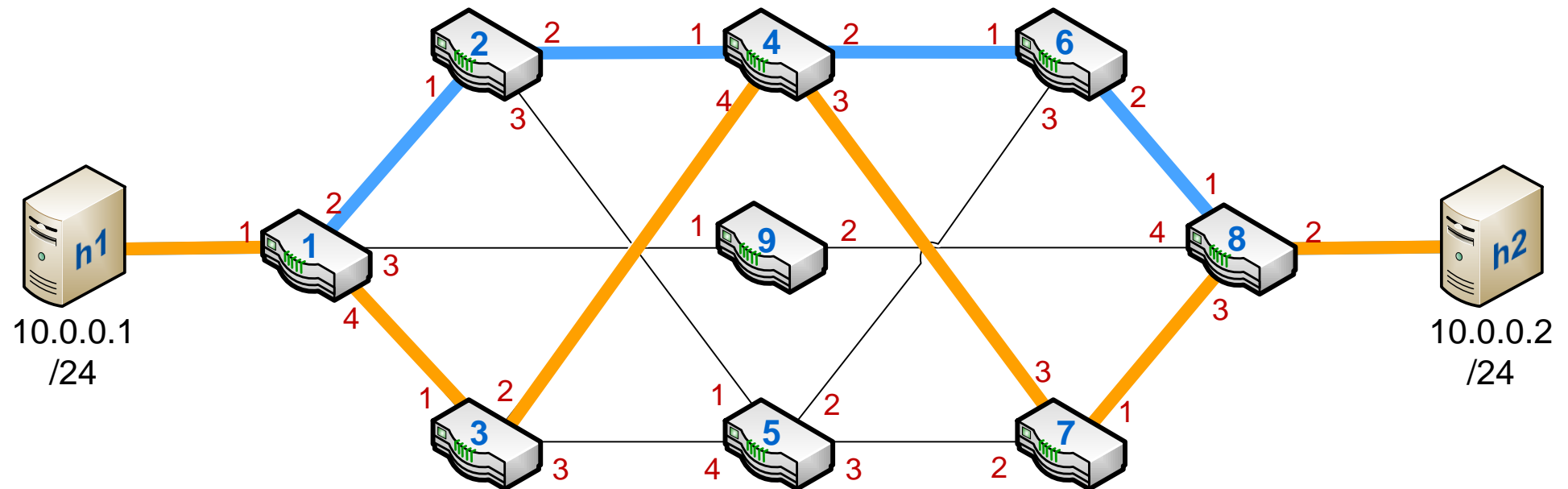


Overview

- **Task 5**
 - Goals of this task
 - 5.1 – Static Policies
 - 5.2 – Dynamic Policies
 - 5.3 – Policy Composition
 - **5.4 – Comparison of Forwarding Policies**
- Deadline and Submission



Task 5.4 – Comparison of Forwarding Policies

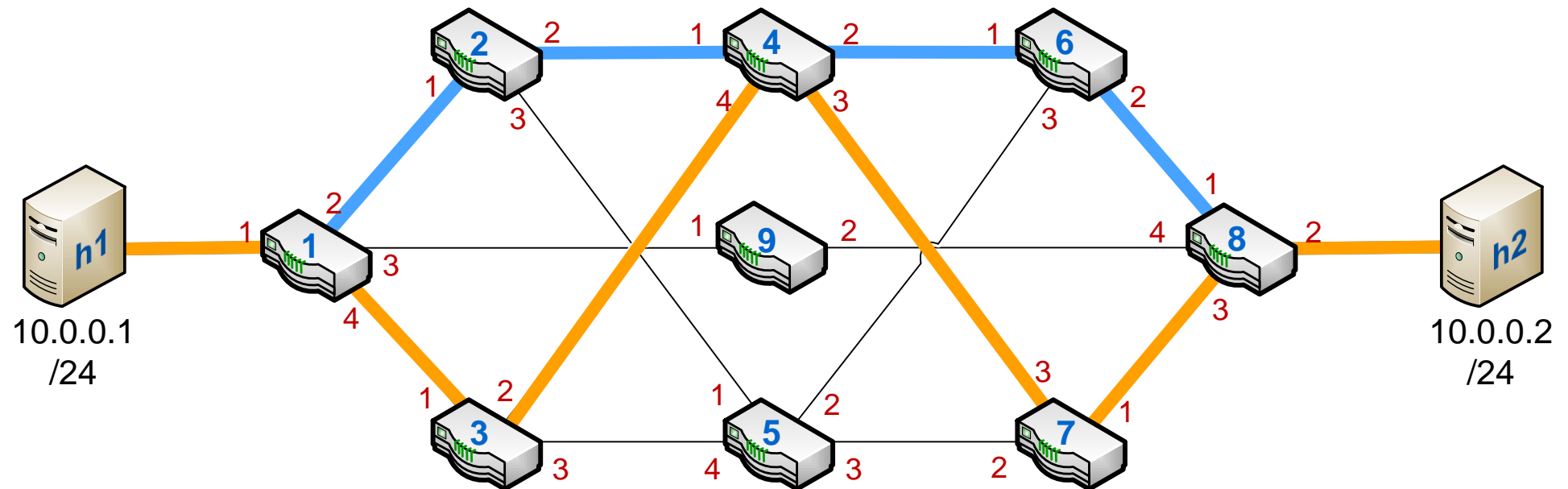


Implement forwarding for the blue and orange flows (unidirectional from h1 to h2) using separate static pyretic modules ([blue.py](#), [orange.py](#)). Optimize for minimal number of policies.

- *Mind: topology similar but not equal to Task 3.1*
- Just **assume** the given topology. You don't have to implement it.



Task 5.4 – Comparison of Forwarding Policies



Analysis:

- Compare your pyretic module implementations (blue flow, orange flow) w.r.t. space complexity.
- Explain and try to generalize your conclusions.
 - Which aspect is Pyretic not able to fully abstract from?



Overview

- Task 5
- **Deadline and Submission**



Deadline and Submission

- When (submission deadline): February 9th 2021 at 08:00am
- How: Via ILIAS system
 - One submission per group
 1. One document (PDF)
 - Describing the commands you executed to solve the tasks
 - Showing the output
 - Explanation
 2. Archive of your solutions
- Be prepared to show a live demo to the supervisor during the next meeting

