实验名称: Lab7 网络层控制平面流表下发

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## 环境准备:

VMWare Linux 虚拟机

Mininet mn --version: 2.3.0

Git 方式下载 ryu git clone https://github.com/faucetsdn/ryu.git; cd ryu; pip install.

或 git clone https://gitclone.com/github.com/faucetsdn/ryu.git

直接 install 错误,开虚拟环境 install:

- --sudo apt install python3-venv
- --python3 -m venv myenv
- --source myenv/bin/activate

又出问题:

Can not Install Ryu: AttributeError: module 'setuptools.command.easy\_install' has no attribute 'get\_script\_args'

Python 版本改为 3.10 即可 (3.12 太新了,不兼容)。

先后遇见两个错误:

TypeError: cannot set 'is\_timeout' attribute of immutable type 'TimeoutError'

--git clone https://github.com/eventlet/eventlet.git

\_\_(或--git clone https://gitclone.com/github.com/eventlet/eventlet.git)

- --cd eventlet
- --pip install.

module 'collections' has no attribute 'MutableMapping'

参考安装 ryu\_ryu 安装-CSDN 博客解决。

ImportError: cannot import name 'ALREADY\_HANDLLED':

参考实验文档链接解决: Update wsgi.py by isaac2077 · Pull Request #166 · faucetsdn/ryu

```
class _AlreadyHandledResponse(Response):
    # XXX: Eventlet API should not be used directly.
    #from eventlet.wsgi import ALREADY_HANDLED
    #_ALREADY_HANDLED = ALREADY_HANDLED
    import eventlet.wsgi
    _ALREADY_HANDLED = getattr(getattr(eventlet.wsgi, "WSGI_LOCAL", None), "already_handled", None)

def __call__(self, environ, start_response):
    return self._ALREADY_HANDLED
```

最终 ryu-manager 正常运行:

root@kurumi:~# ryu-manager --version

rvu-manager 4.34

```
(myenv) root@ubuntu:~/myenv/lib/python3.10/site-packages/ryu/app# nano wsgi.py
(myenv) root@ubuntu:~/myenv/lib/python3.10/site-packages/ryu/app# ryu-manager --
version
ryu-manager 4.34
```

环境试运行:

```
root@ubuntu:~# sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
Connecting to remote controller at 127.0.0.1:6653
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2 h3
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1) (h3, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2 h3
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet>
```

Mininet 生成网络

```
root@ubuntu: ~/myenv/lib/python3.10/site-packages/ryu/app Q =
  0,supported=0,peer=0), 2: OFPPhyPort(port_no=2,hw_addr='92:c9:71:ac:e1:66',name=0,supported=0,peer=0), 2: OFPPhyPort(port_no=2,hw_addr='92:c9:71:ac:e1:66',name=0,supported=0,peer=0), 2: OFPPhyPort(port_no=2,hw_addr='92:c9:71:ac:e1:66',name=0,supported=0,peer=0), 2: OFPPhyPort(port_no=2,hw_addr='92:c9:71:ac:e1:66',name=0,supported=0,peer=0), 2: OFPPhyPort(port_no=2,hw_addr='92:c9:71:ac:e1:66',name=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,supported=0,
  b's1-eth2',config=0,state=0,curr=192,advertised=0,supported=0,peer=0), 3: OFPF
  Port(port_no=3,hw_addr='76:aa:73:a0:90:6b',name=b's1-eth3',config=0,state=0,cu
  =192,advertised=0,supported=0,peer=0)})
€move onto main mode
FEVENT ofp_event->SimpleSwitch EventOFPPacketIn
Fpacket in 1 00:00:00:00:00:03 33:33:ff:00:00:03 3
FEVENT ofp event->SimpleSwitch EventOFPPacketIn
rpacket in 1 00:00:00:00:00:01 33:33:ff:00:00:01 1
<sup>2</sup>EVENT ofp event->SimpleSwitch EventOFPPacketIn
rpacket in 1 00:00:00:00:00:02 33:33:00:00:00:16 2
*EVENT ofp_event->SimpleSwitch EventOFPPacketIn
*EVENT ofp_event->SimpleSwitch EventOFPPacketIn
(packet in 1 00:00:00:00:00:02 33:33:00:00:00:16 2
 packet in 1 00:00:00:00:00:02 33:33:00:00:00:02 2
FEVENT ofp_event->SimpleSwitch EventOFPPacketIn
 *packet in 1 00:00:00:00:00:02 33:33:00:00:00:16 2
SEVENT ofp_event->SimpleSwitch EventOFPPacketIn
 *EVENT ofp_event->SimpleSwitch EventOFPPacketIn
(packet in 1 00:00:00:00:00:03 33:33:00:00:00:16 3
 *packet in 1 00:00:00:00:00:03 33:33:00:00:00:02 3
FEVENT ofp_event->SimpleSwitch EventOFPPacketIn
*EVENT ofp event->SimpleSwitch EventOFPPacketIn
cpacket in 1 00:00:00:00:00:01 33:33:00:00:00:16 1
```

Openflow 控制器端开始显示包的行为。

```
mininet> h1 ping h2
PING 10.0.0.2 (10.0.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=19.9 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.563 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.094 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.089 ms
```

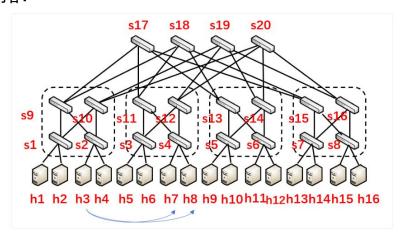
```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ sudo -i
root@ubuntu:~# source myenv/bin/activate
(myenv) root@ubuntu:~# ls
myenv packages.chroot ryu snap
(myenv) root@ubuntu:~# ovs-ofctl dump-flows s1
cookie=0x0, duration=67.885s, table=0, n_packets=70, n_bytes=6692, in_port="s1-eth2",dl_src=00:00:00:00:00:02,dl_dst=00:00:00:00:01 actions=output:"s1-eth1"
cookie=0x0, duration=67.880s, table=0, n_packets=69, n_bytes=6594, in_port="s1-eth1",dl_src=00:00:00:00:00:01,dl_dst=00:00:00:00:02 actions=output:"s1-eth2"
(myenv) root@ubuntu:~#
```

观察流表, 行为正常。

#### ryu 组件介绍及代码分析:

讲的挺全了的,我们的网络拓扑其实就是改一下初始化,把拓扑结构定义好,然后处理方式 写出那三种即可。

## 实验内容:



#### LPR.py:

仿照 fattree\_routing.py 文件,主要是理解 ryu 框架下的一些特殊语法,算法实现上其实比较简单。初始化部分:我的学号尾号 87,最后要求是  $7\rightarrow$ 11 和  $7\rightarrow$ 12

```
self.hosts = {'10.0.0.1' : (1, 1), '10.0.0.2' : (1, 2), '10.0.0.3' : (2, 1), '10.0.0.4' : (2, 2), '10.0.0.5' : (3, 1), '10.0.0.6' : (3, 2), '10.0.0.7' : (4, 1), '10.0.0.8' : (4, 2), '10.0.0.9' : (5, 1), '10.0.0.10' : (5, 2), '10.0.0.11' : (6, 1), '10.0.0.12' : (6, 2), '10.0.0.13' : (7, 1), '10.0.0.14' : (7, 2), '10.0.0.15' : (8, 1), '10.0.0.16' : (8, 2)}

self.parent = {1:(9,10), 2:(9,10), 3:(11,12), 4:(11,12), 5:(13,14), 6:(13,14), 7:(15,16), 8:(15,16), 9:(17,18), 10:(19,20), 11:(17,18), 12:(19,20), 13:(17,18), 14:(19,20), 15:(17,18), 16:(19,20)}

self.son = {
9 :{'10.0.0.1' :1, '10.0.0.2' :1, '10.0.0.3' :2, '10.0.0.4' :2},
10:{'10.0.0.1' :1, '10.0.0.2' :1, '10.0.0.3' :2, '10.0.0.4' :2},
11:{'10.0.0.5' :3, '10.0.0.6' :3, '10.0.0.7' :4, '10.0.0.8' :4},
12:{'10.0.0.5' :3, '10.0.0.6' :3, '10.0.0.7' :4, '10.0.0.8' :4},
13:{'10.0.0.9' :5, '10.0.0.10' :5, '10.0.0.11' :6, '10.0.0.12' :6},
14:{'10.0.0.1' :7, '10.0.0.14' :7, '10.0.0.15' :8, '10.0.0.16' :8},
16:{'10.0.0.13' :7, '10.0.0.14' :7, '10.0.0.15' :8, '10.0.0.16' :8},
17:{'10.0.0.1' :9, '10.0.0.2' :9, '10.0.0.3' :9, '10.0.0.4' :9, '10.0.0.5' :11, '10.0.0.6' :11, '10.0.0.7' :11, '10.0.0.8' :11, '10.0.0.9' :13, '10.0.0.10' :3, '10.0.0.11' :13, '10.0.0.15' :13, '10.0.0.13' :15, '10.0.0.14' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :15, '10.0.0.15' :16, '10.0.0.15' :16, '10.0.0.15' :11, '10.0.0.15' :14, '10.0.0.15' :14, '10.0.0.15' :16, '10.0.0.15' :16, '
```

因为注意到每个 host 其实只有一个父亲交换机,所以 self.hosts 直接按框架代码所提供即可。然后所有的交换机可以按高度分为三层,s1—s8, s9—s16, s17—s20,然后 s1—s16 都是有两个父亲交换机,其实就相当于建一张图,将他们的父亲交换机都初始化链接起来。最后 s17—s20 是顶层,只能往下了,并且按照虚线方框分为四组的话,每个 s17—s20 都能链接这 4 组,也就是其实 s17 到 s20 往下走的话能走到任意一个 host。

对于两个 host 之间的路径规划,我最开始想的其实是类似"寻找公共祖先"算法,将整个图看作一个树,引入一个虚拟的 root 节点连接 s17—s20,然后分别从 src\_host 和 dst\_host 出发寻找最近公共祖先,这个应该是能做的。但其实后面想了想直接从 src 动态的往 dst 路上找也很简单,而且在最后 LLR 情况下要计算所有路径的最小 max\_cost,还是这样动态的从源点到终点,类似 dfs 这样好搞一点,要是从两路往上汇聚,最后路径上 max\_cost 还有些不好说。

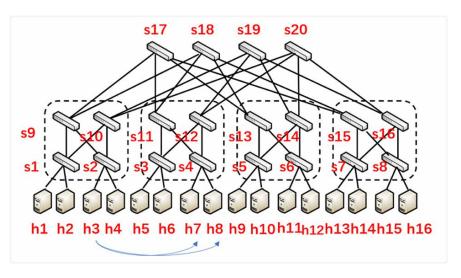
所以最终我的算法思路就是从 src 往 dst 找,由于看成树结构来说,这是一个深度先减小后增加的过程,所以有一段路是从上往下,就要记录一下后代节点比较好搞,所以初始化部分也加上了 self.son,记录 8 以上每个交换机所能到达的 host,以及他们的下一跳(第三层、s1--s8)是谁。

## 算法核心思路如上。

从 src 的父亲交换机开始,作为第一个 dpid,往上走,且每一步都优先往左边走——parent[dpid][0], 0 是左边节点 1 是右边节点,直到走到某一个交换机 s, s 的 son 集合中包含了 dst host 的 key,则可以开始往下走了,在 son 集合中取 key 对应的 value,value在 son 的初始化中定义为当前 s 能达到 dst host 的下一跳,直到最终又跳下第三层。

(12.10 更新了更简单的逻辑:)

因为考虑到,如果顶层交换机和 dst host 已经确定,则下来的路仅有唯一一条,所以无需分类,只用分是在往上走还是往下走即可。 简单举例:



Src 为 h7, dst 为 h11 (我的 key 其中之一)

第一个 dpid: h7 的直接父亲交换机 s4

第二个 dpid: 由于 h11 不在 s4 的后辈集合中、继续往上、选择左边、s11

第三个 dpid: 由于 h11 不在 s11 后辈中,再上,选左边,s17 验证改版后代码思路: s17 确定,dst 为 h11 确定,仅有一条路:

s17—s13—s6—h11 干是规划出完整路径。

代码的核心思路已经结束,接下来还有若干函数需要补充,就是要理解掌握 ryu 框架下相关的语法即可。

引入了一个 totalpath 字典作为缓存机制,所以计算过的 path 就直接留在里面就好,每次 get\_outport 的时候要是查询的路径有再 totalpath 中,就不用再重复计算了。

在路径 src---dst 中寻找 dpid 的 outport

\_packet\_in\_handler 函数就是核心功能函数,大体框架上按照实验文档来写,就是 ip 包和 arp 包要区分一下,解析方式不一样。

文档定义的是 mac\_to\_port 二维表,我直接定义字典类 totalpath,作用是相同的,记录计算路径和路径上节点关系,在这里获取到每个需要的 dpid 的 outport,其余部分完全参考实验文档即可,理解 ryu 框架代码:

```
if eth.ethertype == ether_types.ETH_TYPE_IP:
    ipv4_pkt = pkt.get_protocol(ipv4.ipv4)
    src = ipv4_pkt.src
    dst = ipv4_pkt.dst
    match = parser.OFPMatch(eth_type=ether_types.ETH_TYPE_IP, in_port=in_port, ipv4_src=src, ipv4_dst=dst)
elif eth.ethertype == ether_types.ETH_TYPE_ARP:
    arp_pkt = pkt.get_protocol(arp.arp)
    src = arp_pkt.src_ip
    dst = arp_pkt.dst_ip
    match = parser.OFPMatch(eth_type=ether_types.ETH_TYPE_ARP, in_port=in_port, arp_spa=src, arp_tpa=dst)
else: # 包括1ldp情况, 忽略1ldp packet
    return

out_port = self.get_outport(dpid, src, dst) # 获得dpid在src-dst路径上的的outport
```

ryu-manager LPR.py –observe-links
python3.10 parallel\_traffic\_generator.py
(mn -c 清理上一轮 mininet 未结束的拓扑)
启动 ryu-manager:

(myenv) root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Desktop# ryu-manager LPR.py --observe-links
9 RLock(s) were not greened, to fix this error make sure you run eventlet.monkey
\_patch() before importing any other modules.
loading app LPR.py
loading app ryu.topology.switches
loading app ryu.controller.ofp\_handler
instantiating app LPR.py of ProjectController
instantiating app ryu.topology.switches of Switches
instantiating app ryu.controller.ofp\_handler of OFPHandler

在另一个终端运行 parallel.py 文件(使用 parallel\_traffic\_generator.py 测试 LPR.py 任务):构建 hosts,links,开启交换机。

持续 100s 结束

```
rm -f ~/.ssh/mn/*
*** Cleanup complete.
(myenv) root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Desktop# python3.10 parallel.py
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h10 h11 h12 h13 h14 h15 h16
*** Adding switches:
s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 s6 s7 s8 s9 s10 s11 s12 s13 s14 s15 s16 s17 s18 s19 s20
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1) (h3, s2) (h4, s2) (h5, s3) (h6, s3) (h7, s4) (h8, s4) (h9, s5)
 (h10, s5) (h11, s6) (h12, s6) (h13, s7) (h14, s7) (h15, s8) (h16, s8) (s9, s1)
(s9, s2) (s9, s17) (s9, s18) (s10, s1) (s10, s2) (s10, s19) (s10, s20) (s11, s3)
 (s11, s4) (s11, s17) (s11, s18) (s12, s3) (s12, s4) (s12, s19) (s12, s20) (s13,
 s5) (s13, s6) (s13, s17) (s13, s18) (s14, s5) (s14, s6) (s14, s19) (s14, s20) (
s15, s7) (s15, s8) (s15, s17) (s15, s18) (s16, s7) (s16, s8) (s16, s19) (s16, s2
0)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h10 h11 h12 h13 h14 h15 h16
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 20 switches
s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 s6 s7 s8 s9 s10 s11 s12 s13 s14 s15 s16 s17 s18 s19 s20 ...
h1 h1-eth0:s1-eth1
```

```
root@ubuntu: /home/ubuntu/Desktop
                                               root@ubuntu: /home/ubuntu/Desktop
*** Starting 20 switches
s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 s6 s7 s8 s9 s10 s11 s12 s13 s14 s15 s16 s17 s18 s19 s20 ...
h1 h1-eth0:s1-eth1
h2 h2-eth0:s1-eth2
h3 h3-eth0:s2-eth1
h4 h4-eth0:s2-eth2
h5 h5-eth0:s3-eth1
h6 h6-eth0:s3-eth2
h7 h7-eth0:s4-eth1
h8 h8-eth0:s4-eth2
h9 h9-eth0:s5-eth1
h10 h10-eth0:s5-eth2
h11 h11-eth0:s6-eth1
h12 h12-eth0:s6-eth2
h13 h13-eth0:s7-eth1
h14 h14-eth0:s7-eth2
h15 h15-eth0:s8-eth1
h16 h16-eth0:s8-eth2
iperf servers started
iperf clients started
*** Stopping 1 controllers
c0
*** Stopping 48 links
```

按照要求: # LPR/RSR 下输出  $H\{x\%16\} \rightarrow H\{(x+4)\%16\}$ 及  $H\{x\%16\} \rightarrow H\{(x+5)\%16\}$ 的路径, 其中 x 为学号的后两位 (22307110187)

所以我的任务: [('10.0.0.7','10.0.0.11'), ('10.0.0.7','10.0.0.12')] 另一个终端 ryu-manager 运行我的 LPR.py 文件结果如下:

```
root@ubuntu: /home/ubuntu/Desktop
                                              root@ubuntu: /home/ubuntu/Desktop
switch_features_handler is called
switch_features_handler is called
switch_features_handler is called
switch_features_handler is called
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=1, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=13, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=14, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=7, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=3, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=6, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=10, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=19, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=4, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=12, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=2, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=9, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=5, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=11, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=15, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=20, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=8, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=18, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=16, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=17, 4 ports>
```

```
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=17, 4 ports>
h7 -> s4 -> s11 -> s17 -> s13 -> s6 -> h11
h7 -> s4 -> s11 -> s17 -> s13 -> s6 -> h12
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=19, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=1, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=6, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=14, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=10, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=13, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=3, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=8, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=15, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=7, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=4, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=20, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=12, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=5, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=9, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=11, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=18, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=16, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=2, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=17, 4 ports>
```

# 计算结果如上所示:

h7—s4—s11—s17—s13—s6—h11 h7—s4—s11—s17—s13—s6—h12

由原图比对可知完全正确,所有的流都从最左边的路径到达目的地。

#### RSR.py:

代码仅一处改动即可:

随机选择0或1,向上走。

实验过程与上述同理,最终 parallel.py 程序运行 100s 结束

```
root@ubuntu: /home/ubuntu/Desktop
                                              root@ubuntu: /home/ubuntu/Desktop
h5 h5-eth0:s3-eth1
h6 h6-eth0:s3-eth2
h7 h7-eth0:s4-eth1
h8 h8-eth0:s4-eth2
h9 h9-eth0:s5-eth1
h10 h10-eth0:s5-eth2
h11 h11-eth0:s6-eth1
h12 h12-eth0:s6-eth2
h13 h13-eth0:s7-eth1
h14 h14-eth0:s7-eth2
h15 h15-eth0:s8-eth1
h16 h16-eth0:s8-eth2
iperf servers started
iperf clients started
*** Stopping 1 controllers
c0
*** Stopping 48 links
*** Stopping 20 switches
s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 s6 s7 s8 s9 s10 s11 s12 s13 s14 s15 s16 s17 s18 s19 s20
*** Stopping 16 hosts
h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h10 h11 h12 h13 h14 h15 h16
*** Done
(myenv) root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Desktop#
```

在 ryu-manager 的界面显示出 enter 和 leave 的信息,以及打印的随机通路:

```
switch_features_handler is called
switch features handler is called
switch_features_handler is called
switch_features_handler is called
switch_features_handler is called
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=7, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=15, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=12, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=3, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=6, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=1, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=4, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=13, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=19, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=14, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=8, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=10, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=5, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=17, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=16, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=20, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=2, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=18, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=11, 4 ports>
```

```
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=9, 4 ports>
h7 -> s4 -> s11 -> s18 -> s13 -> s6 -> h11
h7 -> s4 -> s11 -> s17 -> s13 -> s6 -> h12
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=17, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=13, 4 ports>
switch_features_handler is called
switch features handler is called
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=17, 4 ports>
EventSwitchEnter<dpid=13, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=13, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=17, 0 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=11, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=1, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=20, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=19, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=12, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=14, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=8, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=18, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=5, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=2, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=4, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=7, 4 ports>
EventSwitchLeave<dpid=15, 4 ports>
```

#### 路径分别为

```
H7—s4—s11—s18—s13—s6—h11
H7—s4—s11—s17—s13—s6—h12
```

由原图比对可知完全正确,以随机路径到达目的地。

#### LLR.py:

寻找路径的最大 cost 的边,如前所说,考虑要要是知道是某个交换机和某个 host,则从该交换机到 host 的路径只有唯一一条,所以,对于确定了某个路径来说,我们只需要找到其 top 交换机,然后分别沿着两条路下降到 src 和 dst,计算最大 cost。

```
def cal1(self, dpid:int, ip:str):
    res = 0
    while self.hosts[ip][0] != dpid:
        son = self.son[dpid][ip]
        res = max(res, self.costs[(dpid, son)])
        dpid = son
    return res

def cal2(self, dpid:int, ip1:str, ip2:str):
    return max(self.cal1(dpid, ip1), self.cal1(dpid, ip2))
```

计算路径分三类,对应三层交换机(其实这里是由于实验拓扑结构只有三层取巧了,更一般的做法应该写一个寻找公共祖先算法,但是这里就直接简单实现算了)

```
def cal3(self, src, dst, src_port, dst_port):
    dpid_src = self.hosts[src][0]
    dpid_dst = self.hosts[dst][0]
    if dpid src == dpid dst:
    self.path[(src, dst, src_port, dst_port)].append(dpid_src)
elif self.parent[dpid_src] == self.parent[dpid_dst]:
         pair_parent = self.parent[dpid_src]
         p0 = pair_parent[0]
         p1 = pair_parent[1]
         self.path[(src, dst, src_port, dst_port)].append(dpid_src)
         if self.cal2(p0, src, dst) < self.cal2(p1, src, dst):</pre>
              self.path[(src, dst, src_port, dst_port)].append(p0)
              self.path[(src, dst, src_port, dst_port)].append(p1)
         self.path[(src, dst, src_port, dst_port)].append(dpid_dst)
         min_cost = 114514
         top_dpid = 17
         self.path[(src, dst, src_port, dst_port)].append(dpid_src)
         for i in range(17,21):
              current_cost = self.cal2(i, src, dst)
              if current_cost < min_cost:</pre>
                  min_cost = current_cost
                   top_dpid = i
         self.path[(src, dst, src_port, dst_port)].append(self.son[top_dpid][src])
         self.path[(src, dst, src_port, dst_port)].append(top_dpid)
self.path[(src, dst, src_port, dst_port)].append(self.son[top_dpid][dst])
self.path[(src, dst, src_port, dst_port)].append(dpid_dst)
```

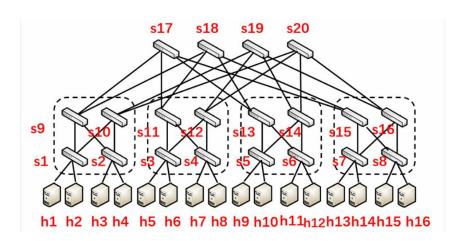
以最后 else 情况作为例子讲一下: 就是它 src 和 dst 的公共祖先到最顶层的交换机了, 最顶层的四个交换机是可以到任意 host 的, 所以遍历四个交换机, 分别计算路径最大 cost (前面 cal2 函数已有介绍, 因为路径唯一) 然后在这四个最大 cost 中选择最小的作为目标路径。而还有一个要求就是最大 cost 相同的时候要以左边原则来走, 我们遍历是从 17 到 20, 且严格小于才更新, 也就保证了相等时从左边走的原则。最终更新路径。

```
if eth.ethertype == ether_types.ETH_TYPE_IP:
   ipv4_pkt = pkt.get_protocol(ipv4.ipv4)
src = ipv4_pkt.src
   dst = ipv4_pkt.dst
   if ipv4 pkt.proto == 6:
       _tcp = pkt.get_protocol(tcp.tcp)
      src_port = _tcp.src_port
      dst_port = _tcp.dst_port
   if ipv4_pkt.proto == 17:
      _udp = pkt.get_protocol(udp.udp)
      match = parser.OFPMatch(eth_type = ether_types.ETH_TYPE_IP, in_port = in_port,
        ipv4_src = src, ipv4_dst = dst, udp_src = _udp.src_port, udp_dst = _udp.dst_port)
      src_port = _udp.src_port
dst_port = _udp.dst_port
   if ipv4_pkt.proto == 132:
    _sctp = pkt.get_protocol(sctp.sctp)
      src_port = _sctp.src_port
      dst_port = _sctp.dst_port
```

类型区分分别获取 match 和源目的端口号。

使用 sequential\_traffic\_generator.py 测试 LLR.py
Sequential 同样打开 mininet 建立拓扑,运行 100s 结束。
Ryu-manager 测试 LLR.py 结果如下:

如上所示,跑了多次,前十个流 src 的 dst 相同的情况下,结果应该是相同的。



1-5: 最开始都 0, 走左边优先: 1-9-17-11-3

(19) (917) (1711) (113) 的 cost 为1了

1—5: 1—10—19—12—3 (因为这四个边 cost 都是 0, 比 1 小)

(3 12) (12 19) (19 10) (10 1) cost 为 1

1—5: 因为1往上走不管咋样要么19要么110, cost 都是1了, 所以还是遵循左边优先原

则: 1—9—17—11—3

然后 (19) (917) (1711) (113)的 cost 为 2 了 1—5:与第二个流情况相同,1<2:1—10—19—12—3

(3 12) (12 19) (19 10) (10 1) cost 为 2

.....

后面同理。