

Execution

Part1:Run Mininet and Ryu controller

1. **Steps for running mininet and Ryu controller to ping successfully from host to host:** First, we need to run topo.py to build the topology and create network via mininet; then, we run the Ryu controller with forwarding rule and use ping command to confirm that packets may reach the destination.
2. **What is the meaning of the executing command:**
 - 1.--custom: read custom classes from .py file
 - 2.--topo: set the topology type(linear, torus, tree, single, reversed, mini-mal)
 - 3.--link: build the link or forbid the link
 - 4.--controller: set the type of controller
 - 5.ryu-manager: use ryu-manager run the file
 - 6.--observe-links: show the information of links
 - 7.mn: the defaulted topology is minimal
 - 8.tc:control speed

3. Screenshot:

```
-----
Client connecting to 10.0.0.1, UDP port 5001
Sending 1470 byte datagrams
UDP buffer size: 208 KByte (default)
-----
[  3] local 10.0.0.2 port 45943 connected with 10.0.0.1 port 5001
[ ID] Interval      Transfer      Bandwidth
[  3]  0.0-10.0 sec  1.25 MBytes  1.05 Mbits/sec
[  3] Sent 893 datagrams
[  3] Server Report:
[  3]  0.0-10.0 sec  1.17 MBytes  984 Kbits/sec   1.241 ms   56/ 893 (6.3%)
```

(the bandwidth with SimpleController.py)

```
switch 2: count 0 packets  
switch 2: count 7 packets  
switch 2: count 10 packets  
switch 2: count 10 packets  
switch 2: count 10 packets  
switch 2: count 10 packets  
switch 2: count 10 packets  
switch 2: count 742 packets  
switch 2: count 848 packets  
switch 2: count 848 packets  
switch 2: count 848 packets  
switch 2: count 848 packets  
switch 2: count 848 packets  
switch 2: count 848 packets  
switch 2: count 848 packets  
switch 2: count 848 packets
```

(no more change in the number of packets)

```
cookie=0x0, duration=216.580s, table=0, n_packets=403, n_bytes=24180, idle_age=0, priority=65535,dl_dst=01:80:c2:00:00:0e,dl_type=0x88cc actions=CONTROLLER:65535
cookie=0x0, duration=214.580s, table=0, n_packets=12, n_bytes=2590, idle_age=135, priority=3,ip,in_port=1,nw_src=10.0.0.1,nw_dst=10.0.0.2 actions=output:2
cookie=0x0, duration=214.579s, table=0, n_packets=848, n_bytes=1268036, idle_age=135, priority=3,ip,in_port=2,nw_src=10.0.0.2,nw_dst=10.0.0.1 actions=output:1
cookie=0x0, duration=214.581s, table=0, n_packets=66811, n_bytes=4708270, idle_age=0, priority=0 actions=CONTROLLER:65535
```

(forwarding rules on s2)

```
-----
Client connecting to 10.0.0.1, UDP port 5001
Sending 1470 byte datagrams
UDP buffer size: 208 KByte (default)
-----
[ 3] local 10.0.0.2 port 46236 connected with 10.0.0.1 port 5001
[ ID] Interval      Transfer      Bandwidth
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec  1.25 MBytes  1.05 Mbits/sec
[ 3] Sent 893 datagrams
[ 3] Server Report:
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec  1.12 MBytes  941 Kbits/sec  0.659 ms  92/ 893 (10%)
```

(the bandwidth with controller1.py)

```
switch 2: count 0 packets
switch 2: count 5 packets
switch 2: count 15 packets
switch 2: count 18 packets
switch 2: count 18 packets
switch 2: count 18 packets
switch 2: count 18 packets
switch 2: count 296 packets
switch 2: count 820 packets
switch 2: count 820 packets
switch 2: count 820 packets
switch 2: count 820 packets
switch 2: count 820 packets
switch 2: count 820 packets
```

(no more change in the number of packets)

```
cookie=0x0, duration=201.055s, table=0, n_packets=384, n_bytes=23040, idle_age=0, priority=65535,dl_dst=01:80:c2:00:00:0e,dl_type=0x88cc actions=CONTROLLER:65535
cookie=0x0, duration=201.060s, table=0, n_packets=22, n_bytes=3570, idle_age=114, priority=3,ip,in_port=1,nw_src=10.0.0.1,nw_dst=10.0.0.2 actions=output:2
cookie=0x0, duration=201.060s, table=0, n_packets=820, n_bytes=1214388, idle_age=114, priority=3,ip,in_port=3,nw_src=10.0.0.2,nw_dst=10.0.0.1 actions=output:1
cookie=0x0, duration=201.061s, table=0, n_packets=64282, n_bytes=2806461, idle_age=0, priority=0 actions=CONTROLLER:65535
```

(forwarding rules on s2)

```
-----
Client connecting to 10.0.0.1, UDP port 5566
Sending 1470 byte datagrams
UDP buffer size: 208 KByte (default)
-----
[ 3] local 10.0.0.2 port 49631 connected with 10.0.0.1 port 5566
[ ID] Interval      Transfer      Bandwidth
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec  1.25 MBytes  1.05 Mbits/sec
[ 3] Sent 893 datagrams
[ 3] Server Report:
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec  1.21 MBytes  1.02 Mbits/sec  0.803 ms  29/ 893 (3.2%)
```

(the bandwidth with controller2.py)

```
switch 2: count 2 packets
switch 2: count 11 packets
switch 2: count 15 packets
switch 2: count 15 packets
switch 2: count 15 packets
switch 2: count 15 packets
switch 2: count 15 packets
switch 2: count 231 packets
switch 2: count 880 packets
switch 2: count 880 packets
switch 2: count 880 packets
switch 2: count 880 packets
switch 2: count 880 packets
switch 2: count 880 packets
switch 2: count 880 packets
switch 2: count 880 packets
switch 2: count 880 packets
switch 2: count 880 packets
```

(no more change in the number of packets)

```
NXST_FLOW reply (xid=0x4):
  cookie=0x0, duration=210.513s, table=0, n_packets=402, n_bytes=24120, idle_age=0, priority=65535, dl_dst=01:80:c2:00:00:0e, dl_type=0x88cc actions=CONTROLLER:65535
  cookie=0x0, duration=210.518s, table=0, n_packets=20, n_bytes=3374, idle_age=123, priority=3, ip, in port=1, nw_src=10.0.0.1, nw_dst=10.0.0.2 actions=output:2
  cookie=0x0, duration=210.517s, table=0, n_packets=880, n_bytes=1309350, idle_age=123, priority=3, ip, in port=3, nw_src=10.0.0.2, nw_dst=10.0.0.1 actions=output:1
  cookie=0x0, duration=210.518s, table=0, n_packets=71664, n_bytes=5705042, idle_age=0, priority=0 actions=CONTROLLER:65535
```

(forwarding rules on s2)

Part2: Handling flow-removed events

1. Explain your code as detail as possible: 首先，將

SimpleController.py、controller1.py、controller2.py 的 forwarding rule 都放進 switch_features_handler，依照 priority 1、2、3 區分三者，hard_time 則按照題目要求分別設定，接著利用 flow_removed_handler 中的 msg.packet_count 和 msg.byte_count 計算出剩下的頻寬，當確定三者都有輸出後，再透過比較頻寬大小的判斷式輸出 path 1、path 2、path 3，決定哪個是最佳路徑後，利用 self.addflow，讓最佳路徑能夠繼續傳送。

Part3: Problems encountered

1. Problem you met while doing this lab:

一直不知道為什麼 Controller 的頻寬跑出來會對不上 forward rule 應該要有的答案，後來才知道是因為我先 ping 過再跑，所以會有比起原本更多的封包傳送，導致數字都會略大；更改 controller1.py 和 controller2.py 時，也因為沒有注意到需要更改 parser.OFPACTIONOutput 而一直沒辦法跑出答案，最後的 AdaptiveController 更是因為沒有接觸過寫相關程式的經

驗而花費很多時間研究網路上相關資料，關於在 `hard_timeout` 之前都沒有封包傳送的情況不知如何下手。

2. **Any advices:** 投影片中對於 `controller2.py` 在執行時是否需要用 5566 的 port 沒有明確說明。

Discussion

1. **Describe the differences between packet-in and packet-out in detail:** packet-in 是 asynchronous，當收到封包時，會由 switch 發出訊息，將封包轉送給 controller。Packet-out 是 controller-to-switch，當接收到來自 controller 的封包時，將其轉送到指定的 port。
2. **What is "table-miss" in SDN:** flow table 找不到相對應的 flow entry。如果發生 table-miss，可能會被直接丟掉、封裝成 packet-in 的訊息，或者繼續轉發。
3. **Why is "(app_manager.RyuApp)" adding after the declaration of class in SimpleController.py:** 用來加載 Ryu 相關的 app，接收發送過來的訊息。
4. **What is the meaning of "datapath" in SimpleController.py:** 為了運用 OpenFlow 的 topo 裡的 switch。
5. **Why need to set "eth_type=0x0800" in the flow entry:** 要使用 IPv4。
6. **Compare the differences between the iPerf results of SimpleController.py, controller1.py and controller2.py. Which forwarding rule is better:**

SimpleController.py : 0.0-10.0 sec 1.17 MBytes 984Kbits/sec

1.241ms 56/ 893(6.3%) 10 秒內傳了 1.17 MBytes

平均傳送速度(頻寬) : 984 Kbits/sec

傳輸延遲 : 1.241ms

傳送 893 個 datagram，遺失 56 個 datagram => 6.3%遺失率

Controller1.py :

0.0-10.0 sec 1.12 MBytes 941 Kbits/sec 0.659ms 92/ 893(10%)

10 秒內傳了 1.12 Mbytes

平均傳送速度(頻寬) : 941 Kbits/sec

傳輸延遲 : 0.659ms

傳送 893 個 datagram，遺失 92 個 datagram => 10%遺失率

Controller2.py :

0.0-10.0 sec 1.21 MBytes 1.02Mbps/sec 0.803ms 29/ 893(3.2%)

10 秒內傳了 1.21 Mbytes

平均傳送速度(頻寬) : 1.02 Mbps/sec

傳輸延遲 : 0.803ms

傳送 893 個 datagram，遺失 29 個 datagram => 3.2%遺失率

Controller2.py 的遺失率最低，傳輸延遲也比 controller1 多

0.144ms，因此 controller2 的路線規劃較好，因此 h2 從 s4 到 s1 到 s3，
再經過 s2 到 h1 較好。