

NETWORK VIRTUALIZATION

Submitted By

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Introduction :

Network management currently is undergoing changes towards more flexible ways . This trend is stimulated by Network Virtualization and Software Defined Networks (SDN) that emerged in recent years. These technologies allow networks to be run in a more flexible and cost efficient manner, e.g., by increasing network resource utilization and by decreasing operational costs.

We can divide our Local Area Networks (LANs) into virtual networks and VLANs. The idea of this helps a lot in load balancing. It is used in application development and testing to mimic real world hardware and system software.

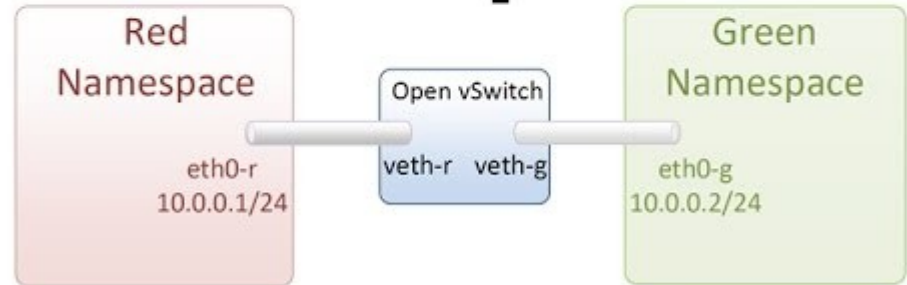
Network Virtualization

Network virtualization means abstracting network resources that were originally used in hardware to software..With network virtualization, digital service providers can optimize their server resources (i.e. fewer idle servers), allow them to use standard servers for functions that once required expensive proprietary hardware, and generally improve the speed, flexibility, and reliability of their networks.Network virtualization allows network functions, hardware resources, and software resources to be delivered independent of hardware

Network Namespace :

Network namespaces is a Linux kernel feature allowing us to isolate network environments through virtualization , it is a logical copy of the network stack from the host . We can assign Ip address ,network Interfaces,routing table to the virtual systems we create.

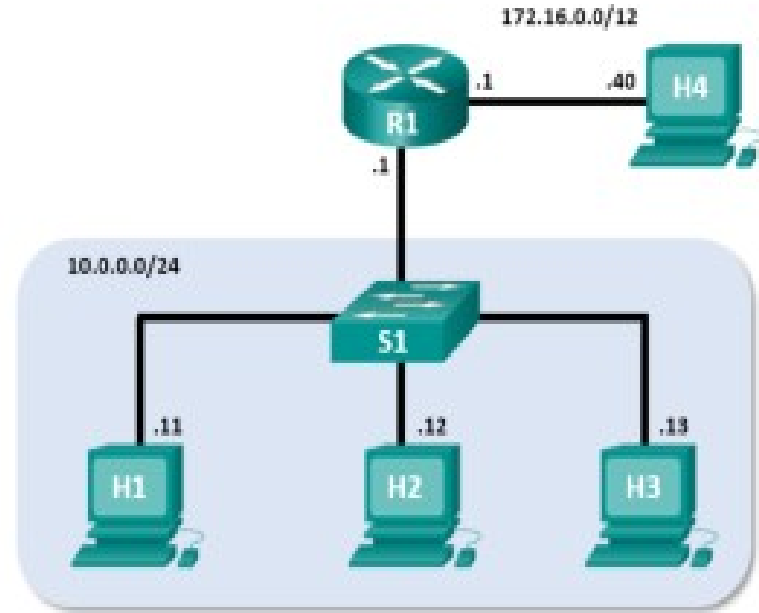
Linux Network Namespaces



Mininet :

Mininet is a open source software emulator for creating large networks on a single machine. It allows us to create different topologies consisting of OpenFlow switches and hosts. We can easily create a realistic virtual network using mininet. Topologies can vary from a single switch to more complicated topologies c . We can easily interact with our network using mininet CLI , customize it , share it or deploy it .

Mininet Topology



Connect Network Namespaces to internet using Open Virtual Switch:

Create Network Namespaces : `sudo ip netns add <namespace_name>`

Create Layer-2 Virtual Network with OpenVSwitch : `sudo ovs-vsctl add-br <bridge_name>`

Create Network Interfaces Links and add those to bridge and namespaces :

`sudo ip link add <interface1_name> type veth peer name <interface2_name>`

`sudo ip link set <interface_name> netns <namespace_name>`

`sudo ovs-vsctl add-port <bridge_name> <interface_name>`

Enable the interfaces and Bridge :

`sudo ip netns exec <namespace_name> ifconfig <interface_name> up`

`sudo ifconfig <bridgeInterface_name> up`

`sudo ifconfig <bridge_name> up`

```
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns add h1
[sudo] password for arun:
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns add h2
arun@arun:~$ sudo ovs-vsctl add-br mybridge
arun@arun:~$
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip link add h1-eth0 type veth peer name vport1
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip link add h2-eth0 type veth peer name vport2
arun@arun:~$
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip link set h1-eth0 netns h1
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip link set h2-eth0 netns h2
arun@arun:~$
arun@arun:~$ sudo ovs-vsctl add-port mybridge vport1
arun@arun:~$ sudo ovs-vsctl add-port mybridge vport2
arun@arun:~$
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h1 ifconfig h1-eth0 up
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h2 ifconfig h2-eth0 up
arun@arun:~$
arun@arun:~$ sudo ifconfig vport1 up
arun@arun:~$ sudo ifconfig vport2 up
arun@arun:~$
arun@arun:~$ sudo ifconfig mybridge up
arun@arun:~$
arun@arun:~$ sudo ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::3ca2:b23c:e62a:375d prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:e6:d2:e4 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1461 bytes 1513529 (1.5 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 765 bytes 96562 (96.5 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 329 bytes 25990 (25.9 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 329 bytes 25990 (25.9 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

mybridge: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet6 fe80::40c6:b4ff:fe2b:3441 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 42:c6:b4:2b:34:41 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 2 bytes 112 (112.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 20 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 23 bytes 2792 (2.7 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Add the Internet Network interface to the bridge :

Sudo ovs-vsctl add-port <bridge_name> enp0s3/eth0(Interface_Name)

Assign the IP address to bridge and Interfaces using dhclient :

(dhclient : requests IP Address from a DHCP Server)

Sudo dhclient <bridge_name>

Sudo ip netns exec <namespace_name> dhclient <interface_name>

See the Kernel IP Routing table : sudo route -n

Open bash in Network Namespace : sudo ip netns exec <namespace_name> bash

Run Applications in Network Namespace Bash :

Sudo runuser -u <user_name> – <application_name>


```
arun@arun: ~  
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
vport1: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
    inet6 fe80::ec52:b2ff:fe2b:6e0e prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>  
    ether ee:52:b2:2b:6e:0e txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 11 bytes 866 (866.0 B)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 61 bytes 6804 (6.8 KB)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
vport2: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
    inet6 fe80::4008:47ff:fed3:2991 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>  
    ether 42:08:47:d3:29:91 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 11 bytes 866 (866.0 B)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 53 bytes 6148 (6.1 KB)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
arun@arun:~$ sudo ovs-vsctl add-port mybridge enp0s3  
arun@arun:~$ sudo ifconfig enp0s3 0  
arun@arun:~$  
arun@arun:~$ sudo dhclient mybridge  
cmp: EOF on /tmp/tmp.sQMmpGH8mx which is empty  
arun@arun:~$ sudo route -n  
Kernel IP routing table  
Destination      Gateway          Genmask          Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface  
0.0.0.0          10.0.2.2        0.0.0.0          UG    0     0      0 mybridge  
10.0.2.0         0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0    U     0     0      0 mybridge  
arun@arun:~$  
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h1 dhclient h1-eth0  
cmp: EOF on /tmp/tmp.o5NajVtghF which is empty  
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h2 dhclient h2-eth0  
cmp: EOF on /tmp/tmp.Y680rM2vDs which is empty  
arun@arun:~$ sudo route -n  
Kernel IP routing table  
Destination      Gateway          Genmask          Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface  
0.0.0.0          10.0.2.2        0.0.0.0          UG    0     0      0 mybridge  
10.0.2.0         0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0    U     0     0      0 mybridge  
arun@arun:~$  
arun@arun:~$  
arun@arun:~$ ping 8.8.8.8  
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data:  
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=51 time=48.6 ms  
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=51 time=62.9 ms  
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=51 time=64.2 ms  
^C  
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---  
4 packets transmitted, 3 received, 25% packet loss, time 3021ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 48.600/58.563/64.163/7.063 ms
```

```
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h1 bash
root@arun:/home/arun# sudo mkdir -pv /etc/netns/h1/
root@arun:/home/arun# sudo sh -c "echo nameserver 88.198.92.222 >> /etc/resolv.conf"
root@arun:/home/arun# sudo runuser -u arun -- google-chrome
[4993:5019:0430/152814.004194:ERROR:bus.cc(397)] Failed to connect to the bus: Could not parse server address: Unknown address type (examples of valid types are "tcp" and on UNIX "unix")
[4993:5019:0430/152814.004731:ERROR:bus.cc(397)] Failed to connect to the bus: Could not parse server address: Unknown address type (examples of valid types are "tcp" and on UNIX "unix")
[4993:5019:0430/152814.024993:ERROR:bus.cc(397)] Failed to connect to the bus: Could not parse server address: Unknown address type (examples of valid types are "tcp" and on UNIX "unix")
[4993:5019:0430/152814.025062:ERROR:bus.cc(397)] Failed to connect to the bus: Could not parse server address: Unknown address type (examples of valid types are "tcp" and on UNIX "unix")
[4993:5019:0430/152814.123829:ERROR:bus.cc(397)] Failed to connect to the bus: Could not parse server address: Unknown address type (examples of valid types are "tcp" and on UNIX "unix")
[4993:5019:0430/152814.123857:ERROR:bus.cc(397)] Failed to connect to the bus: Could not parse server address: Unknown address type (examples of valid types are "tcp" and on UNIX "unix")
libva error: vaGetDriverNameByIndex() failed with unknown libva error, driver_name = (null)
[5027:5027:0430/152814.129310:ERROR:viz_main_impl.cc(188)] Exiting GPU process due to errors during initialization
libva error: vaGetDriverNameByIndex() failed with unknown libva error, driver_name = (null)
[5088:5088:0430/152814.390680:ERROR:viz_main_impl.cc(188)] Exiting GPU process due to errors during initialization
libva error: vaGetDriverNameByIndex() failed with unknown libva error, driver_name = (null)
[5104:5104:0430/152814.435890:ERROR:sandbox_linux.cc(377)] InitializeSandbox() called with multiple threads in process gpu-process.
[4993:5085:0430/152817.267634:ERROR:chrome_browser_main_extra_parts_metrics.cc(227)] START: ReportBluetoothAvailability(). If you don't see the END: message, this is crbug.com/1216328.
[4993:5085:0430/152817.267655:ERROR:chrome_browser_main_extra_parts_metrics.cc(230)] END: ReportBluetoothAvailability()
[5028:5039:0430/153349.214964:ERROR:node_controller.cc(585)] Trying to re-add dropped peer 9BAF58FD644A8DB3.DF8A3D040C2491D5
[5030:5033:0430/153349.215101:ERROR:node_controller.cc(585)] Trying to re-add dropped peer 9BAF58FD644A8DB3.DF8A3D040C2491D5
[5030:5033:0430/153824.377357:ERROR:node_controller.cc(585)] Trying to re-add dropped peer 979F7380188E59E9.7859DCDD55E62EDB
```

```
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h1 bash
[sudo] password for arun:
root@arun:/home/arun# sudo wireshark
QStandardPaths: XDG_RUNTIME_DIR not set, defaulting to '/tmp/runtime-root'
```

Tracing packets in wireshark in Network Namespace:

*h1-eth0

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	10.0.2.16	34.104.35.123	TCP	64	52404 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
2	0.000832897	34.104.35.123	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 80 → 52404 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=6...
3	4.136721844	10.0.2.16	142.250.185.132	UDP	192	54179 → 443 Len=150
4	4.360798650	10.0.2.16	142.250.185.132	UDP	337	54179 → 443 Len=295
5	4.361763938	10.0.2.16	142.250.185.132	UDP	440	54179 → 443 Len=398
6	4.372249504	10.0.2.16	127.0.0.53	DNS	75	Standard query 0x5ae6 A www.youtube.com
7	4.374268235	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.16	ICMP	70	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
8	4.375154036	10.0.2.16	88.192.92.222	DNS	75	Standard query 0x5ae6 A www.youtube.com
9	4.573589177	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	69	443 → 54179 Len=27
10	4.586451021	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	105	443 → 54179 Len=63
11	4.586730795	10.0.2.16	142.250.185.132	UDP	77	54179 → 443 Len=35
12	4.587598122	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	67	443 → 54179 Len=25
13	4.588547049	10.0.2.16	127.0.0.53	DNS	70	Standard query 0x9e4e A google.com
14	4.589799413	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.16	ICMP	70	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
15	4.589922252	10.0.2.16	88.192.92.222	DNS	70	Standard query 0x9e4e A google.com
16	4.613675145	10.0.2.16	142.250.185.132	UDP	75	54179 → 443 Len=33
17	4.793540072	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	69	443 → 54179 Len=27
18	4.795105608	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	67	443 → 54179 Len=25
19	4.796647321	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	67	443 → 54179 Len=25
20	4.796835236	10.0.2.16	142.250.185.132	UDP	75	54179 → 443 Len=33
21	4.816543418	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	76	443 → 54179 Len=34
22	4.816920660	10.0.2.16	142.250.185.132	UDP	77	54179 → 443 Len=35
23	4.818125877	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	67	443 → 54179 Len=25
24	4.819940889	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	146	443 → 54179 Len=104
25	4.820258527	10.0.2.16	142.250.185.132	UDP	77	54179 → 443 Len=35
26	4.821454131	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	67	443 → 54179 Len=25
27	4.847850781	10.0.2.16	142.250.185.132	UDP	75	54179 → 443 Len=33
28	5.027498266	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	67	443 → 54179 Len=25
29	5.222526518	142.250.185.132	10.0.2.16	UDP	67	443 → 54179 Len=25
30	7.378804366	10.0.2.16	88.192.92.222	DNS	75	Standard query 0x5ae6 A www.youtube.com

▶ Frame 1: 54 bytes on wire (432 bits), 54 bytes captured (432 bits) on interface h1-eth0, id 0
▶ Ethernet II, Src: c2:85:e2:c2:8b:fa (c2:85:e2:c2:8b:fa), Dst: RealtekU_12:35:02 (52:54:00:12:35:02)
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.16, Dst: 34.104.35.123
▶ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 52404, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 0

0000 52 54 00 12 35 02 c2 85 e2 c2 8b fa 08 00 45 00 RT 5... ..E-
0010 00 28 1c 55 40 00 40 06 cc 80 0a 00 02 10 22 68 .(U@... ..h
0020 23 7b cb b4 00 50 7d 05 16 7a 01 bf 09 cb 50 10 #{...P}..z...P-
0030 ff ff 52 0d 00 00 ..R...

wireshark_h1-eth0_20220430153443_BAPOoL.pcapng

Packets: 265 · Displayed: 265 (100.0%)

Profile: Default

Connect Network Namespaces to internet using Mininet :

Create topology of consisting 1 switch and 2 hosts :

`Sudo mn -topo=single,2`

Enable/Up the switch : `sudo ifconfig <switch_name> up`

Assign IP Address to Switch : `dhclient <switch_name>`

Open the terminal for for host in mininet : `xterm <host_name>`

Assign IP Address to hosts : `host_name> dhclient <interface_name>`

Run Wireshark on Host : `sudo wireshark`

Run Applications in host : `runuser -u <user_name> - <application_name>`

arun

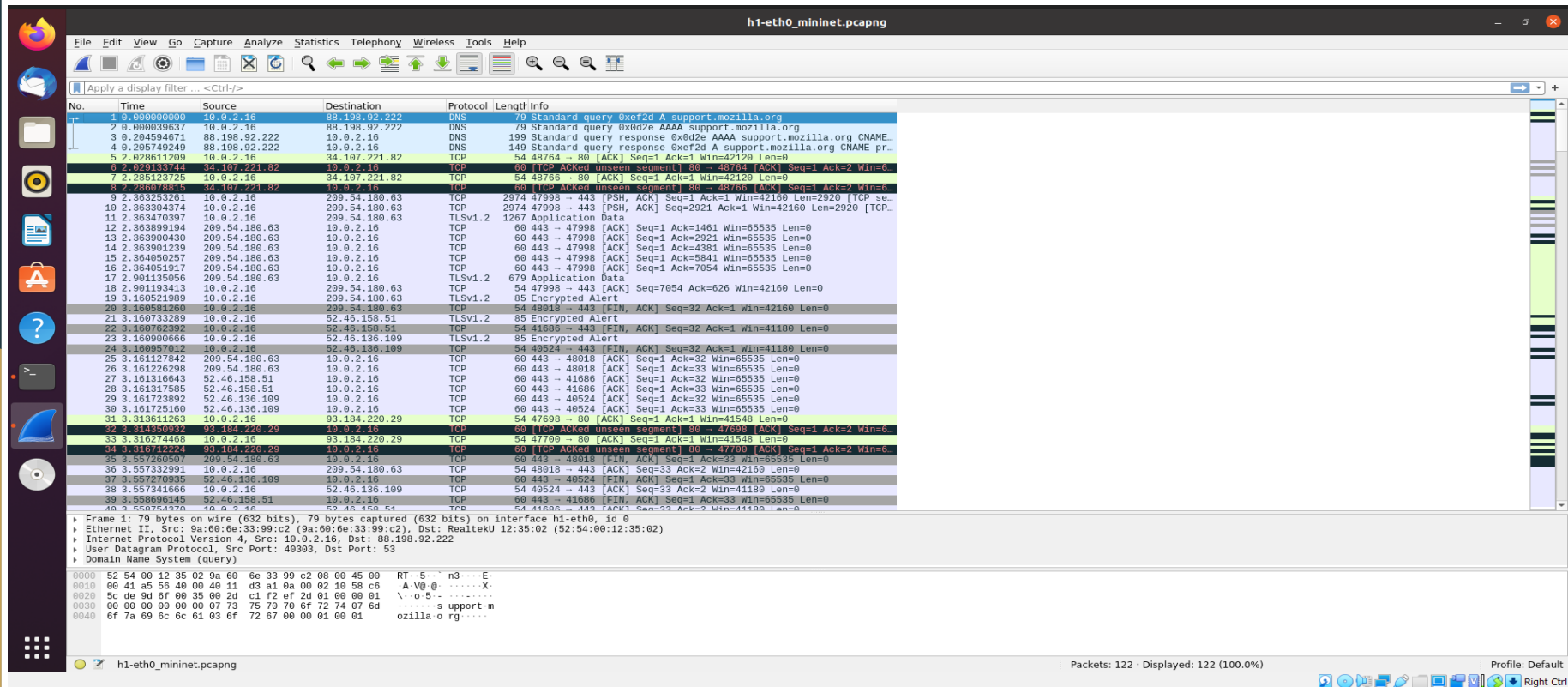
arun@arun: ~

```
arun@arun:~$ sudo mn --topo=single,2
[sudo] password for arun:
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
Mini*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet> xterm h1 h2
mininet> h1 ping h2
PING 10.0.2.17 (10.0.2.17) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.2.17: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.19 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.17: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.239 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.17: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.055 ms
^C
--- 10.0.2.17 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2011ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.055/0.827/2.188/0.965 ms
mininet> h2 ping h1
PING 10.0.2.16 (10.0.2.16) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.2.16: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.36 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.16: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.051 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.16: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.062 ms
^C
--- 10.0.2.16 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2057ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.051/0.490/1.357/0.613 ms
mininet>
```

arun@arun: ~

```
arun@arun:~$ sudo ifconfig s1 up
[sudo] password for arun:
arun@arun:~$ sudo ovs-vsctl add-port s1 enp0s3
arun@arun:~$ ifconfig enp0s3 0
SIOCSIFADDR: Operation not permitted
SIOCSIFFLAGS: Operation not permitted
arun@arun:~$ dhclient s1
RTNETLINK answers: Operation not permitted
arun@arun:~$
```

Tracing Packets in Wireshark on host in Mininet :



The image displays the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface, capturing traffic on the h1-eth0 interface. The packet list shows a sequence of DNS queries and responses, followed by a series of TCP segments and application data. The packet details pane shows the structure of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, User Datagram Protocol, and Domain Name System (query).

Wireshark Interface: h1-eth0_mininet.pcapng

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	10.0.2.16	88.198.92.222	DNS	70	Standard query 0x02d AAAA support.mozilla.org
2	0.00039637	10.0.2.16	88.198.92.222	DNS	149	Standard query response 0x02d AAAA support.mozilla.org CNAME...
3	0.204594671	88.198.92.222	10.0.2.16	DNS	149	Standard query response 0x02d AAAA support.mozilla.org CNAME pr...
4	0.205749249	88.198.92.222	10.0.2.16	DNS	54	48764 - 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=42120 Len=0
5	0.208611299	10.0.2.16	34.107.221.82	TCP	60	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 80 - 48764 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=6...
6	0.209183445	34.107.221.82	10.0.2.16	TCP	54	48766 - 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=42120 Len=0
7	2.285123725	10.0.2.16	34.107.221.82	TCP	60	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 80 - 48766 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=6...
8	2.286078515	34.107.221.82	10.0.2.16	TCP	2974	47998 - 443 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=42160 Len=2920 [TCP se...
9	2.363233251	10.0.2.16	209.54.180.63	TCP	2974	47998 - 443 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2921 Ack=1 Win=42160 Len=2920 [TCP...
10	2.363304374	10.0.2.16	209.54.180.63	TCP	1267	Application Data
11	2.363470397	10.0.2.16	209.54.180.63	TCP	60	443 - 47998 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1461 Win=65535 Len=0
12	2.363899194	209.54.180.63	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 47998 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2921 Win=65535 Len=0
13	2.363900430	209.54.180.63	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 47998 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4381 Win=65535 Len=0
14	2.363901239	209.54.180.63	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 47998 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=5841 Win=65535 Len=0
15	2.364050257	209.54.180.63	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 47998 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=7054 Win=65535 Len=0
16	2.364051917	209.54.180.63	10.0.2.16	TCP	679	Application Data
17	2.901135056	209.54.180.63	10.0.2.16	TCP	54	47998 - 443 [ACK] Seq=7054 Ack=626 Win=42160 Len=0
18	2.901193413	10.0.2.16	209.54.180.63	TLSv1.2	85	Encrypted Alert
19	3.160521989	10.0.2.16	209.54.180.63	TCP	54	48018 - 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=32 Ack=1 Win=42160 Len=0
20	3.160581260	10.0.2.16	209.54.180.63	TCP	54	41686 - 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=32 Ack=1 Win=41180 Len=0
21	3.160733289	10.0.2.16	52.46.158.51	TLSv1.2	85	Encrypted Alert
22	3.160762392	10.0.2.16	52.46.158.51	TCP	54	41686 - 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=32 Ack=1 Win=41180 Len=0
23	3.160900666	10.0.2.16	52.46.136.109	TLSv1.2	85	Encrypted Alert
24	3.160957812	10.0.2.16	52.46.136.109	TCP	54	4524 - 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=32 Ack=1 Win=41180 Len=0
25	3.161127842	209.54.180.63	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 48018 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=32 Win=65535 Len=0
26	3.161226298	209.54.180.63	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 48018 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=33 Win=65535 Len=0
27	3.161316643	52.46.158.51	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 41686 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=32 Win=65535 Len=0
28	3.161317585	52.46.158.51	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 41686 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=33 Win=65535 Len=0
29	3.161723892	52.46.136.109	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 40524 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=32 Win=65535 Len=0
30	3.161725166	52.46.136.109	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 40524 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=33 Win=65535 Len=0
31	3.161811263	10.0.2.16	93.184.220.29	TCP	54	47698 - 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=41548 Len=0
32	3.161850322	93.184.220.29	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 80 - 47709 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=6...
33	3.162744658	10.0.2.16	93.184.220.29	TCP	54	47709 - 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=41548 Len=0
34	3.316712224	93.184.220.29	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 80 - 47709 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=6...
35	3.557260507	209.54.180.63	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 48018 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=33 Win=65535 Len=0
36	3.557332991	10.0.2.16	209.54.180.63	TCP	54	48018 - 443 [ACK] Seq=33 Ack=2 Win=42160 Len=0
37	3.557270935	52.46.136.109	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 40524 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=33 Win=65535 Len=0
38	3.557341666	10.0.2.16	52.46.136.109	TCP	54	40524 - 443 [ACK] Seq=33 Ack=2 Win=41180 Len=0
39	3.558696145	52.46.158.51	10.0.2.16	TCP	60	443 - 41686 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=33 Win=65535 Len=0
40	3.558754770	10.0.2.16	52.46.158.51	TCP	54	41686 - 443 [ACK] Seq=33 Ack=2 Win=41180 Len=0

Frame 1: 79 bytes on wire (632 bits), 79 bytes captured (632 bits) on interface h1-eth0, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: 9a:00:06:33:99:c2 (9a:00:06:33:99:c2), Dst: RealtekU.12:35:02 (52:54:00:12:35:02)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.16, Dst: 88.198.92.222
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 46303, Dst Port: 53
Domain Name System (query)

0000 52 54 00 12 35 02 9a 06 33 99 c2 00 00 45 00 RT-5 n3-E
0010 00 41 a5 56 40 00 40 11 d3 a1 0a 00 02 10 58 c6 A-V0-0X
0020 5c de 0f 0f 00 35 00 2d c1 f2 ef 2d 01 00 00 01 \-o-5-
0030 00 00 00 00 00 07 73 75 76 6f 72 74 07 6d s support m
0040 6f 7a 69 6c 6c 61 03 6f 72 67 00 00 01 00 01 ozilla-o rg.....

h1-eth0_mininet.pcapng

Packets: 122 · Displayed: 122 (100.0%)

Profile: Default

Right Ctrl

Create a network namespace and run a webserver on namespace :

Create A Network Namespace : `sudo ip netns add <namespace_name>`

Execute commands in Network Namespace :

`sudo ip netns exec <namespace_name> your-command`

Set the IP Address to the Default Interface “lo” in the Namespace :

`sudo ip netns exec <namespace_name> ifconfig lo <IP_address> up`

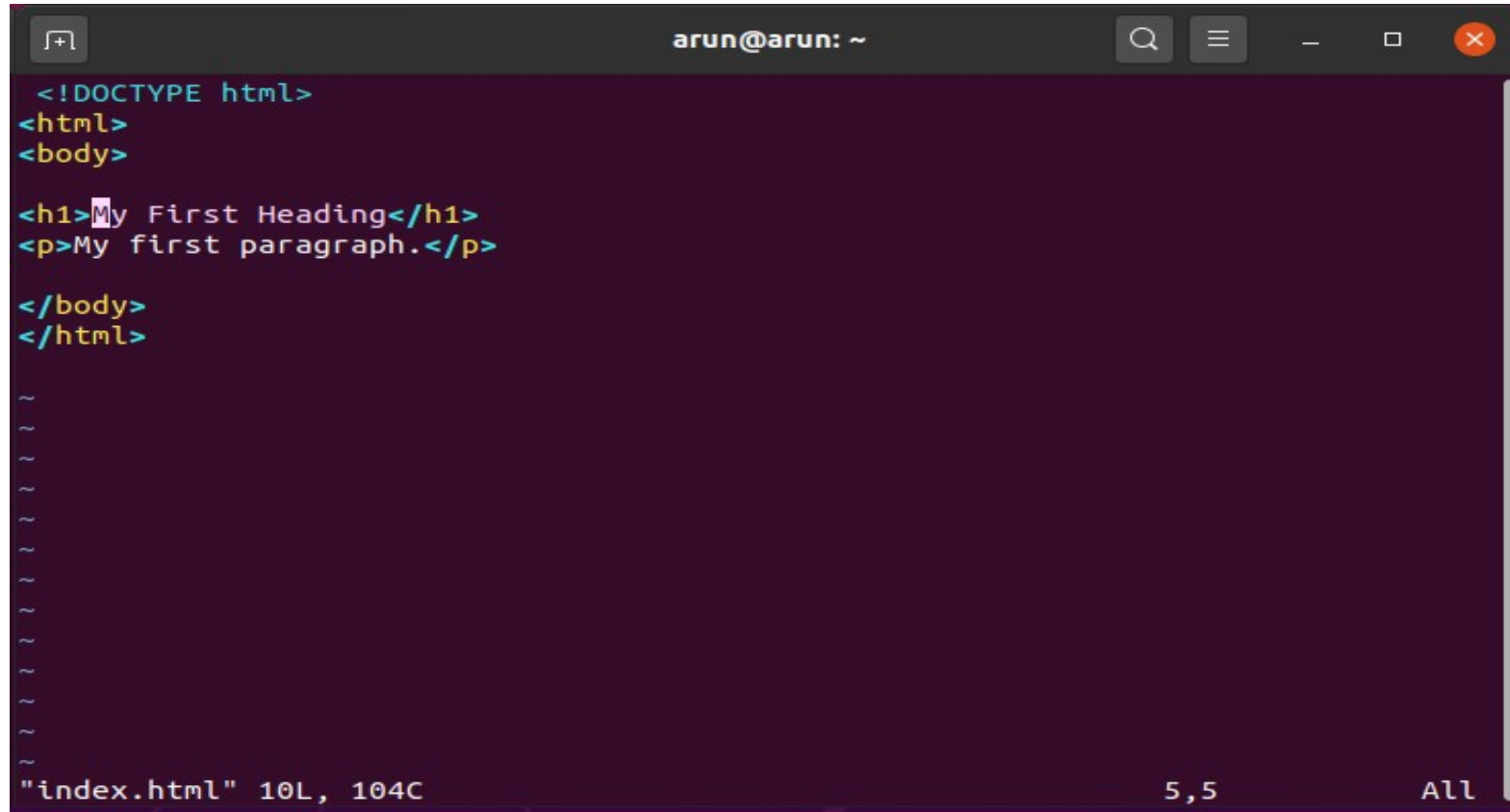
See the Network Interfaces on Network Namespace :

`Sudo ip netns exec <namespace_name> ifconfig -a`

Implementation :

```
[+]  
root@arun: /home/arun  
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns add h1  
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h1 ifconfig lo 127.0.0.1 up  
Object "nents" is unknown, try "ip help".  
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h1 ifconfig lo 127.0.0.1 up  
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h1 ifconfig -a  
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  
  
arun@arun:~$ sudo vim index.html  
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h1  
No command specified  
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h1 bash
```


Create a web page (index.html) :



The image shows a terminal window with a dark purple background. The window title is "arun@arun: ~". The terminal displays the following HTML code for a file named "index.html":

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Below the code, there are several tilde (~) characters representing line continuation. At the bottom of the terminal, the status bar shows: "index.html" 10L, 104C, 5,5, and All.

Run a webserver on port 80 , in namespace using netcat command :

Sudo netcat -lnvp 80 < index.html

```
root@arun:/home/arun# sudo netcat -lnvp 80 < index.html
Listening on 0.0.0.0 80
Connection received on 127.0.0.1 60040
root@arun:/home/arun# sudo netcat -lnvp 80 < index.html
Listening on 0.0.0.0 80
Connection received on 127.0.0.1 60056
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: max-age=0
sec-ch-ua: " Not A;Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="98", "Google Chrome";v="98"
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/98.0.4758.80 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Sec-Fetch-Site: none
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en-GB,en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8
```

Access webserver from namespace :

Open namespace : `sudo ip netns exec <namespace_name> bash`

Access webserver in namespace : `sudo netcat <IP_Address> <Port_No(80)>`

```
arun@arun:~$ sudo ip netns exec h1 bash
[sudo] password for arun:
root@arun:/home/arun# sudo nc 127.0.0.1 80
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion :

Network virtualization describes the combination of one or more platforms to form a virtual network. These virtual networks can act as an independent entity , enabling us to emulate links between services and applications. Network virtualization is possible through links and nodes. We can create our own virtual networks based on our requirements .

References :

- http://sdnflex.org/?page_id=2
- [https://ivypanda.com/essays/concept-of-the-network-virtualization/#:~:text=.%2C%202013\).-,Conclusion,links%20between%20services%20and%20applications.](https://ivypanda.com/essays/concept-of-the-network-virtualization/#:~:text=.%2C%202013).-,Conclusion,links%20between%20services%20and%20applications.)
- <https://www.cloud-native-everything.com/network-namespaces-in-5-min/>
- <https://fosshelp.blogspot.com/2014/07/how-to-create-network-namespace-and-run.html>
- <https://gist.github.com/shreyakupadhyay/84dc75607ec1078aca3129c8958f3683>