

Lab1 - ONOS + Mininet

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Part 1: Answer Questions

1. Activate ONOS APPS

1-1. When activating “org.onosproject.openflow”, what are the APPs which also be activated?

- org.onosproject.hostprovider
- org.onosproject.lldpprovider
- org.onosproject.openflow-base

答案由以下節圖得知：

- GUI

The screenshot shows the ONOS GUI with a list of 186 applications. The 'OpenFlow Provider Suite' is selected, and its details are shown on the right. The details include the App ID (org.onosproject.openflow), State (ACTIVE), Category (Provider), Version (2.4.0.SNAPSHOT), and Origin (ONOS Community). The 'REQUIRED APPS' section lists the following applications: org.onosproject.hostprovider, org.onosproject.lldpprovider, and org.onosproject.openflow-base. These three applications are highlighted with a red box in the original image.

- CLI

```
user@root > apps -a
* id=21, name=org.onosproject.optical-model, version=2.4.0.SNAPSHOT, origin=ONOS Community, category=Optical, description=ONOS optical information model., features=[onos-apps-optical-model], featuresRepo=mnv:org.onosproject/onos-apps-optical-model/2.4.0-SNAPSHOT/xml/features, apps=[], permissions=[], url=https://wiki.onosproject.org/x/C4m
* id=22, name=org.onosproject.drivers, version=2.4.0.SNAPSHOT, origin=ONOS Community, category=Drivers, description=Suite of default drivers., features=[onos-drivers-default], featuresRepo=mnv:org.onosproject/onos-drivers-default/2.4.0-SNAPSHOT/xml/features, apps=[], permissions=[], url=http://onosproject.org
* id=83, name=org.onosproject.hostprovider, version=2.4.0.SNAPSHOT, origin=ONOS Community, category=Provider, description=Provides host discovery and location to the ONOS core by eavesdropping on the ARP and NDP packets., features=[onos-providers-host], featuresRepo=mnv:org.onosproject/onos-providers-host/2.4.0-SNAPSHOT/xml/features, apps=[], permissions=[], url=http://onosproject.org
* id=90, name=org.onosproject.openflow-base, version=2.4.0.SNAPSHOT, origin=ONOS Community, category=Provider, description=Provides the base suite of device, flow and packet providers that rely on the OpenFlow protocol to interact with network devices., features=[onos-providers-openflow-base], featuresRepo=mnv:org.onosproject/onos-providers-openflow-base/2.4.0-SNAPSHOT/xml/features, apps=[org.onosproject.optical-model], permissions=[], url=https://wiki.onosproject.org/display/ONOS/OpenFlow
* id=106, name=org.onosproject.lldpprovider, version=2.4.0.SNAPSHOT, origin=ONOS Community, category=Provider, description=Provides link discovery to the ONOS core by eavesdropping on the LLDP control packets., features=[onos-providers-lldp], featuresRepo=mnv:org.onosproject/onos-providers-lldp/2.4.0-SNAPSHOT/xml/features, apps=[], permissions=[], url=http://onosproject.org
* id=107, name=org.onosproject.openflow, version=2.4.0.SNAPSHOT, origin=ONOS Community, category=Provider, description=Suite of the OpenFlow base providers bundled together with ARP/NDP host location provider and LLDP link provider., features=[onos-providers-openflow-app], featuresRepo=mnv:org.onosproject/onos-providers-openflow-app/2.4.0-SNAPSHOT/xml/features, apps=[org.onosproject.hostprovider, org.onosproject.lldpprovider, org.onosproject.openflow-base], permissions=[], url=http://onosproject.org
```

1-2. Which APP enables hosts to ping each other?

- org.onosproject.fwd

當封包進入交換器時，因為沒有任何匹配的 flow，因此被阻擋通過。透過 Reactive Forwarding app，動態地將 flow 新增到 Flow table 當中，因此主機之間才有辦法 ping 對方。

2. Observe listening port

2-1. OpenFlow protocol defines the TCP port for connection between controller and switch. What is the number of this port?

- 6653

答案可由 Mininet 的 controller 參數得知，或者是透過 wireshark 封包蒐集得知。

- Mininet

```
user@ubuntu:~$ sudo mn --controller=remote,ip=127.0.0.1,port=6653
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
```

- Wireshark

No.	Time	Source	Source Port	Destination	Destination Port	Protocol	Length	Info
2019	157.365353837	127.0.0.1	38360	127.0.0.1	6653	OpenFlow	198	Type: OFPT_PACKET_IN
2021	157.366713842	127.0.0.1	6653	127.0.0.1	38360	OpenFlow	148	Type: OFPT_PACKET_OUT

2-2. Regarding to the previous question, which APP enables that TCP port be listening?

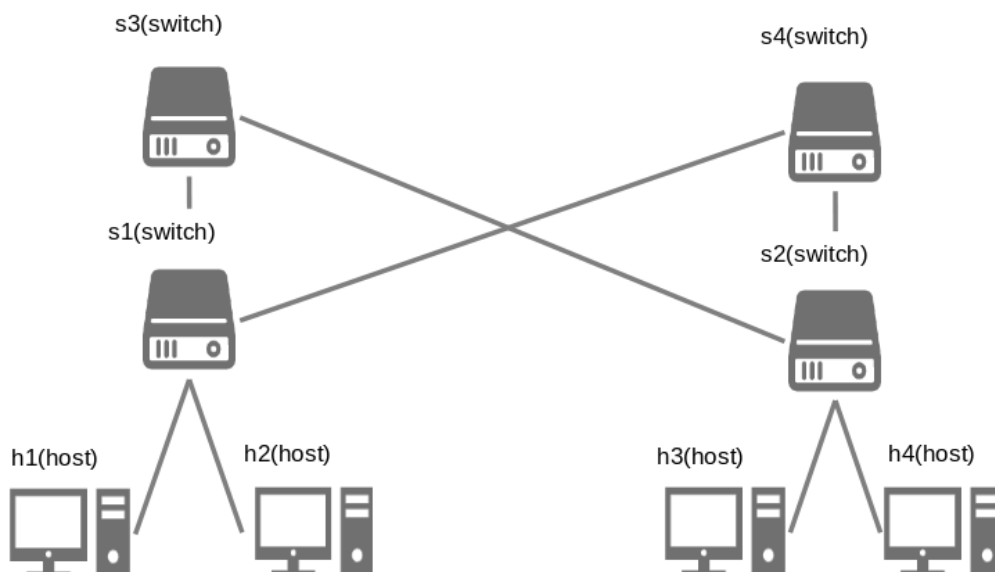
- org.onosproject.openflow-base

當 openflow-base app 被啟動後，可由 netstat 指令發現 port 6653 進入 LISTEN 狀態。

```
user@ubuntu:~$ netstat -ntlp
(Not all processes could be identified, non-owned process info
will not be shown, you would have to be root to see it all.)
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State       PID/Program name
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:6010          0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      -
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:6011          0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      -
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:6654            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      -
tcp        0      0 127.0.1.1:53            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      -
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:22              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      -
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:631           0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      -
tcp6       0      0 :::1:6010                :::*                    LISTEN      -
tcp6       0      0 :::1:6011                :::*                    LISTEN      -
tcp6       0      0 :::44444                 :::*                    LISTEN      -
tcp6       0      0 :::6653                  :::*                    LISTEN      67771/java
```

Part 2: Naming Conventions & Command

1. Edit a Python script to build the following topology:



```

from mininet.topo import Topo

class Project1_Topo_0866007(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')

        # Add switches
        s1 = self.addSwitch('s1')
        s2 = self.addSwitch('s2')
        s3 = self.addSwitch('s3')
        s4 = self.addSwitch('s4')

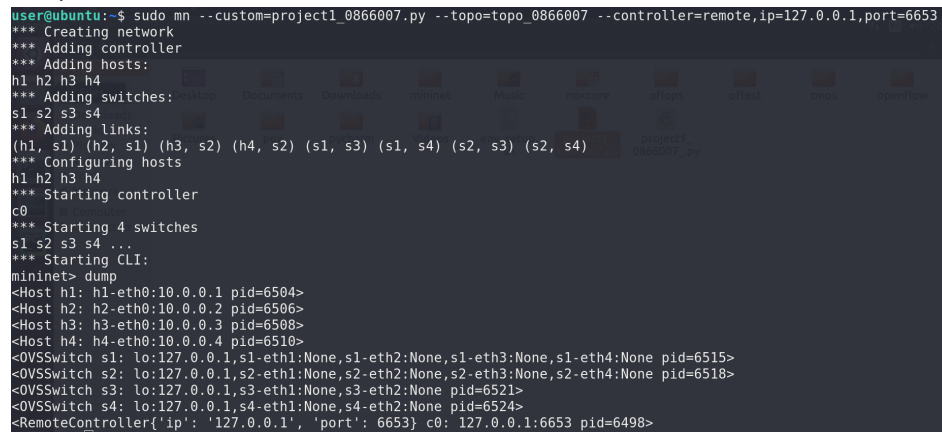
        # Add links
        self.addLink(h1, s1)
        self.addLink(h2, s1)
        self.addLink(h3, s2)
        self.addLink(h4, s2)
        self.addLink(s1, s3)
        self.addLink(s1, s4)
        self.addLink(s2, s3)
        self.addLink(s2, s4)

topos = {'topo_0866007': Project1_Topo_0866007}

```

腳本驗證節圖：

- dump

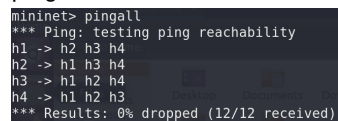


```

user@ubuntu:~$ sudo mn --custom=project1_0866007.py --topo=topo_0866007 --controller=remote,ip=127.0.0.1,port=6653
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2 h3 h4
*** Adding switches:
s1 s2 s3 s4
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1) (h3, s2) (h4, s2) (s1, s3) (s1, s4) (s2, s3) (s2, s4)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2 h3 h4
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 4 switches
s1 s2 s3 s4 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet> dump
<Host h1: h1-eth0:10.0.0.1 pid=6504>
<Host h2: h2-eth0:10.0.0.2 pid=6506>
<Host h3: h3-eth0:10.0.0.3 pid=6508>
<Host h4: h4-eth0:10.0.0.4 pid=6510>
<OVSSwitch s1: lo:127.0.0.1,s1-eth1:None,s1-eth2:None,s1-eth3:None,s1-eth4:None pid=6515>
<OVSSwitch s2: lo:127.0.0.1,s2-eth1:None,s2-eth2:None,s2-eth3:None,s2-eth4:None pid=6518>
<OVSSwitch s3: lo:127.0.0.1,s3-eth1:None,s3-eth2:None pid=6521>
<OVSSwitch s4: lo:127.0.0.1,s4-eth1:None,s4-eth2:None pid=6524>
<RemoteController{'ip': '127.0.0.1', 'port': 6653} c0: 127.0.0.1:6653 pid=6498>

```

- pingall

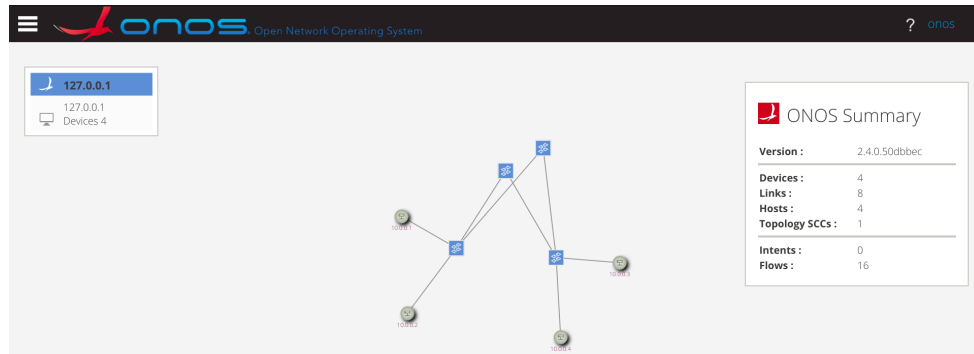


```

mininet> pingall
*** Ping: testing ping reachability
h1 -> h2 h3 h4
h2 -> h1 h3 h4
h3 -> h1 h2 h4
h4 -> h1 h2 h3
*** Results: 0% dropped (12/12 received)

```

- ONOS GUI



Bonus: Manually Assign Hosts IP Address In Mininet (I)

在 addHost() 加入 ip 參數即可。

```
from mininet.topo import Topo

class Project1_Topo_0866007(Topo):
    def __init__(self):
        Topo.__init__(self)

        # Add hosts
        h1 = self.addHost('h1', ip='192.168.0.1/24')
        h2 = self.addHost('h2', ip='192.168.0.2/24')
        h3 = self.addHost('h3', ip='192.168.0.3/24')
        h4 = self.addHost('h4', ip='192.168.0.4/24')

        # Add switches
        s1 = self.addSwitch('s1')
        s2 = self.addSwitch('s2')
        s3 = self.addSwitch('s3')
        s4 = self.addSwitch('s4')

        # Add links
        self.addLink(h1, s1)
        self.addLink(h2, s1)
        self.addLink(h3, s2)
        self.addLink(h4, s2)
        self.addLink(s1, s3)
        self.addLink(s1, s4)
        self.addLink(s2, s3)
        self.addLink(s2, s4)

topos = {'topo_0866007': Project1_Topo_0866007}
```

腳本驗證節圖：

- dump

```
user@ubuntu:~$ sudo mn --custom=bonus_0866007.py --topo=topo_0866007 --controller=remote,ip=127.0.0.1,port=6653
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2 h3 h4
*** Adding switches:
s1 s2 s3 s4
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1) (h3, s2) (h4, s2) (s1, s3) (s1, s4) (s2, s3) (s2, s4)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2 h3 h4
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 4 switches
s1 s2 s3 s4 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet> dump
<Host h1: h1-eth0 192.168.0.1 pid=8252>
<Host h2: h2-eth0 192.168.0.2 pid=8254>
<Host h3: h3-eth0 192.168.0.3 pid=8256>
<Host h4: h4-eth0 192.168.0.4 pid=8258>
<OVSSwitch s1: lo:127.0.0.1,s1-eth1:None,s1-eth2:None,s1-eth3:None,s1-eth4:None pid=8263>
<OVSSwitch s2: lo:127.0.0.1,s2-eth1:None,s2-eth2:None,s2-eth3:None,s2-eth4:None pid=8266>
<OVSSwitch s3: lo:127.0.0.1,s3-eth1:None,s3-eth2:None pid=8269>
<OVSSwitch s4: lo:127.0.0.1,s4-eth1:None,s4-eth2:None pid=8272>
<RemoteController{'ip': '127.0.0.1', 'port': 6653} c0: 127.0.0.1:6653 pid=8246>
```

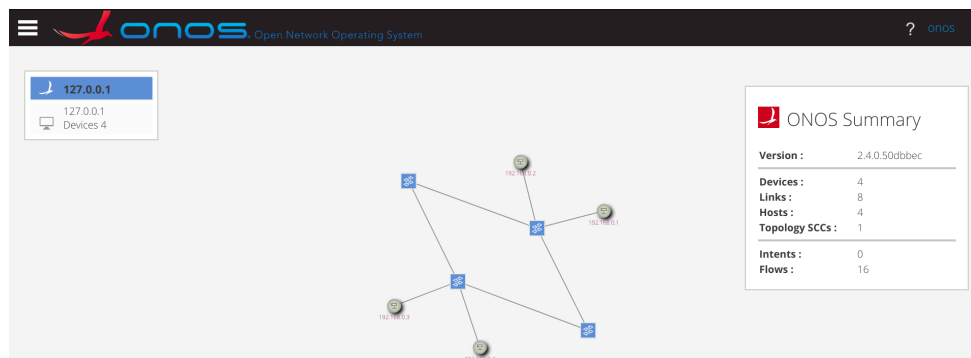
- ifconfig

```
mininet> h1 ifconfig
h1-eth0  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 02:fe:03:93:2b:f5
          inet addr:192.168.0.1  Bcast:192.168.0.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::fe:3ff:fe93:2bf5/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:39 errors:0 dropped:18 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:5609 (5.6 KB)  TX bytes:656 (656.0 B)
```

- pingall

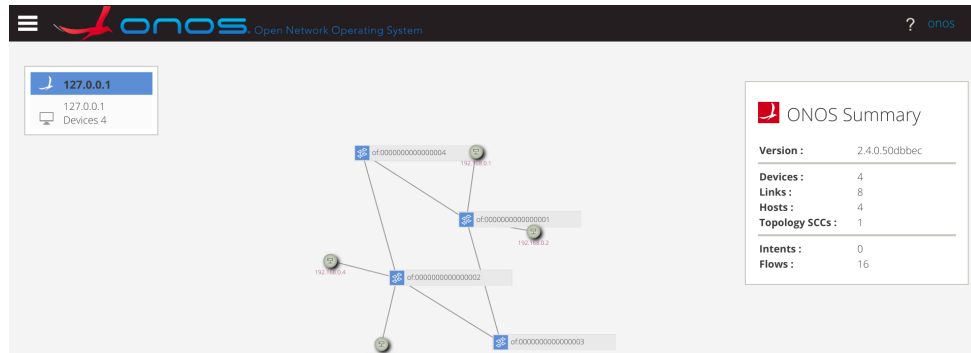
```
mininet> pingall
*** Ping: testing ping reachability
h1 -> h2 h3 h4
h2 -> h1 h3 h4
h3 -> h1 h2 h4
h4 -> h1 h2 h3
*** Results: 0% dropped (12/12 received)
```

- ONOS GUI



What I've learned or solved

1. 在 ONOS GUI topology 當中，可用 L 按鍵顯示每台 switch 的 device_ID，幫助識別各個交換器，如下圖所示。



2. 在 ONOS CLI 要啟動 APP 時，是可以不用打出全名的。舉例來說，以下兩行是等價的。

```
onos> app activate org.onosproject.fwd  
onos> app activate fwd
```