



MawlanaBhashani Scienceand Technology University

Lab-Report

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Experiment No: 01

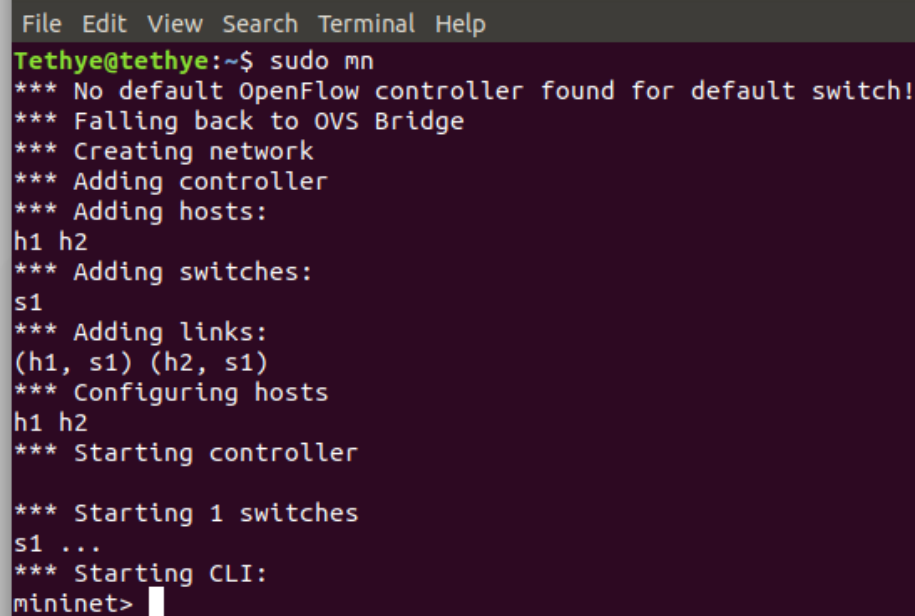
Experiment Name : Basic mininet commands

Create Virtual Network :

To manage our virtual network we will use CLI (sudom command) . Two hosts (h1, h2), openflow switch(s1) and openflow controller (c0) are includes in the default topology.

Interact with Hosts and Switches :

Start a minimal topology and enter the CLI :

A terminal window with a dark purple background and a menu bar at the top containing 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal text shows the execution of 'sudo mn' which triggers a series of status messages: '*** No default OpenFlow controller found for default switch!', '*** Falling back to OVS Bridge', '*** Creating network', '*** Adding controller', '*** Adding hosts: h1 h2', '*** Adding switches: s1', '*** Adding links: (h1, s1) (h2, s1)', '*** Configuring hosts h1 h2', '*** Starting controller', '*** Starting 1 switches s1 ...', and '*** Starting CLI: mininet>'.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Tethye@tethye:~$ sudo mn
*** No default OpenFlow controller found for default switch!
*** Falling back to OVS Bridge
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller
*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
mininet>
```

When issuing the sudomn command, Mininet initializes the topology and launches its command line interface which looks like this:

mininet>

Again Display Mininet CLI commands:

mininet> help

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mininet> help

Documented commands (type help <topic>):
=====
EOF      gterm  iperfudp  nodes      pingpair    py      switch
dpctl    help   link      noecho     pingpairfull  quit    time
dump     intfs  links     pingall    ports       sh      x
exit     iperf  net       pingallfull  px          source  xterm

You may also send a command to a node using:
  <node> command {args}
For example:
  mininet> h1 ifconfig

The interpreter automatically substitutes IP addresses
for node names when a node is the first arg, so commands
like
  mininet> h2 ping h3
should work.

Some character-oriented interactive commands require
noecho:
  mininet> noecho h2 vi foo.py
However, starting up an xterm/gterm is generally better:
```

To display the available nodes, type the following command:

mininet> nodes

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mininet> nodes
available nodes are:
h1 h2 s1
mininet> 
```

Display links:

mininet> net

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mininet> net
h1 h1-eth0:s1-eth1
h2 h2-eth0:s1-eth2
s1 lo: s1-eth1:h1-eth0 s1-eth2:h2-eth0
mininet> 
```

Dump information about all nodes:

mininet> dump

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mininet> dump
<Host h1: h1-eth0:10.0.0.1 pid=3848>
<Host h2: h2-eth0:10.0.0.2 pid=3850>
<OVSBridge s1: lo:127.0.0.1,s1-eth1:None,s1-eth2:None pid=3855>
mininet> 
```

If the first string typed into the Mininet CLI is a host, switch or controller name, the command is executed on that node. Run a command on a host process:

mininet> h1 ifconfig -a

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mininet> s1 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 503  bytes 43054 (43.0 KB)
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 503  bytes 43054 (43.0 KB)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

ovs-system: flags=4098<BROADCAST,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
    ether 96:6c:8e:0f:a1:a6  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
    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

s1: flags=4098<BROADCAST,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
    ether 3a:e0:f1:fd:64:49  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0  dropped 20  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

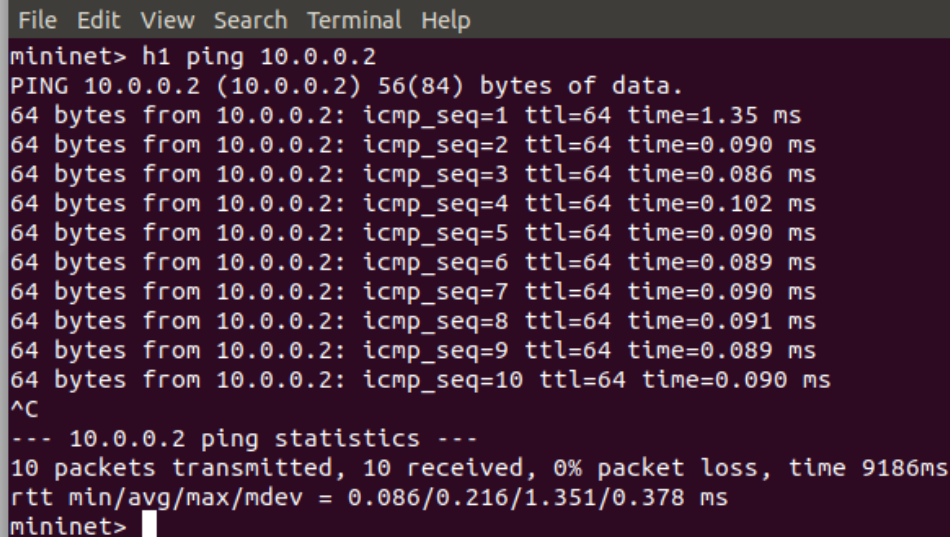
This command executes the ifconfig Linux command on host h1. The command shows host h1's interfaces. The display indicates that host h1 has an interface h1-eth0 configured with IP address 10.0.0.1, and another interface lo configured with IP address 127.0.0.1

Test connectivity :

Mininet's default topology assigns the IP addresses 10.0.0.1/8 and 10.0.0.2/8 to host h1 and host h2 respectively. To test connectivity between them, you can use the command ping.

The command shown below.

mininet> h1 ping 10.0.0.2



```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mininet> h1 ping 10.0.0.2
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=1.35 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.090 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.086 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.102 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.090 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.089 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.090 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.091 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.089 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.090 ms
^C
--- 10.0.0.2 ping statistics ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 received, 0% packet loss, time 9186ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.086/0.216/1.351/0.378 ms
mininet> █
```

This command tests the connectivity between host h1 and host h2. To stop the test, press Ctrl+c .

Stop the emulation by typing the following command:

mininet> exit

```
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.086/0.216/1.351/0.378 ms
mininet> exit
*** Stopping 0 controllers

*** Stopping 2 links
..
*** Stopping 1 switches
s1
*** Stopping 2 hosts
h1 h2
*** Done
completed in 309.318 seconds
Tethye@tethye:~$
```

Mininet crashes for some reason, clean it up by the following command:

\$ sudomn -c

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Tethye@tethye:~$
Tethye@tethye:~$ sudo mn -c
*** Removing excess controllers/ofprotocols/ofdatapaths/pings/noxes
killall controller ofprotocol ofdatapath ping nox_core lt-nox_core ovs-openflowd
ovs-controller udpbwtest mnexec ivs 2> /dev/null
killall -9 controller ofprotocol ofdatapath ping nox_core lt-nox_core ovs-openfl
owd ovs-controller udpbwtest mnexec ivs 2> /dev/null
pkill -9 -f "sudo mnexec"
*** Removing junk from /tmp
rm -f /tmp/vconn* /tmp/vlogs* /tmp/*.out /tmp/*.log
*** Removing old X11 tunnels
*** Removing excess kernel datapaths
ps ax | egrep -o 'dp[0-9]+' | sed 's/dp/nl:/'
*** Removing OVS datapaths
ovs-vsctl --timeout=1 list-br
ovs-vsctl --timeout=1 list-br
*** Removing all links of the pattern foo-ethX
ip link show | egrep -o '([-_.[:alnum:]]+-eth[[:digit:]]+)'
ip link show
*** Killing stale mininet node processes
pkill -9 -f mininet:
*** Shutting down stale tunnels
pkill -9 -f Tunnel=Ethernet
pkill -9 -f .ssh/mn
```

Discussion :

Mininet hosts run standard Linux network software, and its switches support OpenFlow for highly flexible custom routing and Software-Defined Networking. A network emulator which creates a network of virtual hosts, switches, controllers, and links is known as Mininet.