EE555 Final Project Report

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Part 1: Learn Development Tools

Start network with kernel switch:

sudo mn --topo single,3 --switch ovsk --controller remote

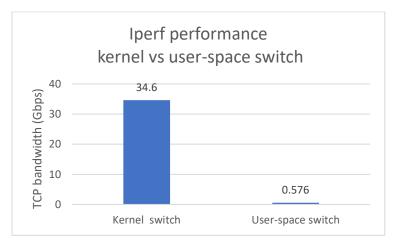
In another ssh terminal, start controller:

\$sudo controller ptcp:

And then run with user space switch

sudo mn --topo single,3 --switch user --controller remote

Iperf performance comparison.



Part 1: Create a Learning Switch

Our Switch Implementation:

Use mac_to_port as mac address table which maps mac to port.

When controller receives a packet, add src_mac to mac_to_port table, and then look dst_mac in mac_to_port table, if found create a new flow and forward that packet to specified port. If dst_mac not found in table, flood to all ports.

Run hub controller

```
$./pox.py log.level --DEBUG misc.of_tutorial
```

Create virtual net

```
$ sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote
```

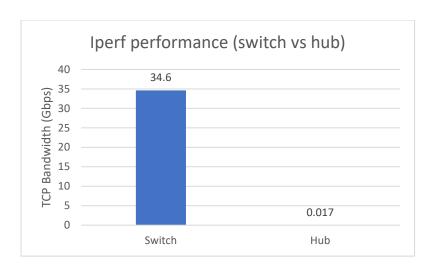
Next, use ping to test connection and use topdump to view packets.

Then, run switch controller and virtual net

(first copy switch.py from part1 to ~/pox/pox/misc directory)

```
$./pox.py log.level --DEBUG misc.switch
$ sudo mn --topo single,3 --mac --switch ovsk --controller remote
```

Iperf performance comparison of hub and switch



Part 1: Router Exercise

Implementation description:

IP packets process:

If dst_ip is router, pass it to icmp handler.

If dst ip is not router, need to check arp table and route table.

If dst ip doesn't match route table, then reply ICMP unreachable packet to src ip.

If dst ip match route table but not in arp table, router need to send arp request to find where dst ip is, at the same time put the original ICMP packet into a buffer. When receive arp reply, then send the buffered ICMP packet to dst ip.

ARP process:

When receive a ARP request, add an entry into arp table, then add a flow rule (match dst_ip = protosrc in arp packet) with action (modify dst_mac and output port).

When receive a ARP reply, add arp entry into arp table, then process arp message queue (buffered packets).

ICMP process:

If dst_ip is router, reply ICMP echo directly.

Run router controller and topology:

(copy router.py from part1 to ~/pox/pox/misc directory)

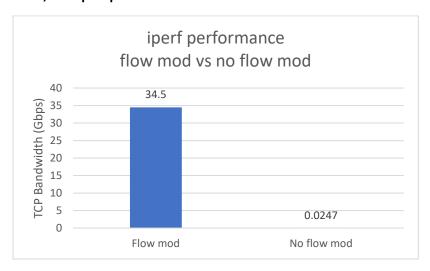
(copy mytopo.py from part1 to current directory)

```
$./pox.py log.level --DEBUG misc.router
$ sudo mn --custom mytopo.py --topo mytopo -mac --controller remote
```

Next, test ICMP (ping unreachable host, ping h3, ping router)

```
X "Node: h1"
                                                                        X
root@mininet-vm:~# ping 10.99.0.1
PING 10.99.0.1 (10.99.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=1 Destination Net Unreachable
From 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=2 Destination Net Unreachable
 --- 10.99.0.1 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 0 received, +2 errors, 100% packet loss, time 1001ms
root@mininet-vm:"# ping 10.0.3.100
PING 10.0.3.100 (10.0.3.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.3.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=73.7 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.3.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.110 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.3.100; icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.032 ms
 --- 10.0.3.100 ping statistics --
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.032/24.614/73.700/34.709 ms
root@mininet-vm:~# ping 10.0.1.1
PING 10.0.1.1 (10.0.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=35.8 ms
 -- 10.0.1.1 ping statistics --
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time Oms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 35.812/35.812/35.812/0.000 ms root@mininet-vm:~# |
```

Then, test Iperf performance between h1 and h3



Part 2: Advanced router

In this part, controller need to support both switching and routing.

Implementation description:

We use dpid as switch identification to support multi-switch controller, separating route table, arp table, mac table according to dpid. Each switch has its own tables.

Then based on part1, we add switching function to router like this:

When receiving packet, first handle it using act_like_switch function which use mac table to mod flow, and then pass packet to act_like_router function which use arp and route table to mod flow.

Pingall

```
mininet> pingall

*** Ping: testing ping reachability

h3 -> h4 h5

h4 -> h3 h5

h5 -> h3 h4

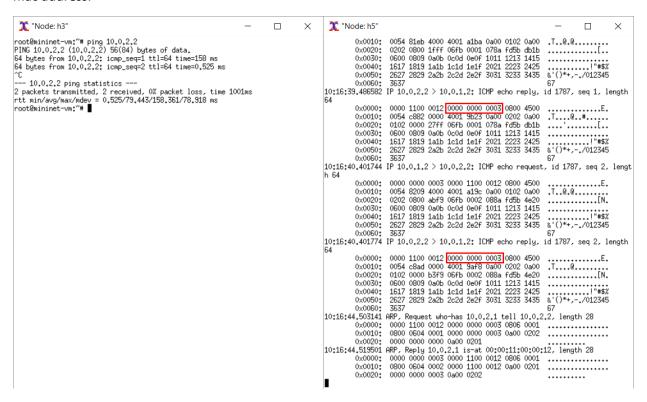
*** Results: 0% dropped (6/6 received)
```

Ping test (on h3 ping h4, ping sw1, ping sw2, ping unreachable host)

```
X "Node: h3"
                                                                                               X
root@mininet-vm:"# ping 10.0.1.3
PING 10.0.1.3 (10.0.1.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.1.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.401 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.083 ms
  -- 10.0.1.3 ping statistics
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.083/0.242/0.401/0.159 ms
root@mininet-vm;"# ping 10,0.1.1
PING 10,0.1.1 (10,0.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0,1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=26.6 ms
64 bytes from 10.0,1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=18.3 ms
--- 10.0.1.1 ping statistics --- 2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1001ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 18.301/22.485/26.670/4.187 ms
root@minnet-vm:"# ping 10.0.2.1
PING 10.0.2.1 (10.0.2.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.2.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=3.21 ms
  -- 10.0.2.1 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 3.213/3.213/3.213/0.000 ms
root@mininet-vm:~# ping 10.0.5.1
PING 10.0.5.1 (10.0.5.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=1 Destination Net Unreachable
From 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=2 Destination Net Unreachable
  -- 10.0.5.1 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 0 received, +2 errors, 100% packet loss, time 1001ms
root@mininet-vm:~#
```

Verify "MAC dst field changed to that of the next-hop router"

H3 ping h5, at the same time using tcpdump view packet on h5. We can see dest mac changed to h5's mac address.



Iperf test between h3 and h5

Result: TCP bandwidth 30.6 Gbps

```
Tool@mininet-vm:"# iperf -c 10.0.2.2

Client connecting to 10.0.2.2, TCP port 5001
TCP window size: 85.3 KByte (default)

[ 17] local 10.0.1.2 port 60706 connected with 10.0.2.2 port 5001
[ 18] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
[ 17] 0.0-10.0 sec 35.6 GBytes 30.6 Gbits/sec

root@mininet-vm:"#
```

Flow table of s1.

From this table, we can see the last two entries are for L2 switching using mac matching. The others are L3 switching entries which use ip matching.

```
00:00:11:00:00:11 is mac address of s1 00:00:11:00:00:12 is mac address of s2
```

```
mininet@mininet-vm:~$ sudo ovs-ofctl dump-flows s1

NXST_FLOW reply (xid=0x4):

cookie=0x0, duration=8.973s, table=0, n_packets=2, n_bytes=196, idle_timeout=240, idle_age=8, priority=200,ip,nw_dst=10.0.1.2
actions=mod_dl_dst:00:00:00:00:00:00:nmod_dl_src:00:00:11:00:00:11,output:1

cookie=0x0, duration=8.813s, table=0, n_packets=2, n_bytes=196, idle_timeout=240, idle_age=8, priority=200,ip,nw_dst=10.0.1.3
actions=mod_dl_dst:00:00:00:00:00:00:00,mod_dl_src:00:00:11:00:00:11,output:2

cookie=0x0, duration=12.62s, table=0, n_packets=4, n_bytes=392, idle_age=8, ip,nw_dst=10.0.2.0/24
actions=mod_dl_dst:00:00:11:00:00:12,mod_dl_src:00:00:11:00:00:11,output:3

cookie=0x0, duration=8.852s, table=0, n_packets=1, n_bytes=42, idle_age=3, dl_dst=00:00:00:00:00:00 actions=output:2

cookie=0x0, duration=8.861s, table=0, n_packets=2, n_bytes=140, idle_age=3, dl_dst=00:00:00:00:00:00:01 actions=output:1
```

Flow table of s2

```
mininet@mininet-vm:~$ sudo ovs-ofctl dump-flows s2

NXST_FLOW reply (xid=0x4):

cookie=0x0, duration=839.203s, table=0, n_packets=235402, n_bytes=15536668, idle_age=511, ip,nw_dst=10.0.1.0/24
actions=mod_dl_dst:00:00:11:00:00:11,mod_dl_src:00:00:11:00:00:12,output:2

cookie=0x0, duration=321.184s, table=0, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, idle_age=321, dl_dst=00:00:11:00:00:11 actions=output:2

cookie=0x0, duration=521.56s, table=0, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, idle_age=521, dl_dst=00:00:00:00:00:00:03 actions=output:1
```

Bonus: Own topology

We define four routers and each router has three clients. Please refer part3/mytopo.py for details

Implementation:

No specified changes, just fix some bugs.

Ping test (pingall)

```
mininet> pingall

*** Ping: testing ping reachability

h1 -> h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h10 h11 h12

h2 -> h1 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h10 h11 h12

h3 -> h1 h2 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h10 h11 h12

h4 -> h1 h2 h3 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h10 h11 h12

h5 -> h1 h2 h3 h4 h6 h7 h8 h9 h10 h11 h12

h6 -> h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h10 h11 h12

h7 -> h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h8 h9 h10 h11 h12

h8 -> h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h9 h10 h11 h12

h9 -> h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h9 h10 h11 h12

h10 -> h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h11 h12

h10 -> h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h11 h12

h11 -> h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h11 h12

h11 -> h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 h8 h9 h10 h11

*** Results: 0% dropped (132/132 received)
```

Iperf test (between h1 and h12)

TCP bandwidth: 23.6 Gbps

Bonus: Firewall

Use the same topology as "own topology" but add a firewall rule to s1 dropping all http packet from h1 to h12.

Implementation:

Use higher priority to add firewall rule. In this case, we use OFP_DEFAULT_PRIORITY + 100, which is the highest in the flow table. Every incoming packet will first try to match this firewall rule. It would be dropped if matched, otherwise go to next rule.

```
mininet@mininet-vm:~$ sudo ovs-ofctl dump-flows s1

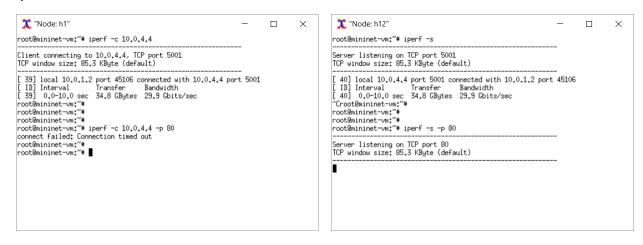
NXST_FLOW reply (xid=0x4):

...

cookie=0x0, duration=265.135s, table=0, n_packets=7, n_bytes=518, idle_age=162, priority=32868,tcp,nw_src=10.0.1.2,nw_dst=10.0.4.4,tp_dst=80 actions=drop

...
```

Iperf test



This result shows h1 can connect h12 via 5001 port and transfer data but cannot connect to port 80.