

# **Mininet** : An Instant Virtual Network on your Laptop (or other PC)

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# Class Goals

- Learn how Mininet (and network emulation in general) works, and how it can be used for network experimentation
- Learn how Mininet-WiFi (under development by PhD candidate @ FEEC / UNICAMP) allows for realistic, wireless experiments

## Source / References:

1. Introduction to Mininet - SIGCOMM 2014 Tutorial:  
[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1Xtp05ILQTEFGICTxzV9sQI28wW\\_cAZz6B1q9\\_qZBR\\_8/edit#slide=id.g3942f5b2a\\_044](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1Xtp05ILQTEFGICTxzV9sQI28wW_cAZz6B1q9_qZBR_8/edit#slide=id.g3942f5b2a_044)
2. Mininet-WiFi:  
<https://github.com/intrig-unicamp/mininet-wifi>

# Agenda

## **1. Introduction to Mininet**

motivation, presentation, demos

## **2. Introduction to Mininet-WiFi**

presentation, demos

# Introduction to Mininet

## **Platforms for Network/Systems Experimentation**

Network Emulator Architecture

Mininet: Basic Usage, CLI, API

Conclusion and Questions

# Platforms for Network/Systems Experimentation

| Platform         | Advantages  | Disadvantages   |
|------------------|---|---|
| Hardware testbed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Fast</li><li>▪ Accurate: “ground truth”</li></ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Expensive</li><li>▪ Hard to reconfigure</li><li>▪ Hard to change</li><li>▪ Hard to download</li></ul>                                     |
| Simulator        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Inexpensive, flexible</li><li>▪ Detailed</li><li>▪ Easy to download</li><li>▪ Virtual time</li></ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ May require app changes</li><li>▪ Might not run OS code</li><li>▪ May not be “believable”</li><li>▪ May be slow/non-interactive</li></ul> |
| Emulator         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Inexpensive, flexible</li><li>▪ Real code</li><li>▪ Reasonably accurate</li><li>▪ Easy to download</li><li>▪ Fast/interactive usage</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Slower than hardware</li><li>▪ Possible inaccuracy from multiplexing</li></ul>  |

# Context: Platforms for Network Experimentation and Development

**Container-based emulators:** CORE, virtual Emulab, Trellis, Imunes, even ns-3 (in emulation mode), **Mininet, Mininet-WiFi**

**VM-based emulators:** DieCast

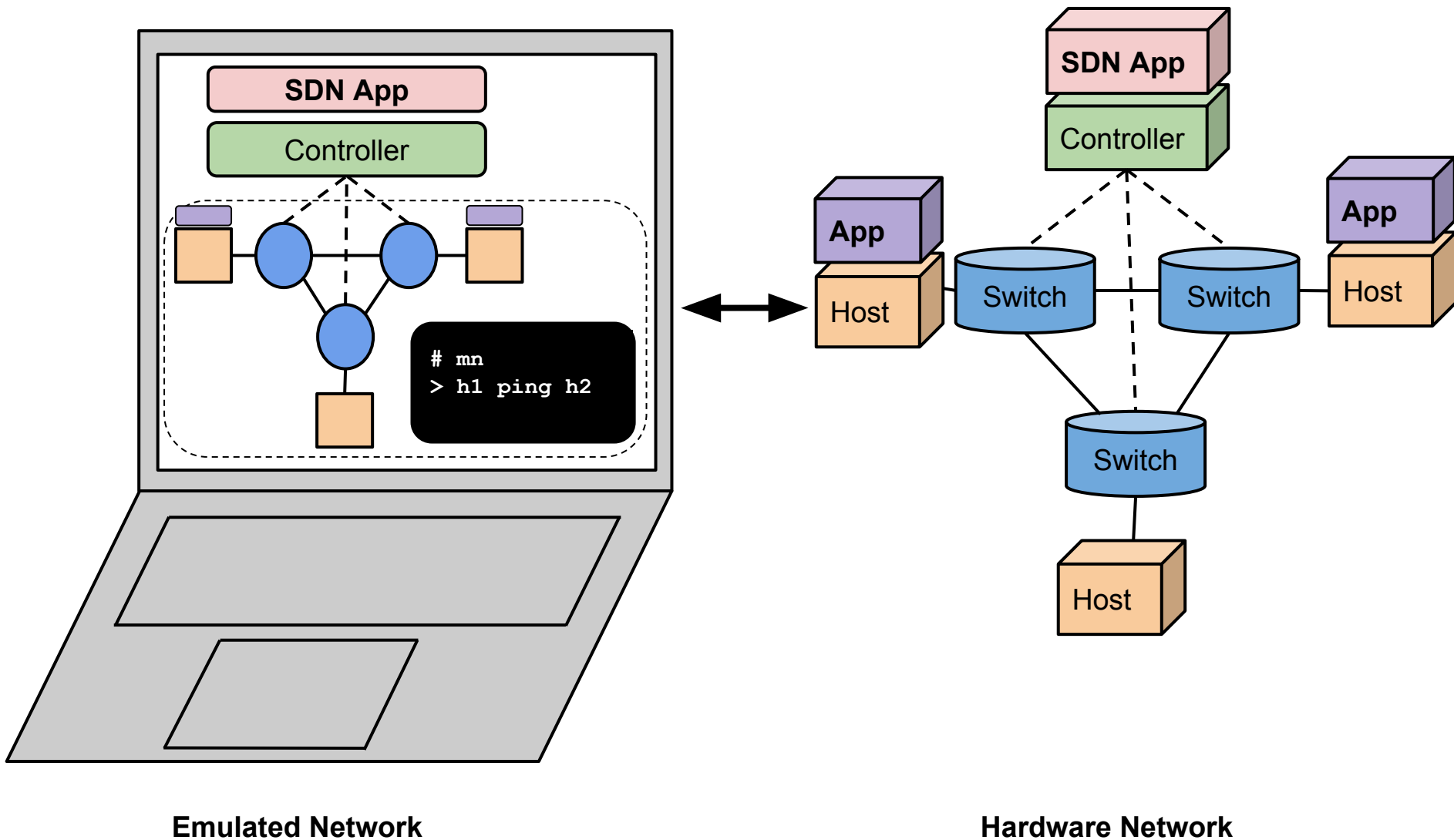
**UML-based emulators:** NetKit

**Simulators:** ns-3, OPNET

**Testbeds:** Emulab, GENI, PlanetLab, ORBIT

All of these are fine, but Emulators are particularly useful! Why? Because...

# Apps move seamlessly to/from hardware



# Introduction to Mininet

Platforms for Network/Systems Experimentation

**Network Emulator Architecture**

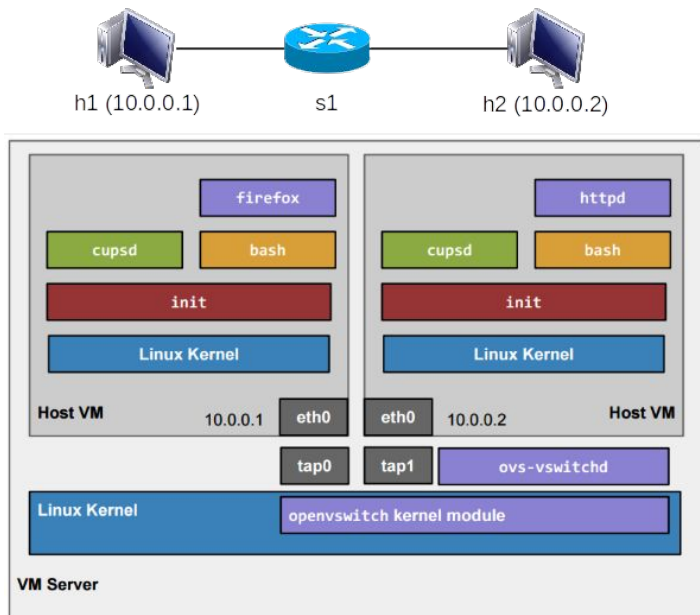
Mininet: Basic Usage, CLI, API

Conclusion and Questions

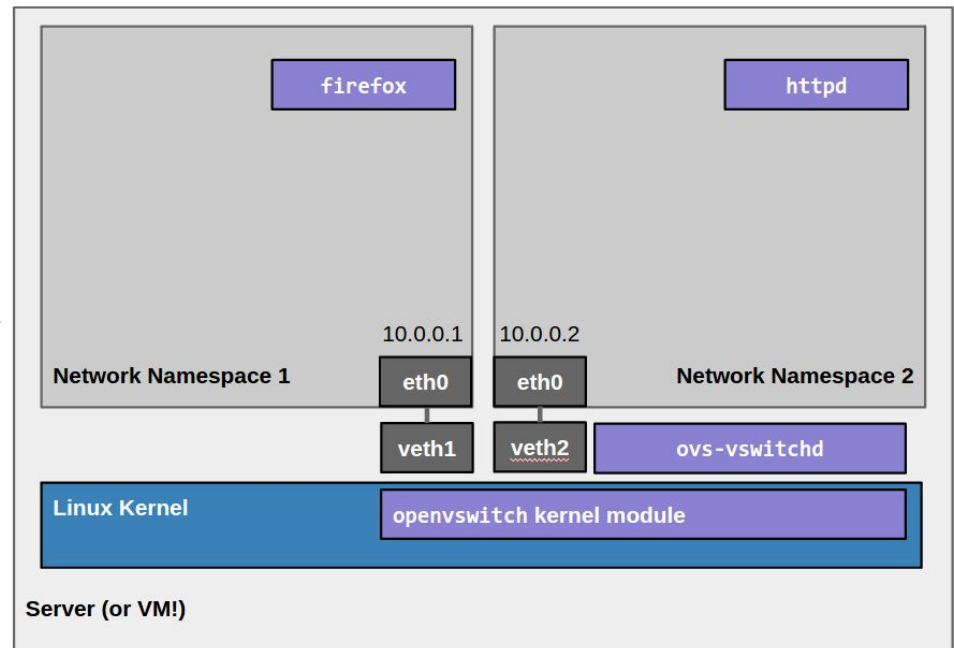


# Hardware based Network Testbed (1/3)

Very Simple Network using  
*Full System Virtualization*

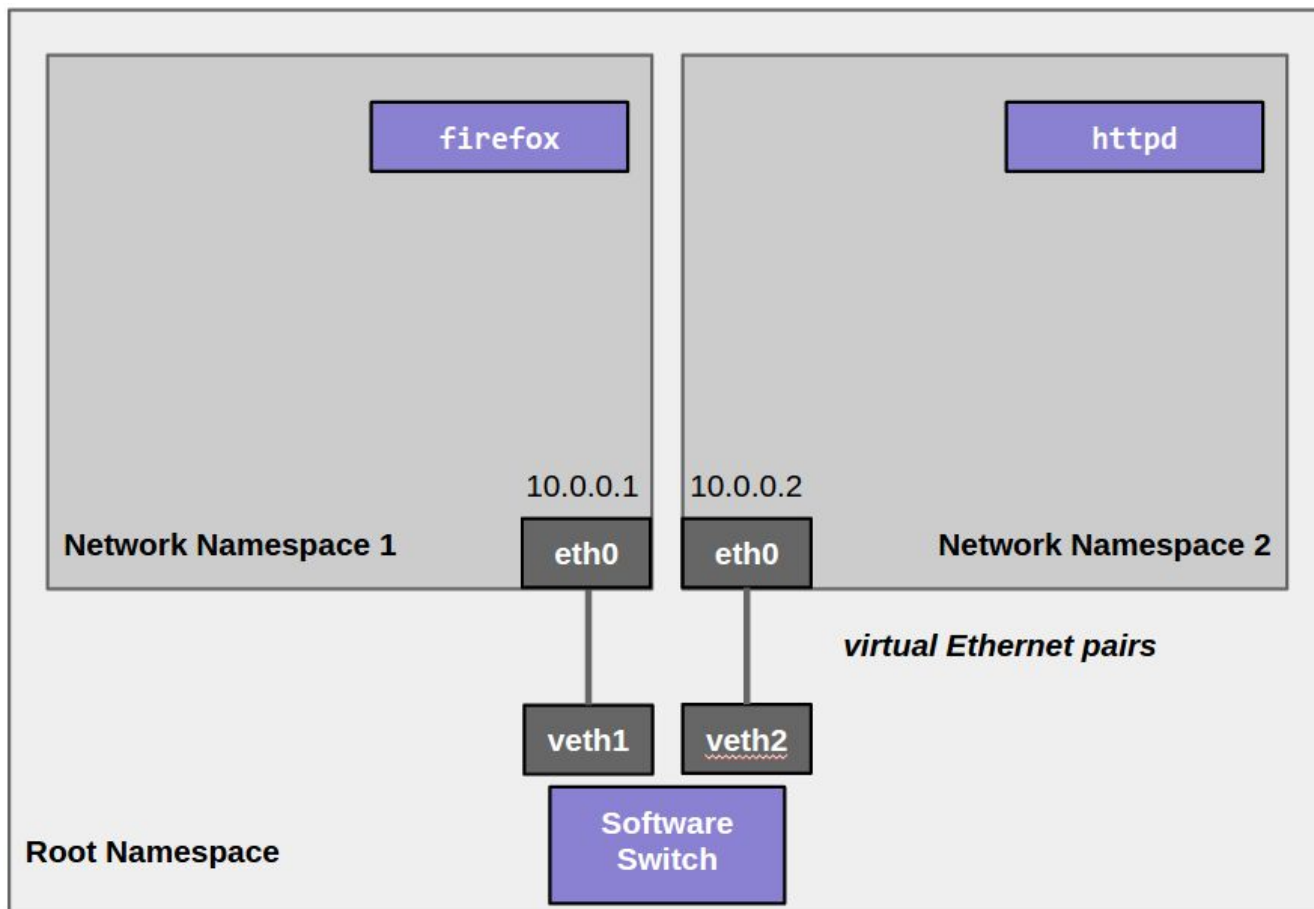


Very Simple Network using  
*Lightweight Virtualization*



# Hardware based Network Testbed (2/3)

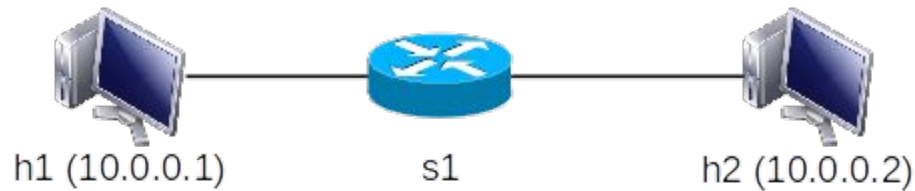
Mechanism: *Network Namespaces*  
and *Virtual Ethernet Pairs*



# Hardware based Network Testbed (3/3)

## Problems:

- Too much work even for creating such a simple network topology
- Not programmable



```
sudo bash
# Create host namespaces
ip netns add h1
ip netns add h2
# Create switch
ovs-vsctl add-br s1
# Create links
ip link add h1-eth0 type veth peer name s1-eth1
ip link add h2-eth0 type veth peer name s1-eth2
ip link show
# Move host ports into namespaces
ip link set h1-eth0 netns h1
ip link set h2-eth0 netns h2
ip netns exec h1 ip link show
ip netns exec h2 ip link show
```

```
# Connect switch ports to OVS
ovs-vsctl add-port s1 s1-eth1
ovs-vsctl add-port s1 s1-eth2
ovs-vsctl show
# Set up OpenFlow controller
ovs-vsctl set-controller s1 tcp:127.0.0.1
ovs-controller ptcp: &
ovs-vsctl show
# Configure network
ip netns exec h1 ifconfig h1-eth0 10.1
ip netns exec h1 ifconfig lo up
ip netns exec h2 ifconfig h2-eth0 10.2
ip netns exec h1 ifconfig lo up
ifconfig s1-eth1 up
ifconfig s1-eth2 up
# Test network
ip netns exec h1 ping -c1 10.2
```

# Wouldn't it be great if...

We had a simple **command-line tool** and/or **API** that did this for us automatically?

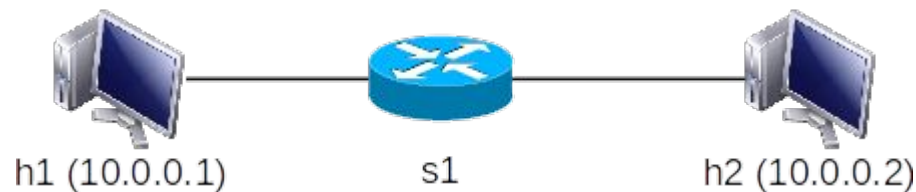
It allowed us to **easily create topologies** of varying size, up to **hundreds of nodes**, and run tests on them?

It was already **included in Ubuntu**?

# Emulator based Network Testbed

## What We Want is:

- A simple command-line tool / API which can ease the work
- The solution should allow us to easily create topologies for varying size, up to hundreds and thousand of nodes



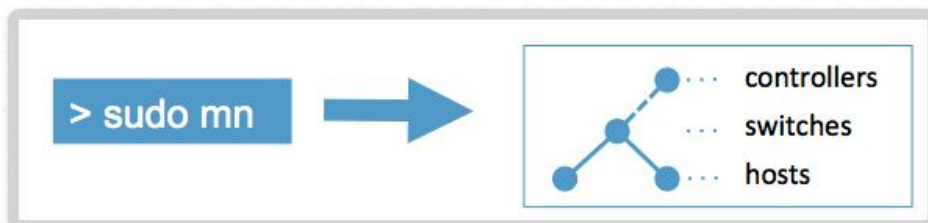
```
h1 = net.addHost( 'h1' )
h2 = net.addHost( 'h2' )
s1 = net.addSwitch( 's1' )
c0 = net.addController( 'c0' )
net.addLink( h1, s1 )
net.addLink( h2, s1 )
net.start()
CLI( net )
```

**Topology Generation using Mininet API**

# Mininet

An Instant Virtual Network on your Laptop (or other PC)

Mininet creates a **realistic virtual network**, running **real kernel, switch and application code**, on a single machine (VM, cloud or native), in seconds, with a single command:



Because you can easily [interact with](#) your network using the Mininet [CLI](#) (and [API](#)), [customize](#) it, [share](#) it with others, or [deploy](#) it on real hardware, Mininet is useful for [development](#), [teaching](#), and [research](#).

Mininet is also a great way to develop, share, and experiment with [OpenFlow](#) and Software-Defined Networking systems.

Mininet is actively developed and supported, and is released under a permissive BSD Open Source license. We encourage you to [contribute](#) code, bug reports/fixes, documentation, and anything else that can improve the system!

## Get Started

[Download](#) a Mininet VM, do the [walkthrough](#) and run the [OpenFlow tutorial](#).

## Support

Read the [FAQ](#), read the [documentation](#), and join our mailing list, [mininet-discuss](#).

## Contribute

File a [bug](#), download the [source](#), or submit a [pull request](#) - all on GitHub.

## Mininet

### [Get Started](#)

### [Sample Workflow](#)

### [Walkthrough](#)

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## Support

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## News

[Mininet Tutorial at SIGCOMM](#)

[Announcing Mininet 2.1.0 !](#)

[Nick Feamster's SDN Course](#)

[Automating Controller Startup](#)

# Mininet is a *Network Emulator*

In this talk, **emulation** (or running on an **emulator**) means running *unmodified* code *interactively on virtual hardware on a regular PC*, providing convenience and realism at low cost – with some limitations (e.g. speed, detail.)

This is in contrast to running on a **hardware testbed** (fast, accurate, expensive/shared) or a **simulator** (cheap, detailed, but perhaps slow and requiring code modifications.)

# Introduction to Mininet

Platforms for Network/Systems Experimentation

Network Emulator Architecture

**Mininet: Basic Usage, CLI, API**

Conclusion and Questions



# Mininet's Python API

Core of Mininet!! Everything is built on it.

Python >> JSON/XML/etc.

Easy and (hopefully) fun

Python is used for *orchestration*, but emulation is performed by compiled C code (Linux + switches + apps)

[api.mininet.org](http://api.mininet.org)

[docs.mininet.org](http://docs.mininet.org)

[Introduction to Mininet](#)

# Mininet command line Interface

## Usage 1/3

### Interact with hosts and switches

Start a minimal topology

```
$ sudo mn
```

Start a minimal topology using a remote controller

```
$ sudo mn --controller=remote,ip=[IP_ADDDR],port=[listening port]
```

Start a custom topology

```
$ sudo mn --custom [topo_script_path] --topo=[topo_name]
```

Display nodes

```
mininet> nodes
```

Display links

```
mininet> net
```

Dump information about all nodes

```
mininet> dump
```

# Mininet command line Interface

## Usage 2/3

### Interact with hosts and switches

Check the IP address of a certain node

```
mininet> h1 ifconfig -a
```

Print the process list from a host process

```
mininet> h1 ps -a
```

### Test connectivity between hosts

Verify the connectivity by pinging from h1 to h2

```
mininet> h1 ping -c 1 h2
```

Verify the connectivity among all hosts

```
mininet> pingall
```

# Mininet command line Interface Usage 3/3

## Run a regression test

Traffic receive preparation

```
mininet> iperf -s -u -p [port_num] &
```

Traffic generation from client

```
mininet> iperf -c [IP] -u -t [duration] -b [bandwidth] -p [port_num] &
```

## Link variations

```
$ sudo mn -link tc,bw=[bandwidth],delay=[delay_in_millisecond]
```

## Python Interpreter

Print accessible local variables

```
mininet> py locals()
```

Execute a method through invoking mininet API

```
mininet> py [mininet_name_space].[method]
```

# Mininet Application Programming Interface Usage 1/4

## Low-level API: nodes and links

- **mininet.node.Node**  
A virtual network node, which is a simply in a network namespace
- **mininet.link.Link**  
A basic link, which is represented as a pair of nodes

| Method     | Description   |
|------------|---|
| MAC/setMAC | Return/Assign MAC address of a node or specific interface |
| IP/setIP   | Return/Assign IP address of a node or specific interface  |
| cmd        | Send a command, wait for output, and return it            |
| terminate  | Send kill signal to Node and clean up after it            |
| Link       | Create a link to another node, make two new interfaces    |

```
h1 = Host( 'h1' )
h2 = Host( 'h2' )
s1 = OVSSwitch( 's1', inNamespace=False )
c0 = Controller( 'c0', inNamespace=False )
Link( h1, s1 )
Link( h2, s1 )
h1.setIP( '10.1/8' )
h2.setIP( '10.2/8' )
```

```
c0.start()
s1.start( [ c0 ] )
print h1.cmd( 'ping -c1', h2.IP() )
s1.stop()
c0.stop()
```

# Mininet Application Programming Interface Usage 2/4

## Middle-level API: network object

- **mininet.net.Mininet**  
Network emulation with hosts spawned in network namespaces

| Class | Method        | Description  |
|-------|---------------|--|
| Net   | addHost       | Add a host to network                                |
|       | addSwitch     | Add a switch to network                              |
|       | addLink       | Link two nodes into together                         |
|       | addController | Add a controller to network                          |
|       | getNodeByName | Return node(s) with given name(s)                    |
|       | start         | Start controller and switches                        |
|       | stop          | Stop the controller, switches and hosts              |
|       | ping          | Ping between all specified hosts and return all data |

```
net = Mininet()  
h1 = net.addHost( 'h1' )  
h2 = net.addHost( 'h2' )  
s1 = net.addSwitch( 's1' )  
c0 = net.addController( 'c0' )  
net.addLink( h1, s1 )  
net.addLink( h2, s1 )
```

```
net.start()  
print h1.cmd( 'ping -c1', h2.IP() )  
CLI( net )  
net.stop()
```

# Mininet Application Programming Interface Usage 3/4

## High-level API: topology templates

- `mininet.topo.Topo`  
Data center network representation for structured multi-trees

| Class | Method                                  | Description  |
|-------|---|--|
| Topo  | Methods similar to net                  | E.g., <code>addHost</code> , <code>addSwitch</code> , <code>addLink</code> , |
|       | <code>addNode</code>                    | Add node to graph  |
|       | <code>addPort</code>                    | Generate port mapping for new edge   |
|       | <code>switches</code>                   | Return all switches  |
|       | <code>Hosts/nodes/switches/links</code> | Return all hosts   |
|       | <code>isSwitch</code>                   | Return true if node is a switch, return false otherwise                      |

```
class SingleSwitchTopo( Topo ):  
    "Single Switch Topology"  
    def build( self, count=1):  
        hosts = [ self.addHost( 'h%d' % i )  
                 for i in range( 1, count + 1 ) ]  
        s1 = self.addSwitch( 's1' )  
        for h in hosts:  
            self.addLink( h, s1 )
```

```
net = Mininet(  
    topo=SingleSwitchTopo( 3 ) )  
net.start()  
CLI( net )  
net.stop()
```

# Mininet Application Programming Interface Usage 4/4

Customized topology

**Examples can be found here:**

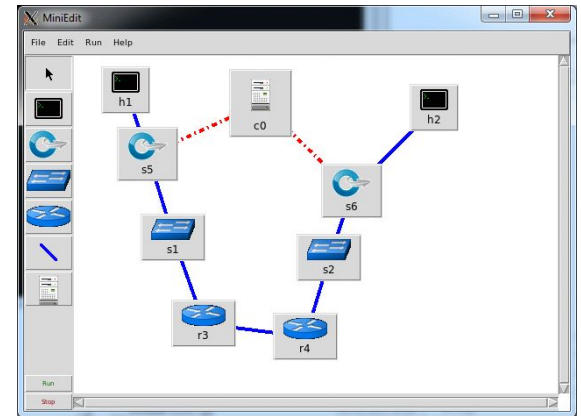
<https://github.com/mininet/mininet/tree/master/examples>



# Mininet Applications

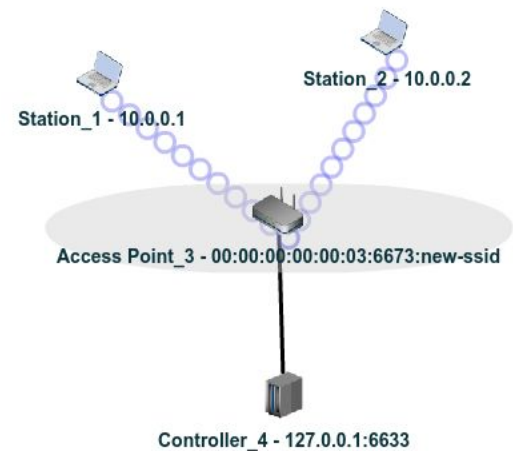
## MiniEdit (python API)

- A GUI application which eases the Mininet topology generation
- Either save the topology or export as a Mininet python script



## Visual Network Description (VND) (ramonfontes.com)

- A GUI tool which allows automate creation of Mininet and OpenFlow controller scripts



# Introduction to Mininet

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**Conclusion and Questions**

# Conclusion and Questions

***Network Emulators* can facilitate teaching networking via realistic live demos, interactive labs and course assignments**

- inexpensive, interactive, real apps and OS, reasonably accurate
- downloadable, fast setup

***Mininet* is a lightweight virtualization/container based emulator**

- modest hardware requirements, fast startup, hundreds of nodes
- command line tool, CLI, simple Python API
- SDN as well as Ethernet/IP networking
- install using VM, Ubuntu package, or source

[mininet.org](http://mininet.org): Tutorials, walkthroughs, API documentation and examples

[teaching.mininet.org](http://teaching.mininet.org): Mininet-based **course assignments and labs**

**open source**: hosted on github, permissive BSD license

# Tutorial Agenda

## 1. Introduction to Mininet

motivation, presentation, demos

## 2. Introduction to Mininet-WiFi

motivation, presentation, demos

# Mininet-WiFi

Ramon Fontes and Christian Esteve Rothenberg  
(FEEC/UNICAMP)



# Main Goal

Aims at providing high fidelity emulation of wireless networks enabling real network analysis in fully controlled environments in support of research on Wireless and SDWN.

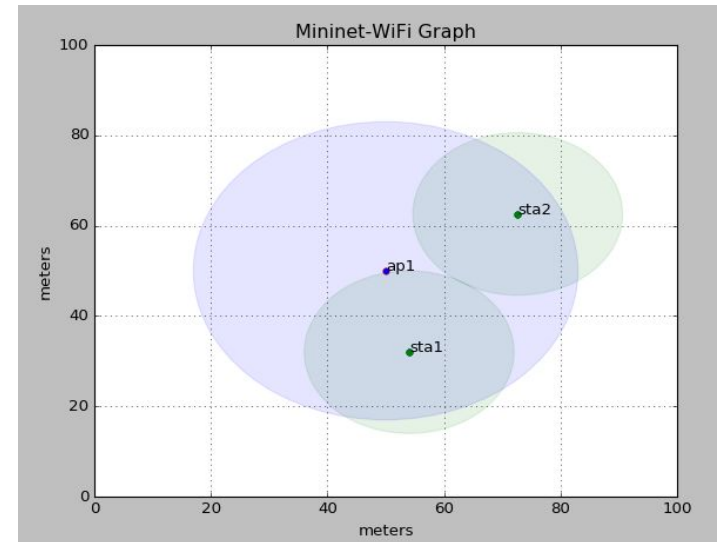
# Resources available

Infra and adhoc

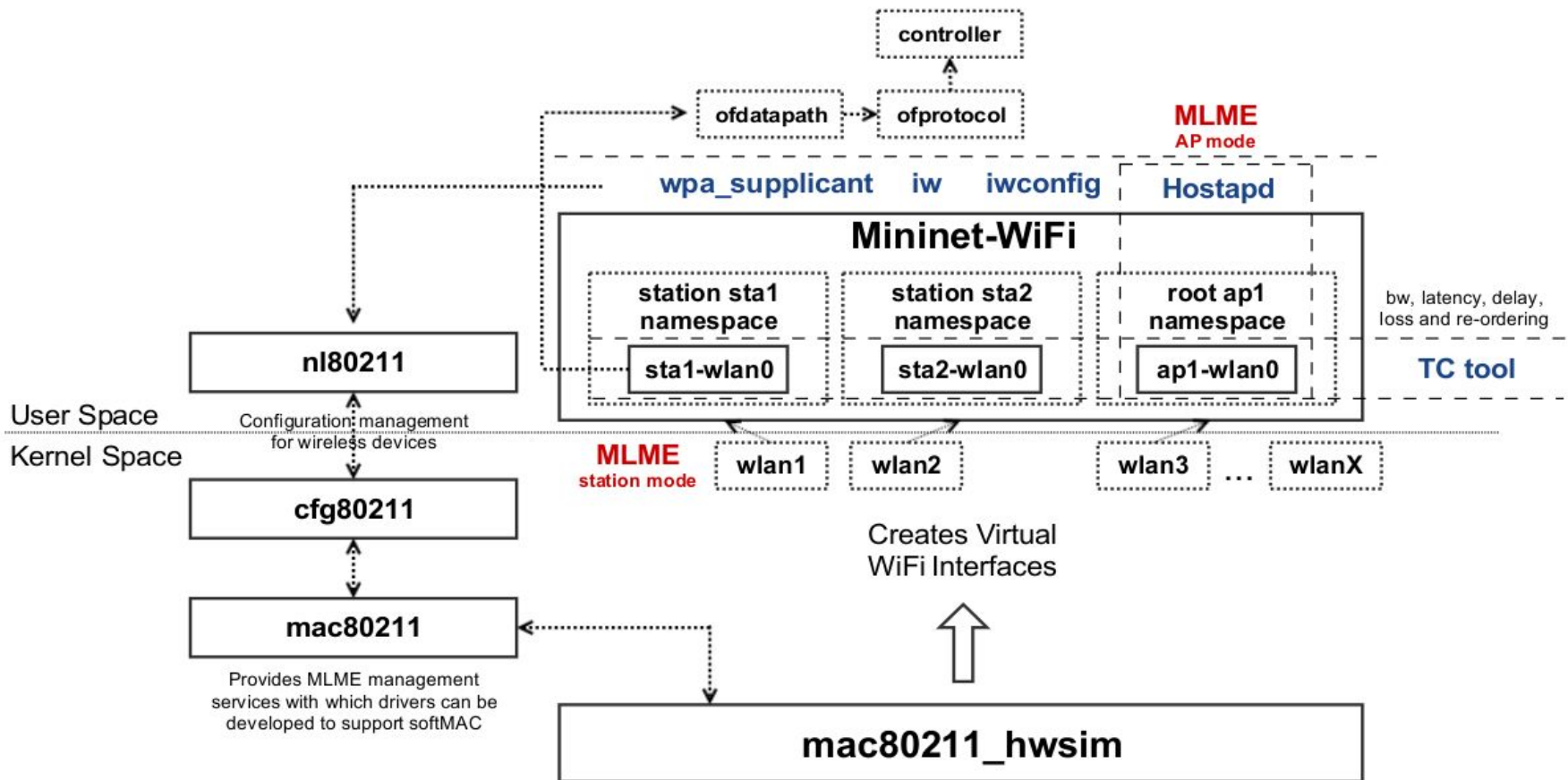
Mobility

Propagation Models

Replaying Network Conditions



# Main Components





# Mininet-WiFi command line Interface Usage

## Interact with hosts and switches

Start a minimal topology

```
$ sudo mn --wifi
```

Verify the connectivity by pinging from sta1 to sta2

```
mininet-wifi> sta1 ping sta2
```

Verify what access points are available

```
mininet-wifi> sta1 iw dev sta1-wlan0 scan
```

Verify the position of station 1

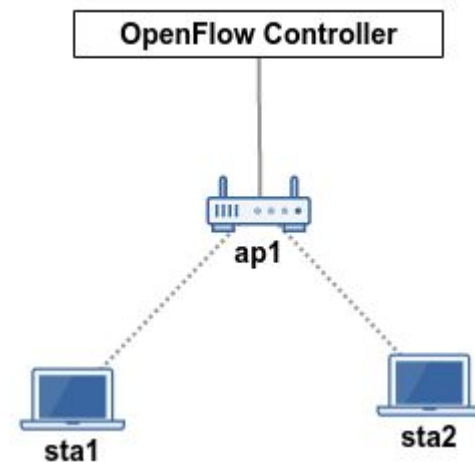
```
mininet-wifi> py sta1.params['position']
```

Verify the distance between sta1 and sta2

```
mininet-wifi> distance sta1 sta2
```

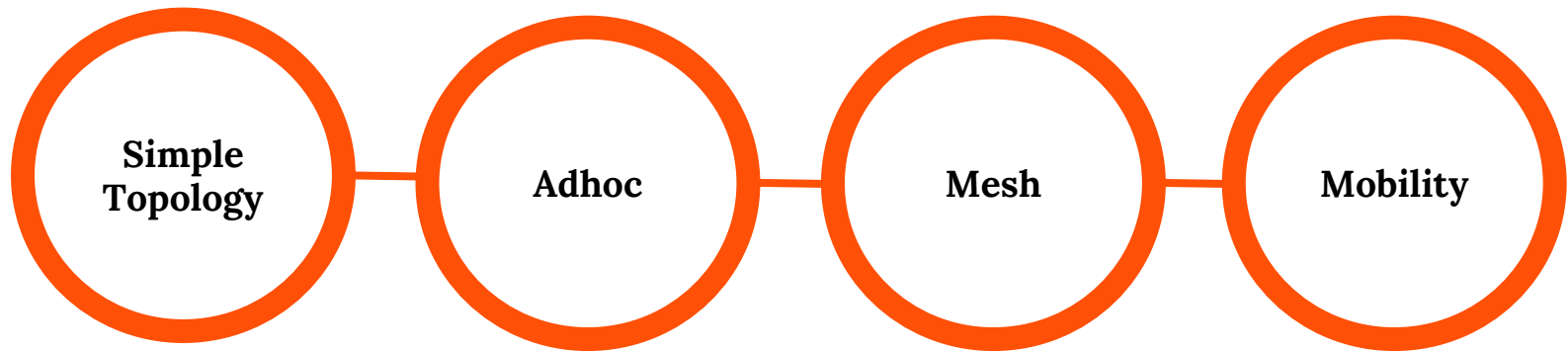
Further information of station 1

```
mininet-wifi> py sta1.params
```



# Many Examples are Available

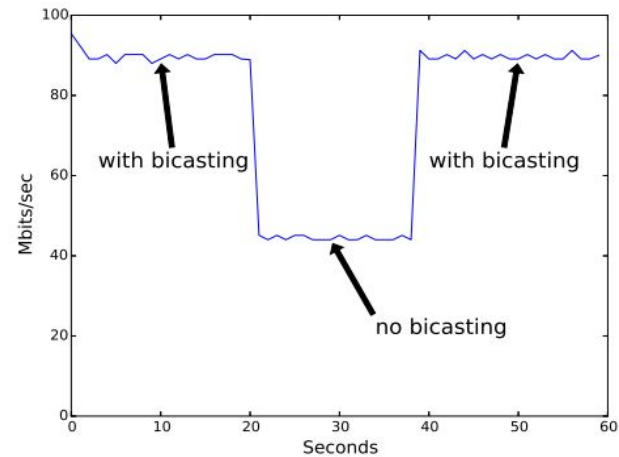
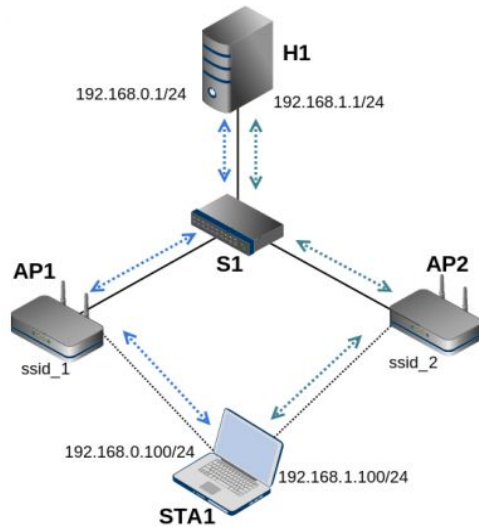
examples/



*and others...*

# Case Studies

## #1 Wireless Bicasting



# Case Studies

## #2 Using all the wireless networks around us

The screenshot displays a video player interface with three main content areas:

- Figure 1: Mininet-WiFi Graph**  
A 2D plot showing the spatial layout of a network. The x and y axes both range from -20 to 140. Three access points (ap1, ap2, ap3) are marked with red dots at approximately (30, 25), (70, 25), and (110, 25) respectively. A station (sta1) is marked with a blue dot at approximately (30, 50). Three overlapping light blue circles represent the coverage areas of the access points.
- Live stream from sta1**  
A video window showing a man wearing glasses and a white shirt, representing the perspective of the station.
- Virtual Host h1**  
A second video window showing the same man, representing a virtual host.

At the bottom of the video player, a progress bar shows the video is at 0:01 / 0:43. Standard playback controls (play, pause, volume, settings, full screen) are visible.

# Case Studies

## #3 Urban Mobility

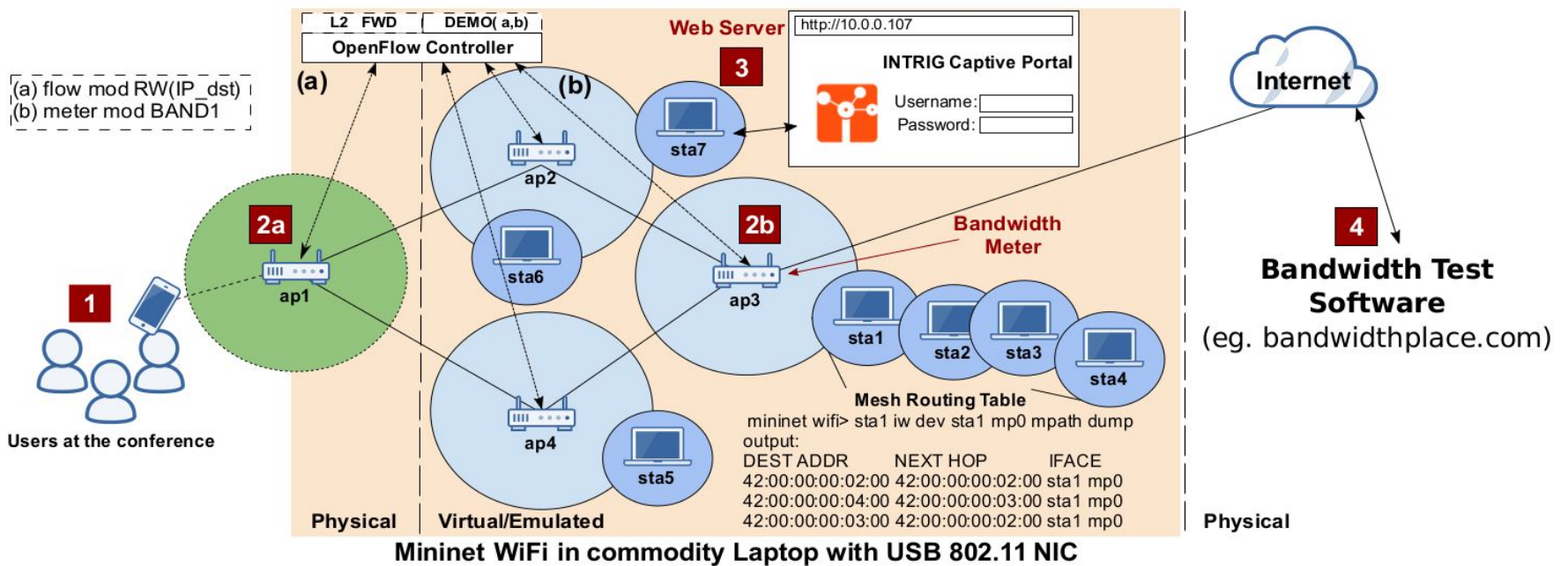
The image shows a video player interface with a red progress bar at the bottom. The video content is split into two main windows:

- Terminal Window (Left):** Displays the execution of a Python script named `sumo_experimental.py`. The script performs the following actions:
  - Creates nodes.
  - Associates and creates links for `car0`, `car1`, `car2`, and `car3`.
  - Configures a node named `car3` with the following details:
    - IP: `10.0.0.1`, network: `200.0.0.0`, broadcast: `10.255.255.255`
    - MAC: `fa80:1400:f1e0:0:50`, prefixlen: `64`, scopeid: `0x20<link>`
    - Ethernet interface: `42:00:00:00:00:00`, txqueuelen: `1000`
    - Statistics: RX packets: `113`, bytes: `9414` (9.1 KiB); TX packets: `8`, bytes: `856` (0.8 B); RX errors: `0`, dropped: `0`, overruns: `0`, frame: `0`; TX errors: `0`, dropped: `0`, overruns: `0`, carrier: `0`, collisions: `0`.
  - Configures another node named `car3-wlan0` with the following details:
    - IP: `fa80::ff:fa0:700`, prefixlen: `64`, scopeid: `0x20<link>`
    - Ethernet interface: `02:00:00:00:00:00`, txqueuelen: `1000`
    - Statistics: RX packets: `137`, bytes: `11391` (11.2 KiB); TX packets: `7`, bytes: `718` (718.0 B); RX errors: `0`, dropped: `0`, overruns: `0`, frame: `0`; TX errors: `0`, dropped: `0`, overruns: `0`, carrier: `0`, collisions: `0`.
  - Configures a node named `lo` with the following details:
    - IP: `127.0.0.1`, network: `255.0.0.0`
    - MAC: `1:1`, prefixlen: `128`, scopeid: `0x100<out>`
    - Loopback interface: `loop`, txqueuelen: `0` (Local Loopback)
    - Statistics: RX packets: `0`, bytes: `0` (0.0 B); TX 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`.

- Simulation Window (Right):** Shows the SUMO 0.25.0 interface. The main view is a top-down map of a road network with a T-junction. Three yellow car icons are visible on the roads. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Settings, Locate, Simulation, Windows, Help), a toolbar, and a status bar at the bottom showing simulation time (0:00) and coordinates (x:3691.79, y:281.85).

# Case Studies

## #4 Integration between physical/virtual environment



**Available at:**

<https://github.com/intrig-unicamp/mininet-wifi>

**Join us:**

<https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/mininet-wifi-discuss>

# **Backup/Supplementary Slides**