NorNet at Hainan University in 2021: Getting Started with NorNet Core

A Remote Tutorial

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15 January 2021
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Overview:
Preparations

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Tutorial Accounts

- You should have received an account
  - Username
  - Password
- Valid for:
  - SSH login server
  - PLC server

Do you have an account? If not, ask!
Initial Tasks

- **Account for our SSH login server** gatekeeper.nntb.no:
  - Server is gateway into NorNet Core network
  - `ssh <username>@gatekeeper.nntb.no`

- Use port forwarding to access PLC and Monitor servers:
  - Forwards TCP port 2000 to PLC server's HTTPS port
  - Forwards TCP port 2001 to Monitor server's HTTP port

- **Account for the PLC server** plc.simula.nornet (inside NorNet Core only):
  - Login: `<your e-mail address>`

- VPN into NorNet Core may be possible in the future

---

Try to directly connect to your NorNet Core switch
Access to PLC and Monitor

- Via port forwarding:
  - PLC: https://localhost:2000/

- Inside NorNet Core network:
  - Monitor: http://monitor.simula.nornet
  - PLC: https://plc.simula.nornet

Is everybody able to log in?
Overview:
Getting an Overview of the Testbed

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See http://monitor.simula.nornet within NorNet Core!
See https://plc.simula.nornerl within NorNet Core!
PLC User Interface: Nodes View

Node state: should be “boot”
PLC User Interface: Account View

- Upload your SSH public key here!
- Public keys get distributed to all nodes (may take up to 1 hour!)
Overview:
Using a Slice

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The Test Slice *srl_test*

- A test slice has already been created:
  - Name: *srl_test*
  - Special NorNet Core properties:
    - Own IP addresses on each node
    - IPv4 and IPv6
    - Multiple ISPs (at sites with several ISPs)
  - The slice is instantiated on all nodes by a sliver (LXC container)
  - Your account is mapped as user to *srl_test*
Logging In

- **From the login server:**
  
  
  ```
  ssh -i <your private key> <slice name>@<node name>
  ```

- **Examples (private key is in ~/.ssh/id_rsa, slice is srl_test):**
  
  ```
  ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa srl_test@boao.hu.nornet
  ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa srl_test@altenessen.ude.nornet
  ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa srl_test@nordlys.unis.nornet
  ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa srl_test@julenisse.uia.nornet
  ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa srl_test@vaenern.kau.nornet
  ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa srl_test@vaekeroe.simula.nornet
  ```

- **Note:** login is via node's SSH server to sliver on the node!

Use PLC to find other nodes. There are more than 100 nodes!
Note the Different Entities:
Server, Node, Sliver

ssh <Slice>@<Node>

Server (physical)

Node (virtual)
- Sliver hu_multipath
- Sliver srl_test
- Sliver ntnu_test
- Sliver due_rserpool
- Sliver uib_mptcp
- ...

Slice:
- User list
- Node list

Node (virtual)

Sliver = an instance of a slice on a node

Forwarding to sliver!
Inside a Sliver

- Each sliver contains a Fedora Core 25 environment

- **Obtain root access:**
  - su
  - sudo bash

- **Install custom software:**
  - dnf install <package> ...
  - Example: dnf install netperfmeter

- **Show IP addresses and routes:**
  - ip -4 addr show ; ip -4 route show
  - ip -6 addr show ; ip -6 route show

**Remember:** slivers have their own addresses!
Nodes, Slivers and Addresses

- **Node:**
  - The node itself, e.g. amundsen.uit.nornet
  - Used for SSH login

- **How to find sliver addresses of a node?**
  - Look inside the sliver itself (login to sliver → ip addr show)
  - Ask the DNS server:
    - Use “dig” (part of bind-utils package for Fedora Core)
    - `dig <slice name>.<node name>.<site name>.nornet`
    - But replace “_” by “–” in slice name!
  - Examples for srl_test slice:
    - `dig srl-test.boao.hu.nornet any` to obtain primary provider (it is in the CNAME, here: “cernet”)
    - `dig srl-test.boao.all.hu.nornet any` to obtain all providers' addresses
    - `dig srl-test.solvang.all.simula.nornet` without “any” → gets only A RRs (i.e. IPv4 addresses)
A *dig* Example

```
olal@nordberg:~$ dig srl-test.solvang.all.simula.nornet any

;; DiG 9.9.2-P1 <<>> srl-test.solvang.all.simula.nornet any

;; ANSWER SECTION:
srl-test.solvang.all.simula.nornet. 86400 IN A 10.2.1.130
srl-test.solvang.all.simula.nornet. 86400 IN A 10.1.1.130
srl-test.solvang.all.simula.nornet. 86400 IN AAAA 2001:700:4100:101::82:69
srl-test.solvang.all.simula.nornet. 86400 IN AAAA 2001:700:4100:201::82:69
srl-test.solvang.all.simula.nornet. 86400 IN HINFO "Amiga 5000" "Slice srl_test"
srl-test.solvang.all.simula.nornet. 86400 IN LOC 59 53 45.240 N 10 37 39.360 E 15.00m

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
simula.nornet. 86400 IN NS ns.ntnu.nornet.
```
A Practical Example

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A Multi-Path Routing Test

- Select two nodes at different sites
  - List: https://www.nntb.no/pub/nornet-configuration/NorNetCore-Sites.html
  - Login to srl_test sliver: ssh srl_test@<node name>
  - Check IP addresses: ip -4 addr show dev eth0
  - Example:
    - srl-test.kettwig.ude.nornet: 10.30.42.122 10.31.42.122
      - ISPs: 30=DFN, 31=Versatel (an ADSL connection)
    - srl-test.frogner.simula.nornet: 10.1.1.131 10.2.1.131 10.4.1.131 10.9.1.131
      - ISPs: 1=UNINETT, 2=Kvantel, 4=Telenor, 9=PowerTech
  - Try ping/traceroute:
    - ping [-f] [-s <size>] [-c <count>] <dest IP> -I <src IP>
    - traceroute <dest IP> -s <src IP>
    - Look at the second and third hop (and their reverse DNS lookups)!
    - What do you see?
Some Flood Ping Results

```
srl_test@kettwig.ude.nornet # ping -c 1000 -s 1400 -f 10.1.1.129 -I 10.30.42.122
PING 10.1.1.129 (10.1.1.129) from 10.30.42.122 : 1400(1428) bytes of data.
1000 packets transmitted, 1000 received, 0% packet loss, time 14591ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 70.115/108.064/177.958/26.870 ms

srl_test@kettwig.ude.nornet # ping -c 1000 -s 1400 -f 10.2.1.129 -I 10.30.42.122
PING 10.2.1.129 (10.2.1.129) from 10.30.42.122 : 1400(1428) bytes of data.
1000 packets transmitted, 1000 received, 0% packet loss, time 14783ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 31.009/76.446/136.024/27.666 ms

srl_test@kettwig.ude.nornet # ping -c 1000 -s 1400 -f 10.1.1.129 -I 10.31.42.122
PING 10.1.1.129 (10.1.1.129) from 10.31.42.122 : 1400(1428) bytes of data.
1000 packets transmitted, 999 received, 0% packet loss, time 14412ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 121.153/175.432/252.685/28.585 ms

srl_test@kettwig.ude.nornet # ping -c 1000 -s 1400 -f 10.2.1.129 -I 10.31.42.122
PING 10.2.1.129 (10.2.1.129) from 10.31.42.122 : 1400(1428) bytes of data.
1000 packets transmitted, 999 received, 0% packet loss, time 14182ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 78.643/124.496/207.773/26.729 ms
```

**RTT differences among provider combinations; higher ADSL delay (Versatel)**
Some Traceroute Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| traceroute 10.1.1.129 -s 10.30.42.122 | DFN → UNINETT | 1 essen.dfn.ude.nornet (10.30.42.1)  2.104 ms  2.849 ms  2.831 ms 
2 dfn.ude.uninett.simula.nornet (192.168.178.10)  95.059 ms  95.024 ms  94.961 ms 
3 srl-test.frogner.uninett.simula.nornet (10.1.1.129)  105.432 ms  105.281 ms  105.220 ms |
| traceroute 10.2.1.129 -s 10.30.42.122 | DFN → Kvantel | 1 essen.dfn.ude.nornet (10.30.42.1)  1.190 ms  1.739 ms  1.031 ms 
2 dfn.ude.uninett.simula.nornet (192.168.178.10)  56.972 ms  56.722 ms  56.853 ms 
3 srl-test.frogner.kvantel.simula.nornet (10.2.1.129)  100.773 ms  99.513 ms  99.337 ms |
| traceroute 10.1.1.129 -s 10.31.42.122 | Versatel → UNINETT | 1 essen.versatel.ude.nornet (10.31.42.1)  1.830 ms  2.633 ms  2.609 ms 
2 versatel.ude.uninett.simula.nornet (192.168.133.222)  127.768 ms  127.954 ms  127.507 ms 
3 srl-test.frogner.uninett.simula.nornet (10.1.1.129)  182.544 ms  182.564 ms  182.269 ms |
| traceroute 10.2.1.129 -s 10.31.42.122 | Versatel → Kvantel | 1 essen.versatel.ude.nornet (10.31.42.1)  1.178 ms  1.805 ms  1.769 ms 
2 versatel.ude.uninett.simula.nornet (192.168.133.222)  88.834 ms  91.932 ms  96.620 ms 
3 srl-test.frogner.kvantel.simula.nornet (10.2.1.129)  79.603 ms  75.599 ms  69.910 ms |

**Hop 2: Router's ICMP TTL Exceeded is sent back via Simula's primary ISP!**
What else to do?

- Try the same with IPv6!
  - ping6 [-f] [-s <size>] [-c <count>] <dest IP> -I <src IP>
  - traceroute6 <dest IP> -s <src IP>

- Try NetPerfMeter!
  - Supports TCP including MPTCP, SCTP, UDP, DCCP
  - Server side: netperfmeter <port>
  - Client side: netperfmeter <server>:<port> <flow details> ...
    (see manpage for details!)

- Install custom software
  - But note: do not assume the slivers to be permanent storages
  - Write scripts to automatise installation
  - In case of problems, nodes may just be wiped and reinstalled

And, of course, try your own experiments in NorNet!
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Conclusion and Future Work

- NorNet Core is ready for your ideas!
  - Think about your experiments
  - Let them run in NorNet Core

- How to get permanent access?
  - Talk to us!
  - Provide some information on your project
    Let us discuss the details about running your experiment in NorNet Core!

In case of questions, ask us!
“NorNet wants to be a building block of the railroad to heaven”...

... and not be another unused testbed that paves the road to hell!
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Literature


- Dreibholz, T.: “NorNet – Building an Inter-Continental Internet Testbed based on Open Source Software” (PDF, 9587 KiB), Proceedings of the LinuxCon Europe, Berlin/Germany, October 5, 2016.


Any Questions?

Visit https://www.nntb.no for further information!