



Developing OpenDaylight Apps with MD-SAL

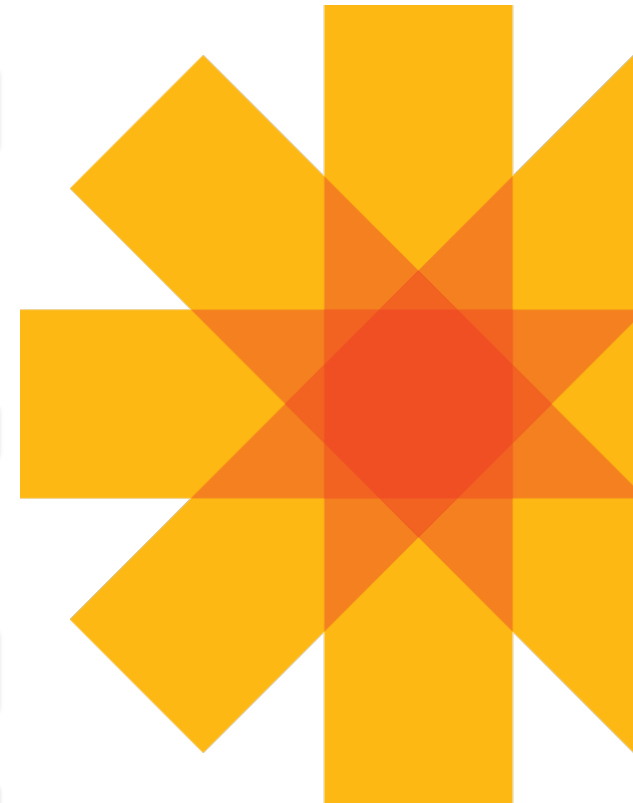
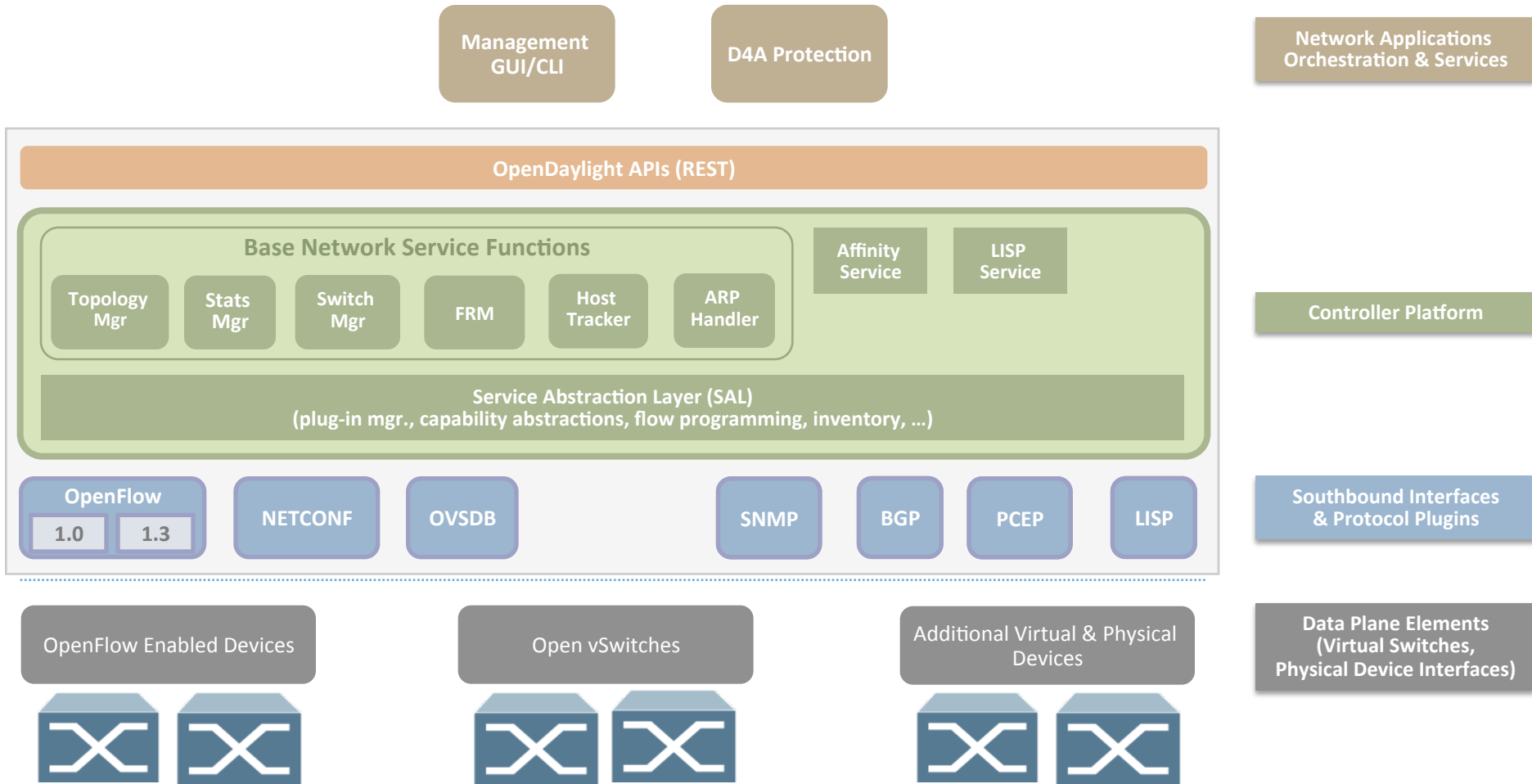
J. Medved, E. Warnicke, A. Tkacik, R. Varga
Cisco

Sample App: M. Rehak, Cisco

February 04, 2014

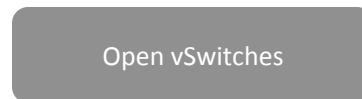
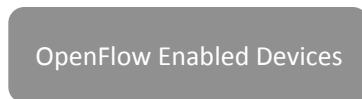
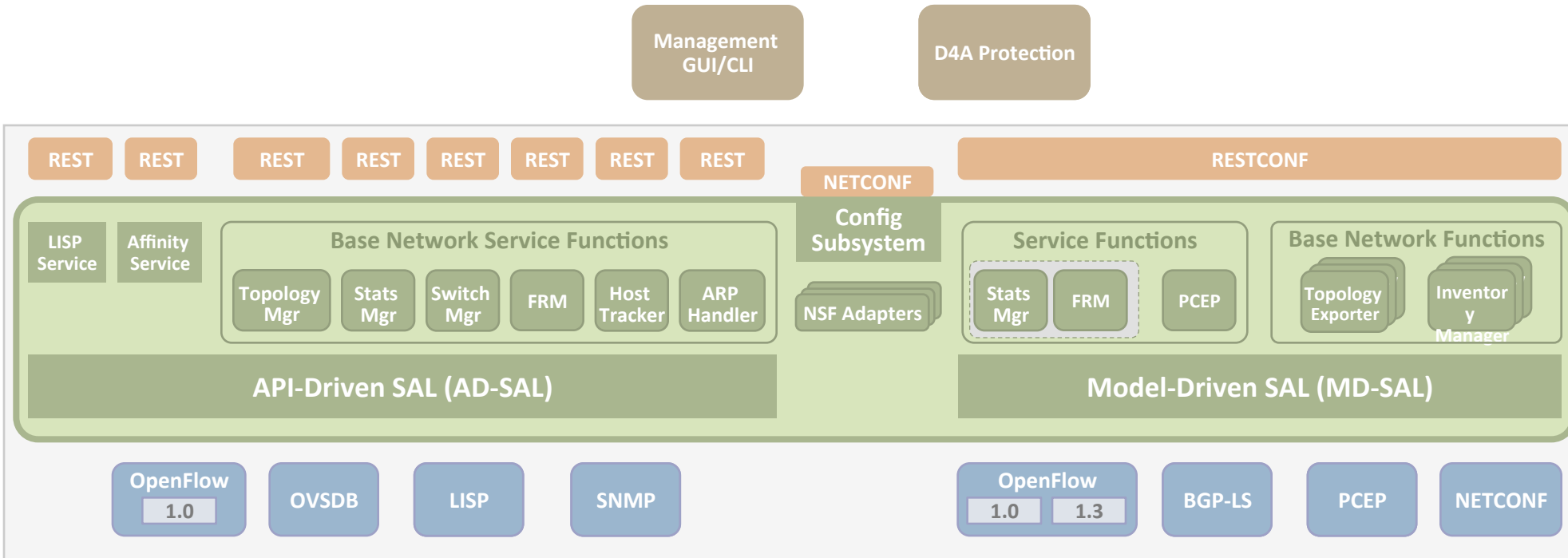


Controller Architecture



Example: Service Provider Edition

Hydrogen Implementation



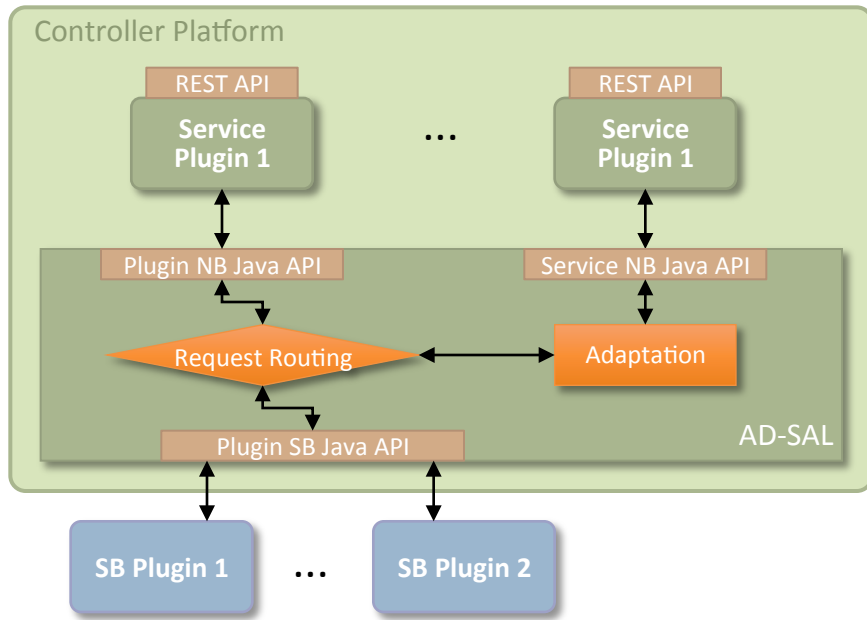
Example: Service Provider Edition

MD-SAL – Motivation & Requirements

- Flexibility, but common framework and programming model
 - Support API governance
 - Functionally equivalent APIs for different language bindings
- Run-time Extensibility:
 - Augment existing functionality
 - Load new models (extends controller's functionality)
- Avoid module/sub-system hotspots
- Performance & scale

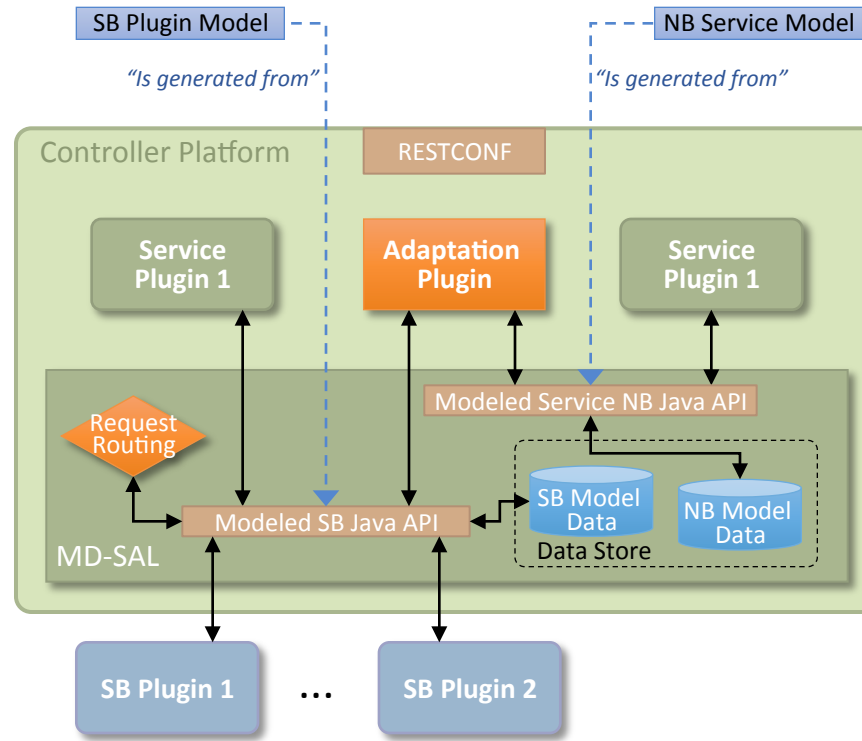


From AD-SAL to MD-SAL



AD-SAL key services:

- Request routing
- Service Adaptation



MD-SAL key services:

- Request (RPC) and notification routing
- Data Storage

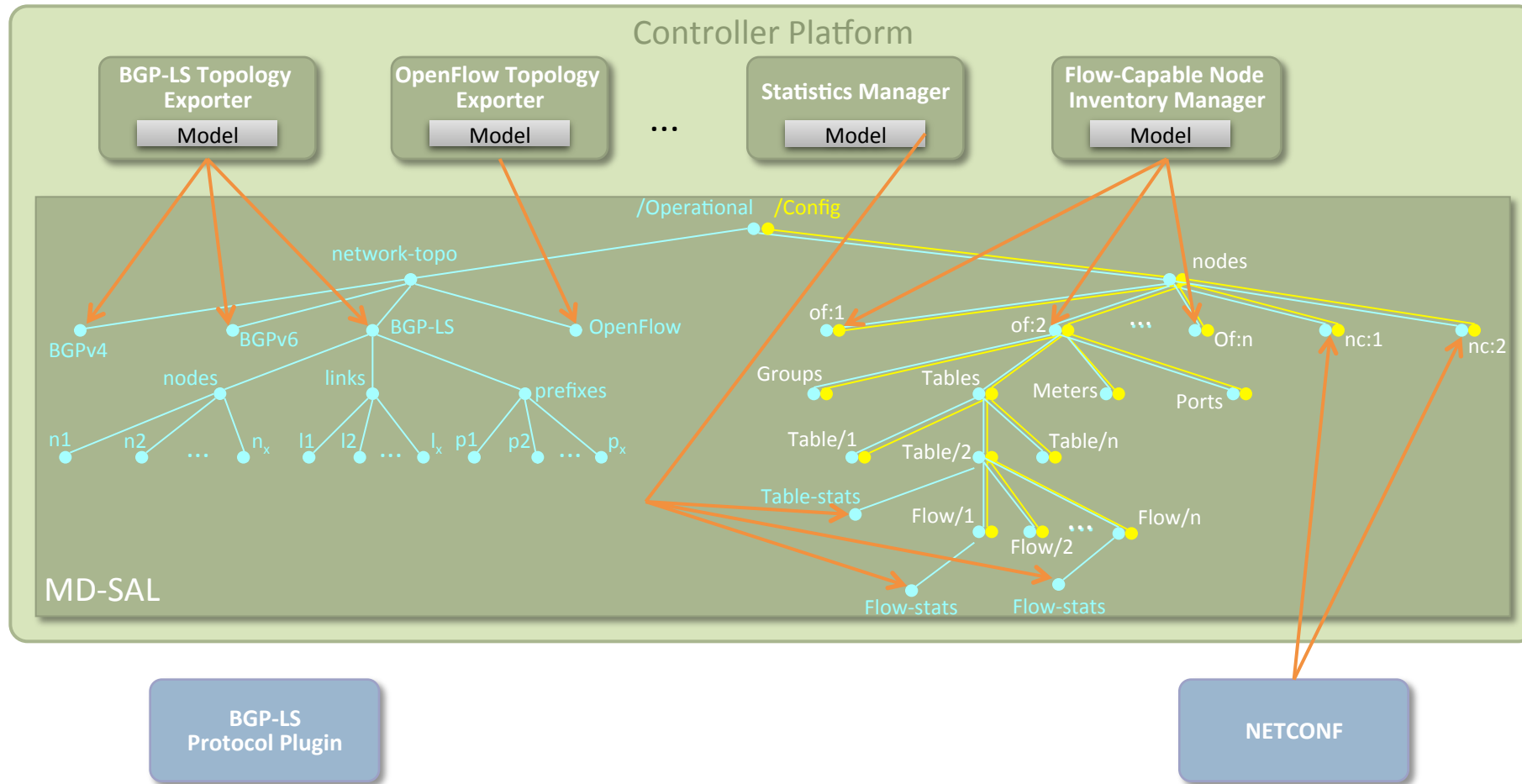


MD-SAL – Key Tenets Summary

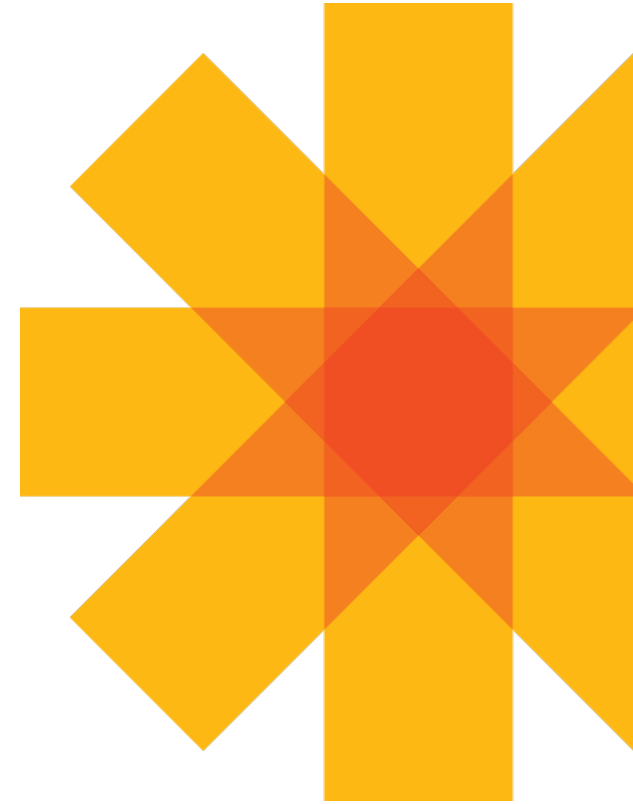
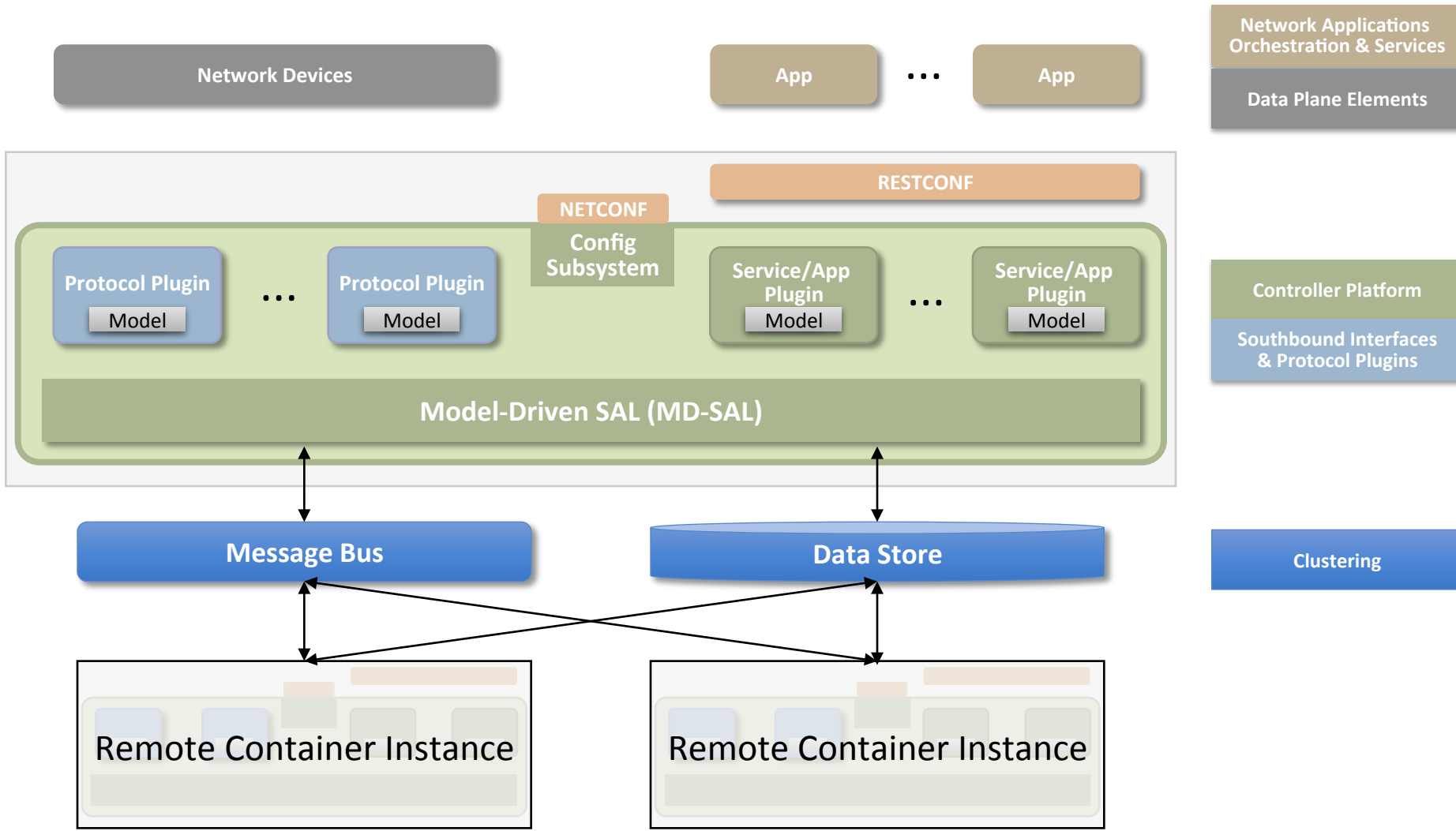
- Modeling language: YANG (rfc6020)
 - Used also as IDL
 - A couple of minor extensions
- Dynamic late binding
- Runtime & Compile time code generation



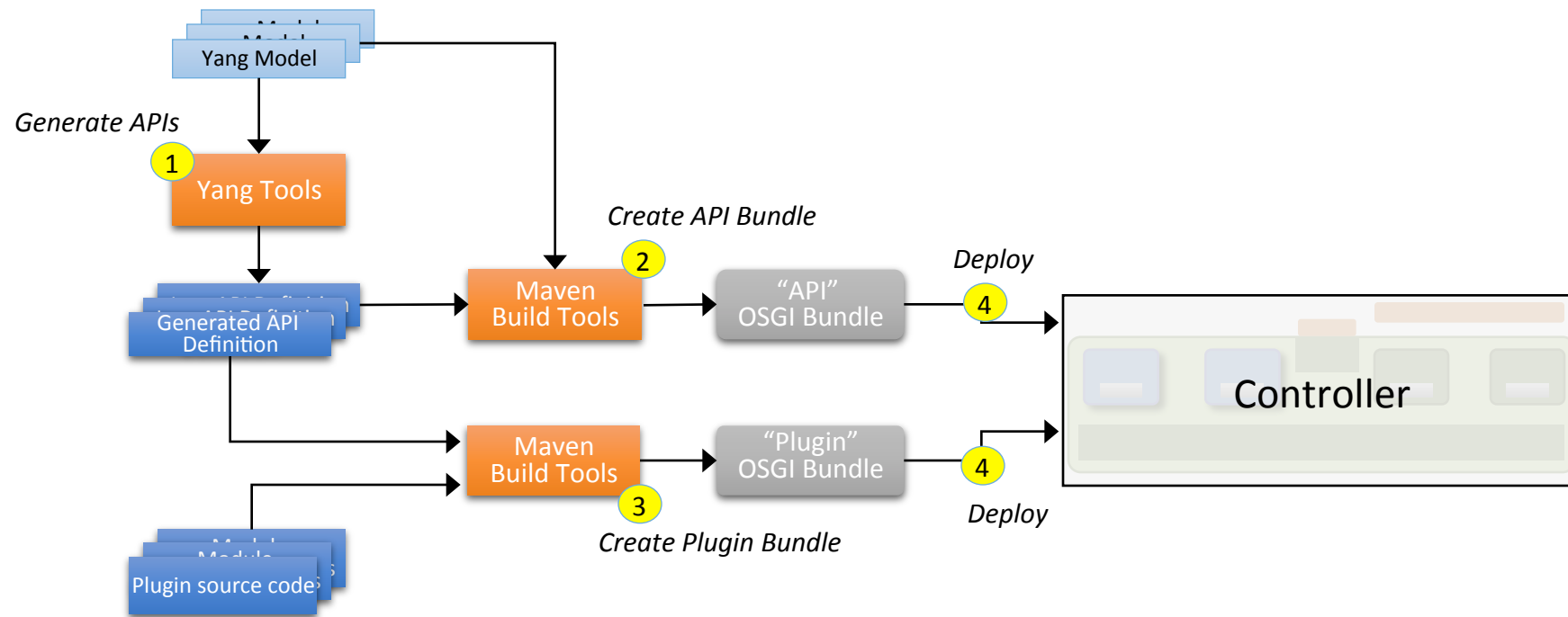
Creating the View of the Network



MD-SAL: Software Architecture View

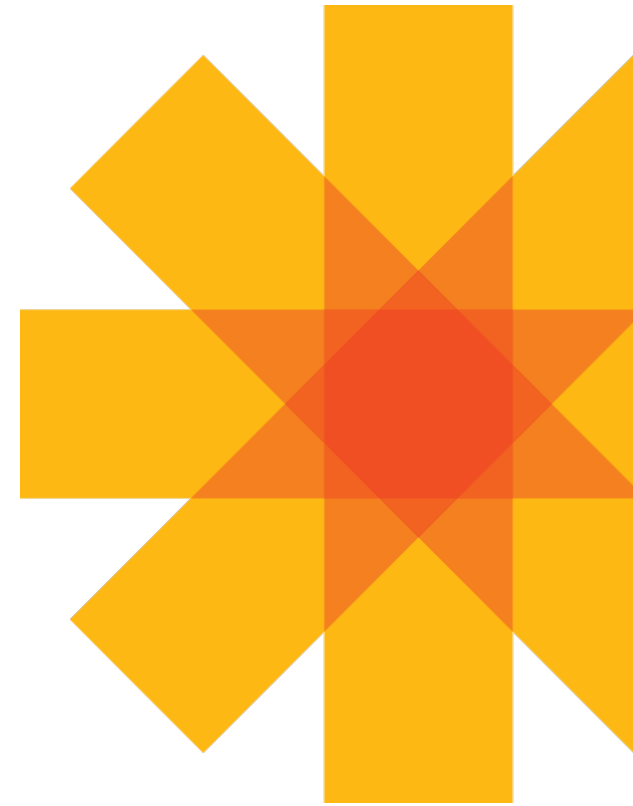


Building a Plugin/Application

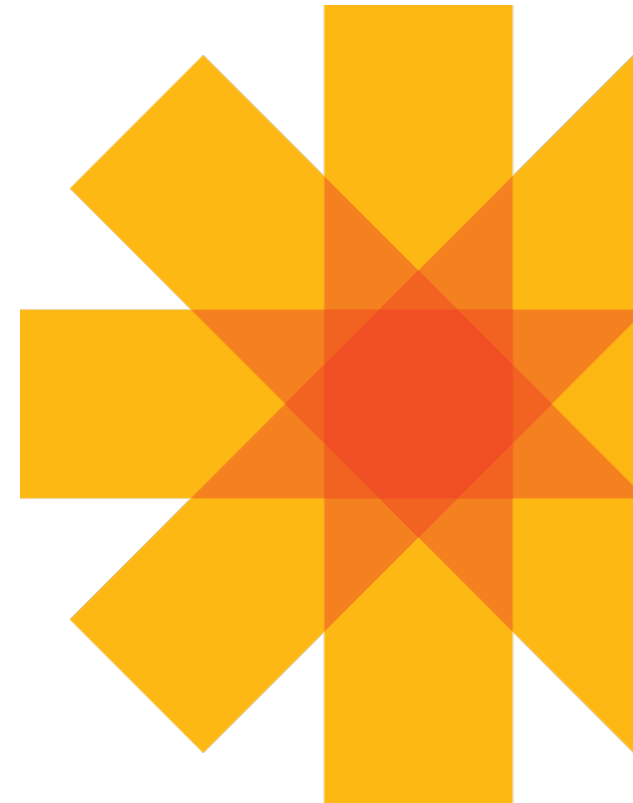
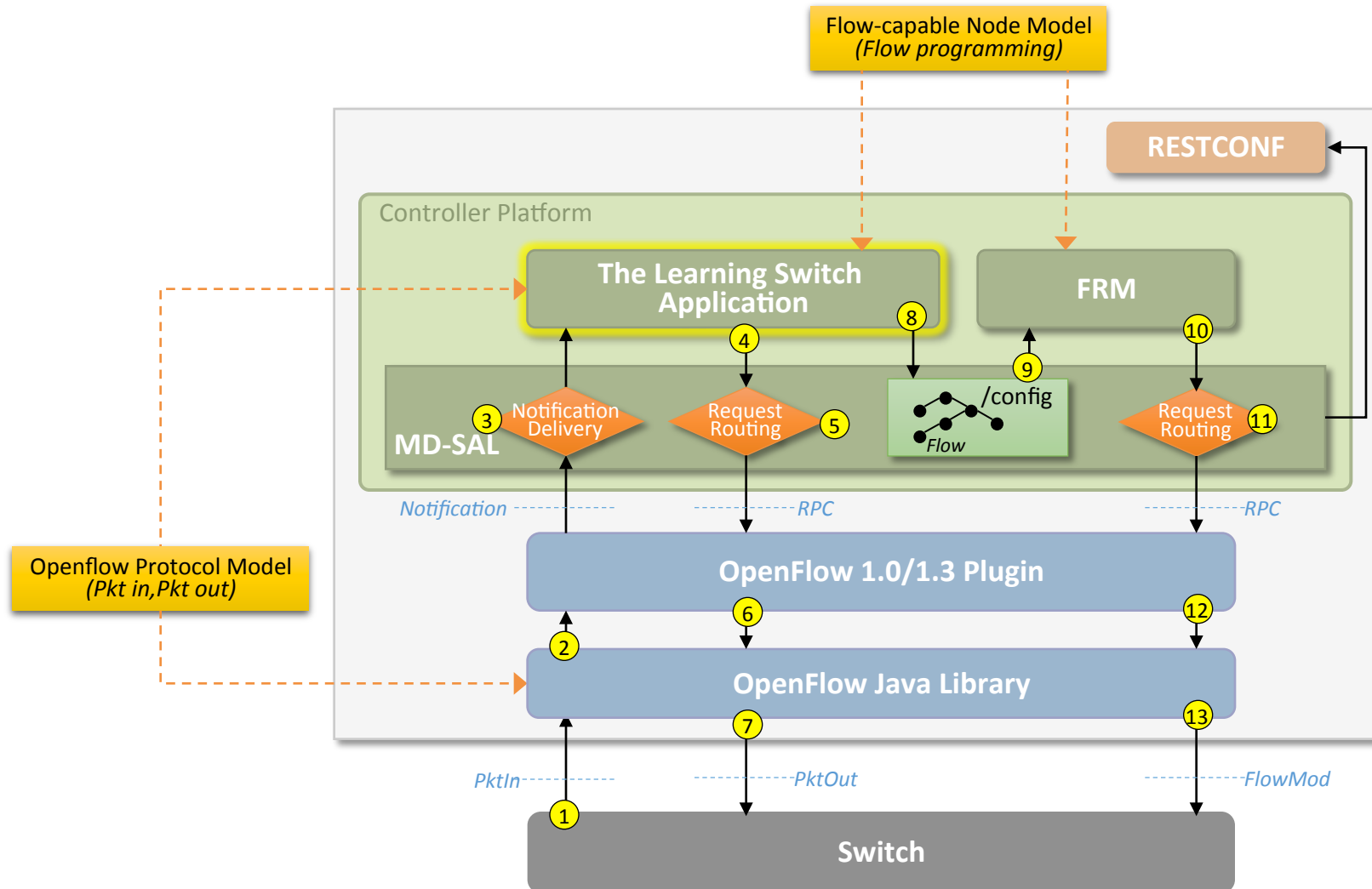


The Learning Switch Application

- Inspired by 'OpenDaylight Application Developers' Tutorial: <http://sdnhub.org/tutorials/opendaylight/>
- ODL Wiki: TBD.
- Functionality:
 - Create a HashMap called mac_to_port
 - On packet_in, parse packet to get src and dst MAC address
 - Store in a hashmap mapping between src_mac and in_port
 - Lookup dst_mac in mac_to_port map to find next hop
 - If next hop is found, create flow_mod and send
 - Else, flood like hub.

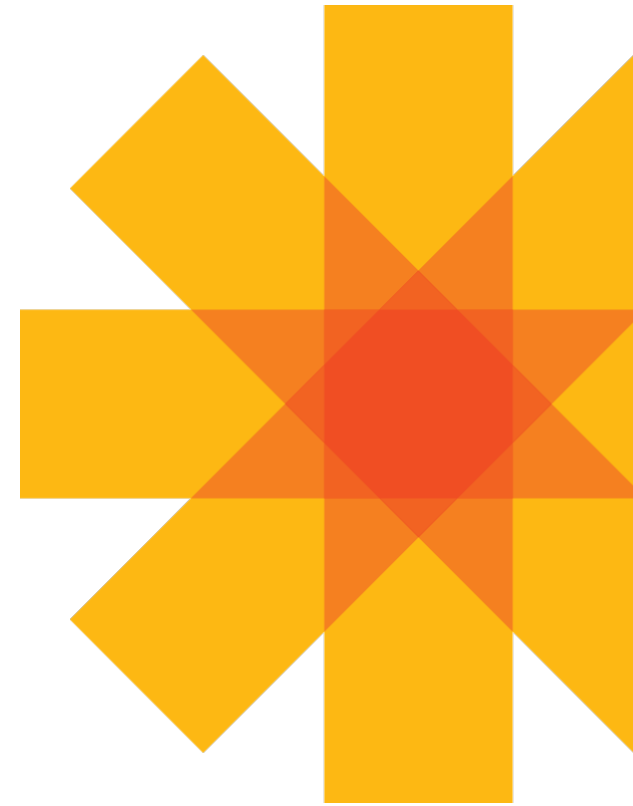


Under the Hood: How it Works



Building the Sample Application

- Prerequisites:
 - Java 7, Maven 3.0.5 or later, Linux or Mac
 - Mininet 2.1 with OpenFlow 1.3 virtual switches or CPQD (pointers)
 - OpenDaylight Base Edition (download & installation instructions)
- Download the application code from ODL OpenFlow Plugin repo:
 - > `git clone https://git.opendaylight.org/gerrit/p/openflowplugin.git`
- Build the application:
 - > `cd openflowplugin/samples/learning-switch/`
 - > `mvn clean install`
- The build creates the 'learning-switch-0.0.3-SNAPSHOT.jar' bundle in 'openflowplugin/samples/learning-switch/target'
- Analyzing code in Eclipse:
 - Prerequisites: Install maven plugin for Eclipse
- More information:
 - https://wiki.opendaylight.org/view/OpenDaylight_Controller:Hydrogen_Developer_Guide:MD-SAL_App_Tutorial

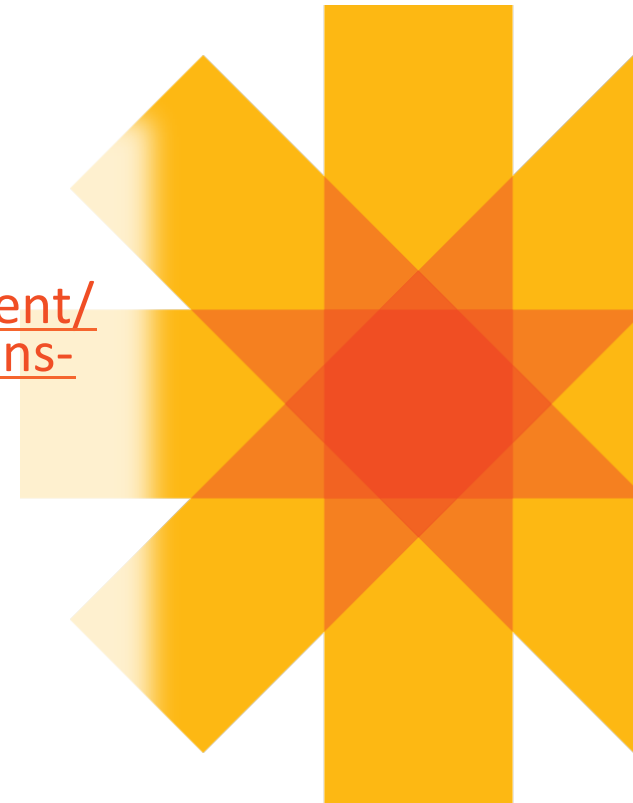


Starting the Environment

- Prerequisites:
 - Java 7, Maven 3.0.5 or later, on Linux or Mac
 - Mininet 2.1 with OpenFlow 1.3 virtual switches: or CPQD
- Download OpenDaylight Base Edition: <https://nexus.opendaylight.org/content/repositories/opendaylight.release/org/opendaylight/integration/distributions-base/0.1.1/>
- Prepare the controller & application:
 - Unzip the downloaded controller package
 - Delete the 'Simple Forwarding Application' bundle from the distribution:

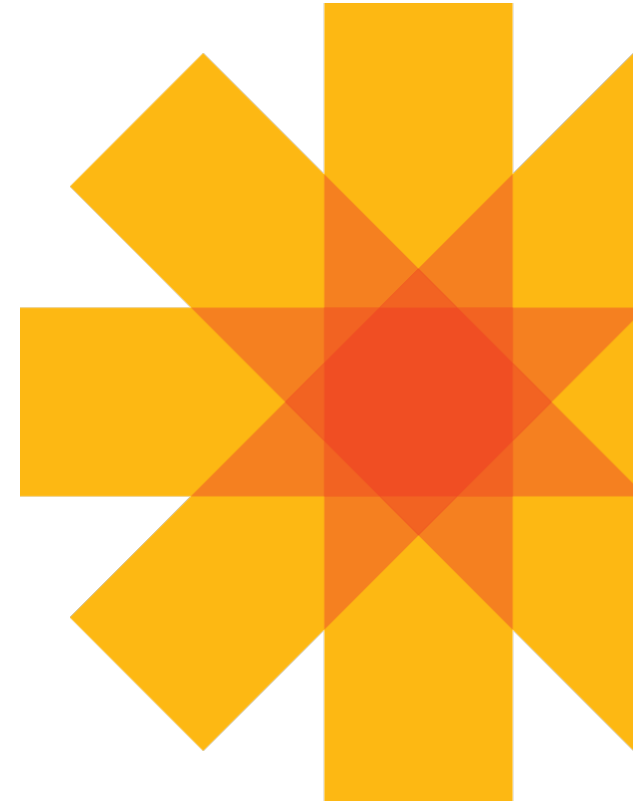
```
> rm opendaylight/plugins/  
    org.opendaylight.controller.samples.simpleforwarding-0.4.1.jar
```
 - Upload the created bundle:
Put the 'learning-switch-0.0.3-SNAPSHOT.jar' bundle into the 'opendaylight/plugins' folder
 - Update logger configuration:
Optionally, add the following line to configuration/logback.xml file:

```
<logger name="org.opendaylight.openflowplugin.learningswitch" level="TRACE"/>
```



Starting the Environment (Continued)

- Run the controller:
> ./run.sh -of13
- Check that the application bundle is active. On the controller console, type:
osgi > lb learn
- You should see something like:
START LEVEL 6
ID|State |Level|Name
103|Active | 4|learning-switch (0.0.3.SNAPSHOT)
osgi>
- Optionally, check that the controller is listening on Ports 6633 and 6653.
On a Linux console, type:
> netstat -lnp | grep 'java'
On a Mac OSX console, type:
> lsof -i | grep LISTEN |grep java
- Start Mininet:
> sudo mn --topo single,10 --controller 'remote,ip=<controller-ip-address>,port=6633' --switch ovsk,protocols=OpenFlow13



Core Concepts: Instance Identifier

- Unique identifier of an element (location) in the yang data tree;
 - Basically, the path to the node that uniquely identifies all the node's parent nodes
- Examples:
 - Java:

```
InstanceIdentifier<Node> identifier =  
InstanceIdentifier.builder(Nodes.class).child(Node.class,new  
NodeKey("foo")).build();
```
 - REST:
<http://localhost:8080/restconf/config/inventory:nodes/node/foo>



Running & Troubleshooting the App

- Use RESTCONF to validate that the app started and installed the initial flow into the switch:

On a REST console, issue:

```
GET http://<contr-ip-address>:8080/restconf/operational/  
opendaylight-inventory:nodes/node/openflow:1/table/0
```

```
Accept Header: application/xml
```

There should be one flow on the switch forwarding all packets to the controller

- On Mininet, issue pings between each pair of hosts:

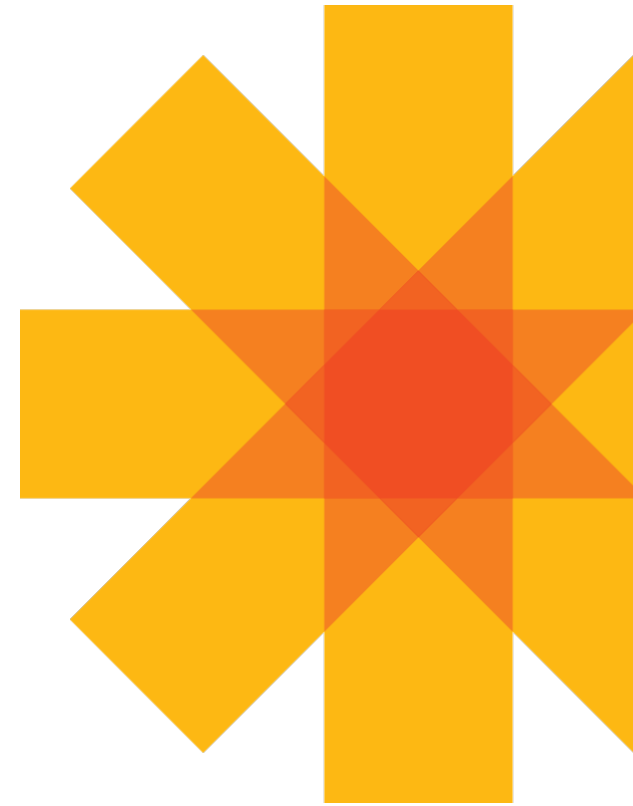
```
mininet> pingall
```

6 more flows should be installed in the host.



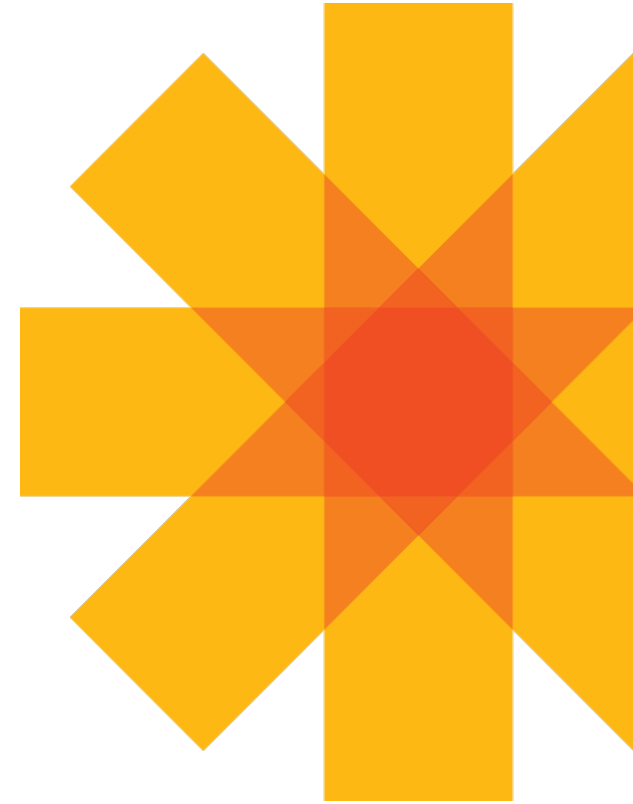
Other Things to Explore

- Try a network of switches; start Mininet with:
`sudo mn --topo tree,3 --controller 'remote,ip=192.168.4.1:6653' --switch ovsk,protocols=OpenFlow13`



Summary

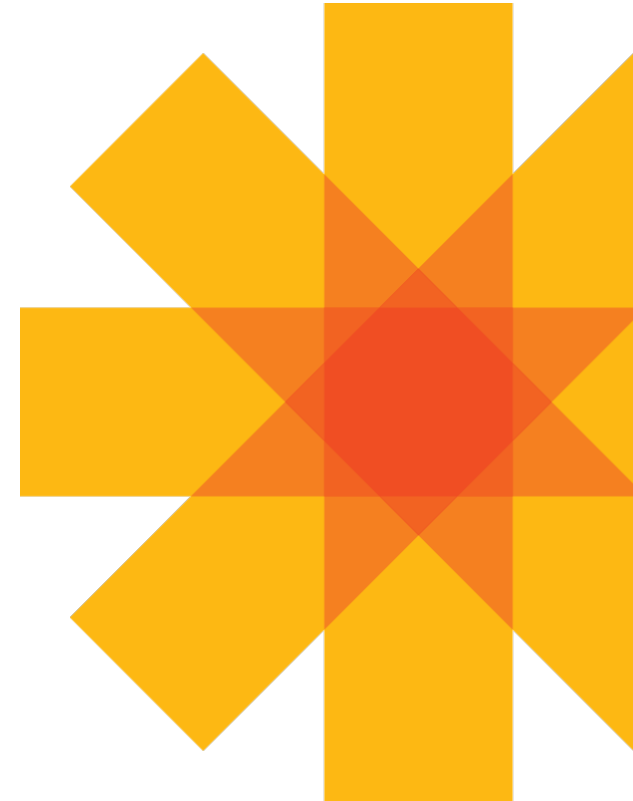
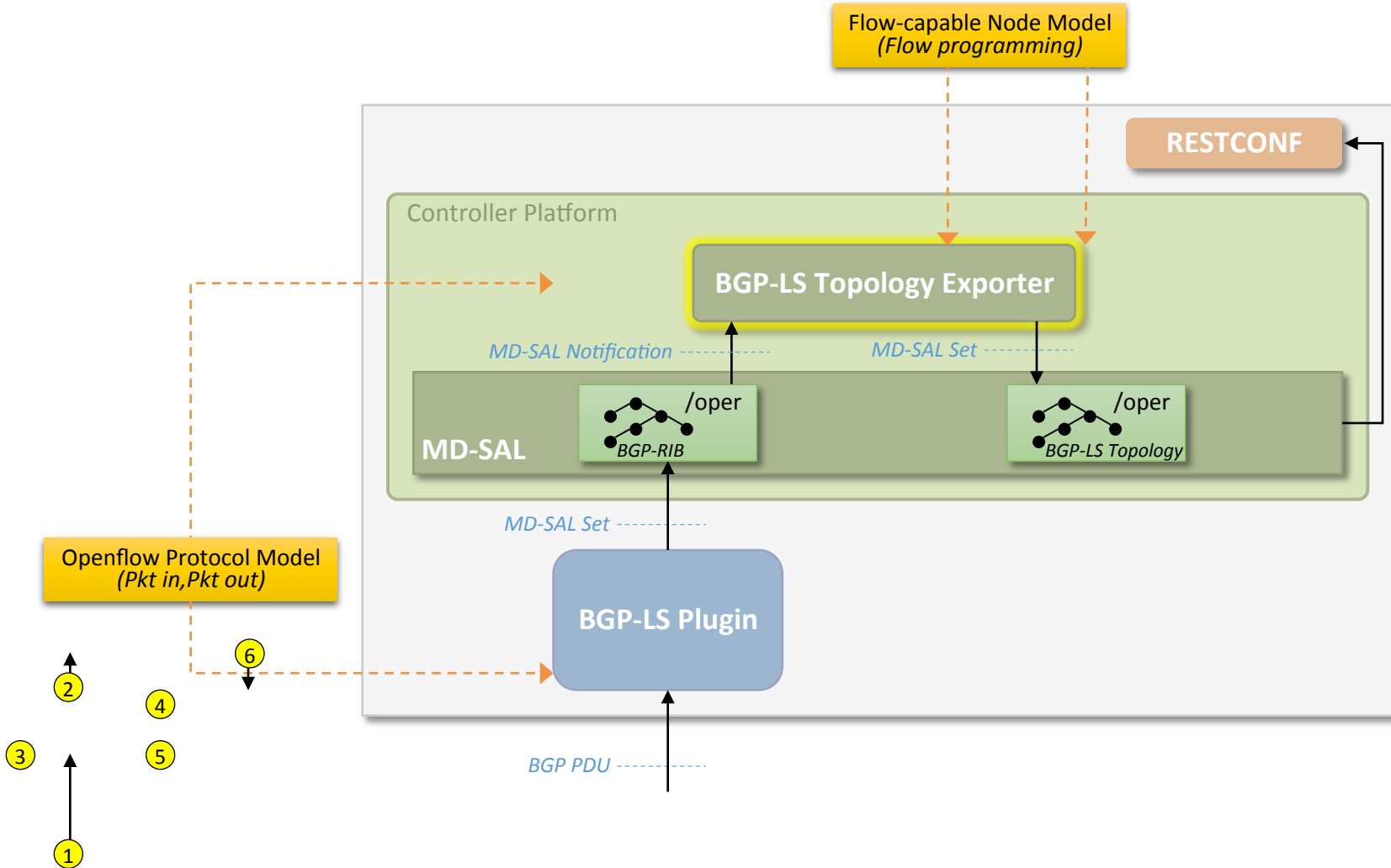
- OpenDaylight:
 - Controller Platform
 - Model-Driven Application Development Environment



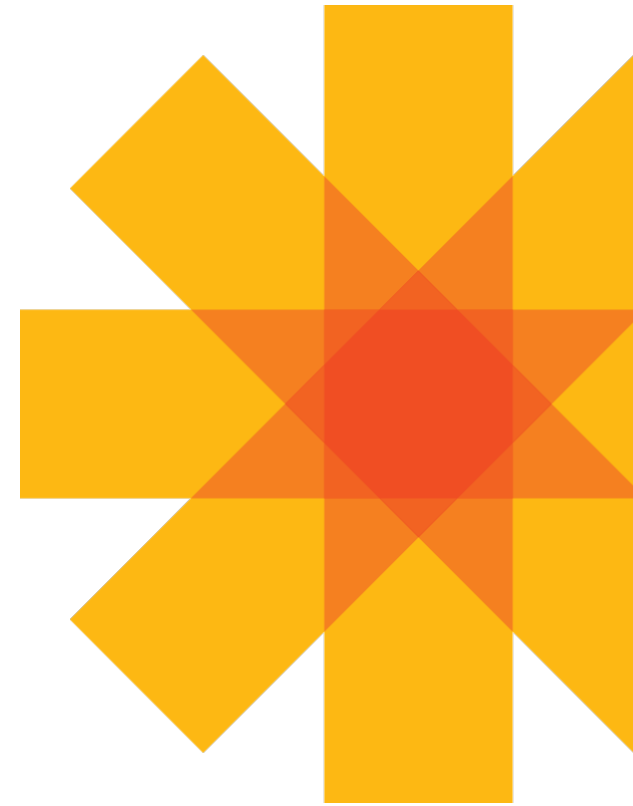


Backup

BGP-LS Flow



BGP-LS System Flow





[Sub-Section Title]