Experiences of Implementing ALTO in OpenDaylight

draft-zhang-alto-opendaylight-impl-00

J. Zhang K. Gao Y. R. Yang

Presenter: Jensen Zhang

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Outline

- Design and Implementation of Endpoint Cost Service (ECS)
- Design of Auto-Map
- YANG Model Issues
- Extensible and Portable Architecture

Implementing ECS: Workflow and Challenges



Path Computing: Fine-Grained Routing

Example: Path1 (Only for HTTP) H1 — SW1 — SW2 — H2 SW3 Path2 (Only for SSH)

Potential Solution:

- Return E_AMBUGUOUS_RESULT
- Inform users how to refine their request. (Need draft-wang-alto-ecs-flows.)

Current Design: Compute Path

- Potential design: using Flow Rule Manager (FRM)
 - FRM provides a unifying data structure to store paths across modules
 - Issue: Some modules may adopt a reactive routing approach (i.e., insert path only upon packet-in) when inserting into FRM
- Our design
 - Idea 1: Introduce a new path computation (PC) interface that routing modules can implement
 - Idea 2: For those modules that have not implemented the PC interface, look up in FRM
 - Idea 3: For those that use reactive routing and no PC interface, use fake packet



Idea 1: some modules may not implement the PC interface



Idea 2: reactive routing approach may not be detected in FRM



Idea 3: low performance



Combine above ideas



Implementing AutoMap: Workflow and Challenges



Current Design (Implementation-in-progress)

- Decouple network-map generation and cost-map computation
 - Define grouping: Provide one automatic network-map generation algorithm: nearest-neighbor
 - Compute inter-PID cost from inter-endpoint costs: Given PIDS Pa and Pb, there will be |Pa| x
 |Pb| inter-endpoint costs. We provide multiple definitions (median, x-percentile, avg) as the cost from Pa to Pb, and allow multiple algorithms to do the computation (total enumeration, random sampling)



Current Design: Compute Inter-PID Costs

```
cost-map-config.json
```

```
"cost-map-id": "cmap1",
"uses": [ "my-nn-auto-network-map" ],
"cost-type": {
   "cost-mode": "numerical",
   "cost-metric": "hopcount"
},
"cost-map-group-metric": "avg",
"cost-map-group-alg": {
   "alg": "random-sampling",
   "count" : 10000
```

Current Design: Nearest Anchor for Network Map Grouping

nearest-network-map-config.json

Add a new anchor:

```
"net-map-id": "nearest-network-map",
"net-map-grp-alg": "nearest-alg",
"net-map-grp-para": {
    "metric": "hopcount",
    "anchors": {
        "pid1": ["sw1", "sw2"],
        "pid2": ["sw3"],
        "pid3": ["sw4", "sw5"]
    }
```

> alto-create-pid nearest-network-map pid4

> alto-add-anchor nearest-network-map pid4 sw6

> alto-del-anchor nearest-network-map sw6

Implement ALTO using MD-SAL: Background

- ODL is model-driven
- Need to define YANG models for ALTO
- An earlier proposal is in draft-shi-altoyang-model



Issue of Implementing ALTO using the YANG Model in draft-shi-alto-yang-model

JSON Type

```
object-map {
  TypedEndpointAddr -> JSONValue;
} EndpointDstCosts;
```

```
object-map {
   PIDName -> JSONValue;
} DstCosts;
```

YANG Model

```
grouping alto-cost {
   anyxml cost {
   mandatory true;
   description "ALTO cost is a JSONValue, which
   could be an object, array, string, etc. (Ref:
   RFC 7159 Sec.3.)";
  }
```

Issue: 'cost' could be differenttypes in different *CostMaps* and *EndpointCostMaps*.

Current Design

- 'anyxml' is not a good solution.
- 'augment' is a good one.
 - extensibility
 - serialization

We can define one 'cost' as 'int', and another one as 'decimal'. And it is easy to add more 'cost' value type.

```
module alto-cost-default {
  . . .
  augment "<node1>" {
    leaf cost-default {
      type int;
  augment "<node2>" {
    leaf cost-default {
      type decimal;
  . . .
```

Design for Extensible ALTO Server

Seperate services into different modules.



Design for Cross Platform

Introduce an adapter layer to seperate services from ODL.



Thanks!