

# SOFTFIRE

## Tutorial Programming The Platform

Berlin

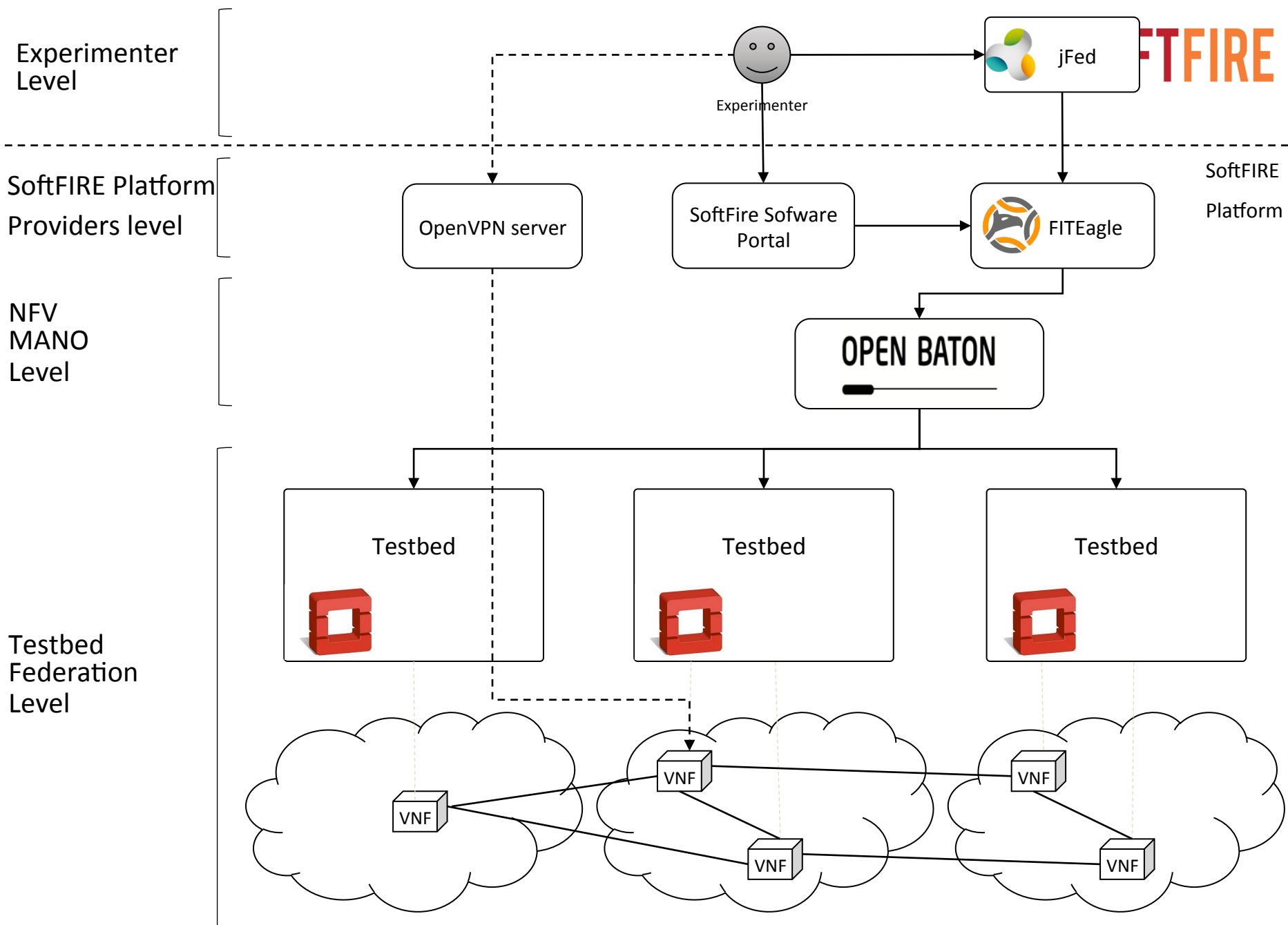
Lorenzo Tomasini

September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016



# Agenda

- The SoftFIRE architecture
- Experiment lifecycle
  - Access to the federated testbed
  - Design and Programming
  - The MongoDB example
  - Discovery and Allocation of resources
  - Running and troubleshooting the experiment



# Experiment Lifecycle

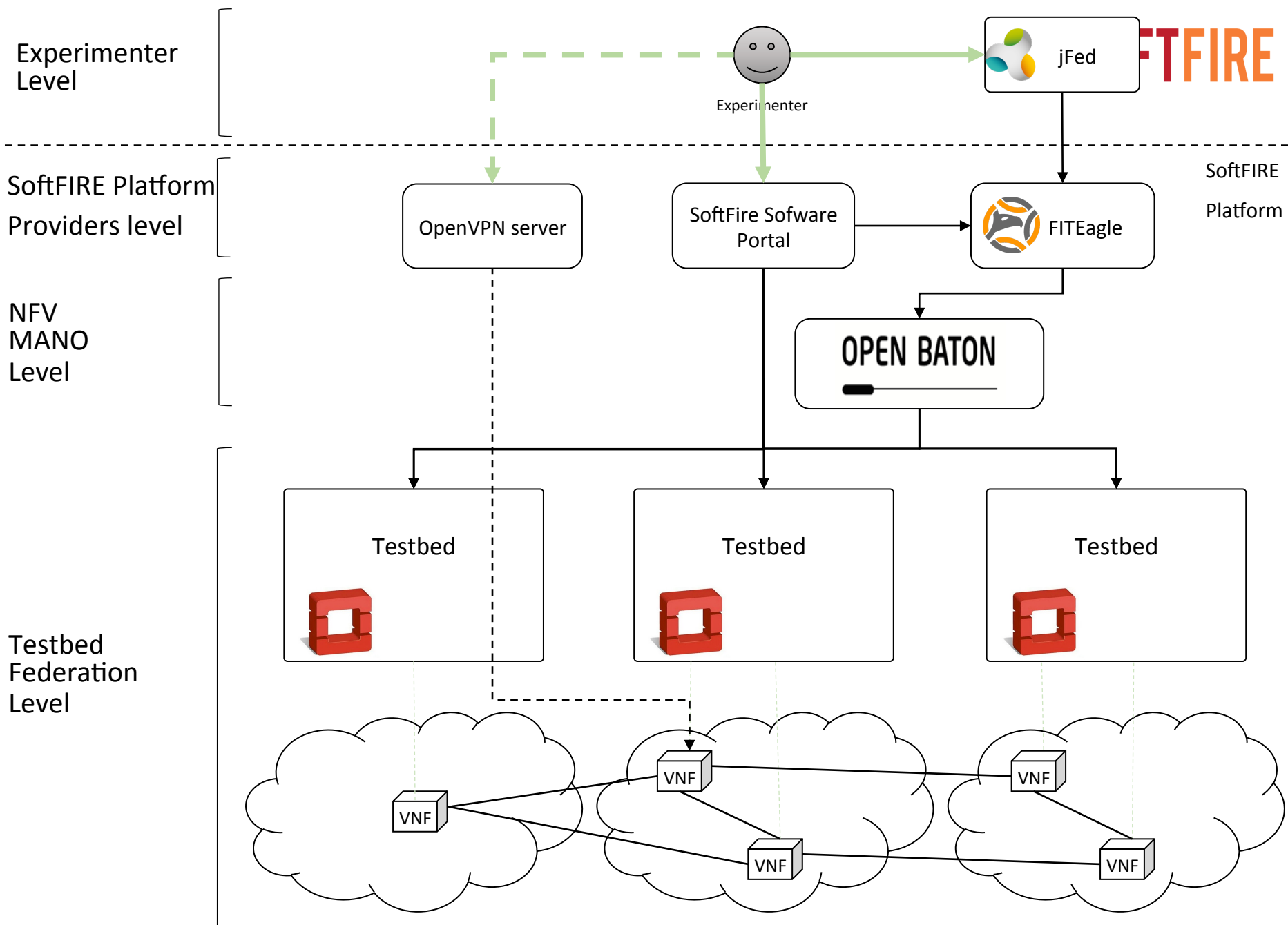
- Access to the federated testbed
- Design and Programming
- Discovery and Allocation of resources
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# Experiment Lifecycle

- ☐ Access to the federated testbed
- ☐ Design and Programming
- ☐ Discovery and Allocation of resources
- ☐ Running and troubleshooting the experiment

# Access to the Federated Testbed

- The experimenters will receive
  - Username and password for the SSP
    - The same credential used to access the web portal
  - Certificate to access the SoftFIRE VPN
  - The same certificate and a new password for log in to jFed and discover the resources



# Experiment Lifecycle

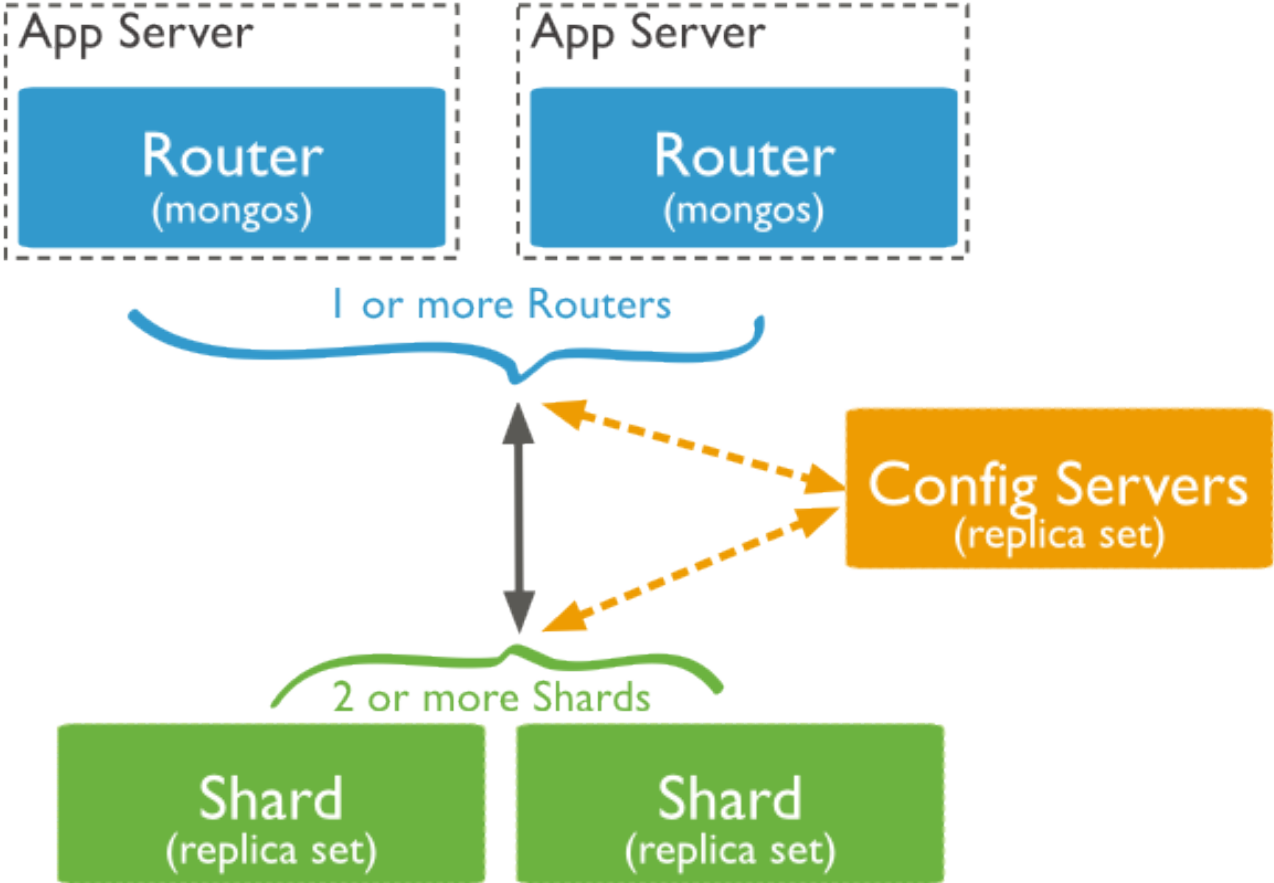
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# Design and Programming

1. Design the cloud solution
  1. How many VNF will I need?
  2. What requirements has each VNF?
  3. How are they connected?
  4. What requires each VNF from other VNFs?

# MongoDB Sharded Cluster



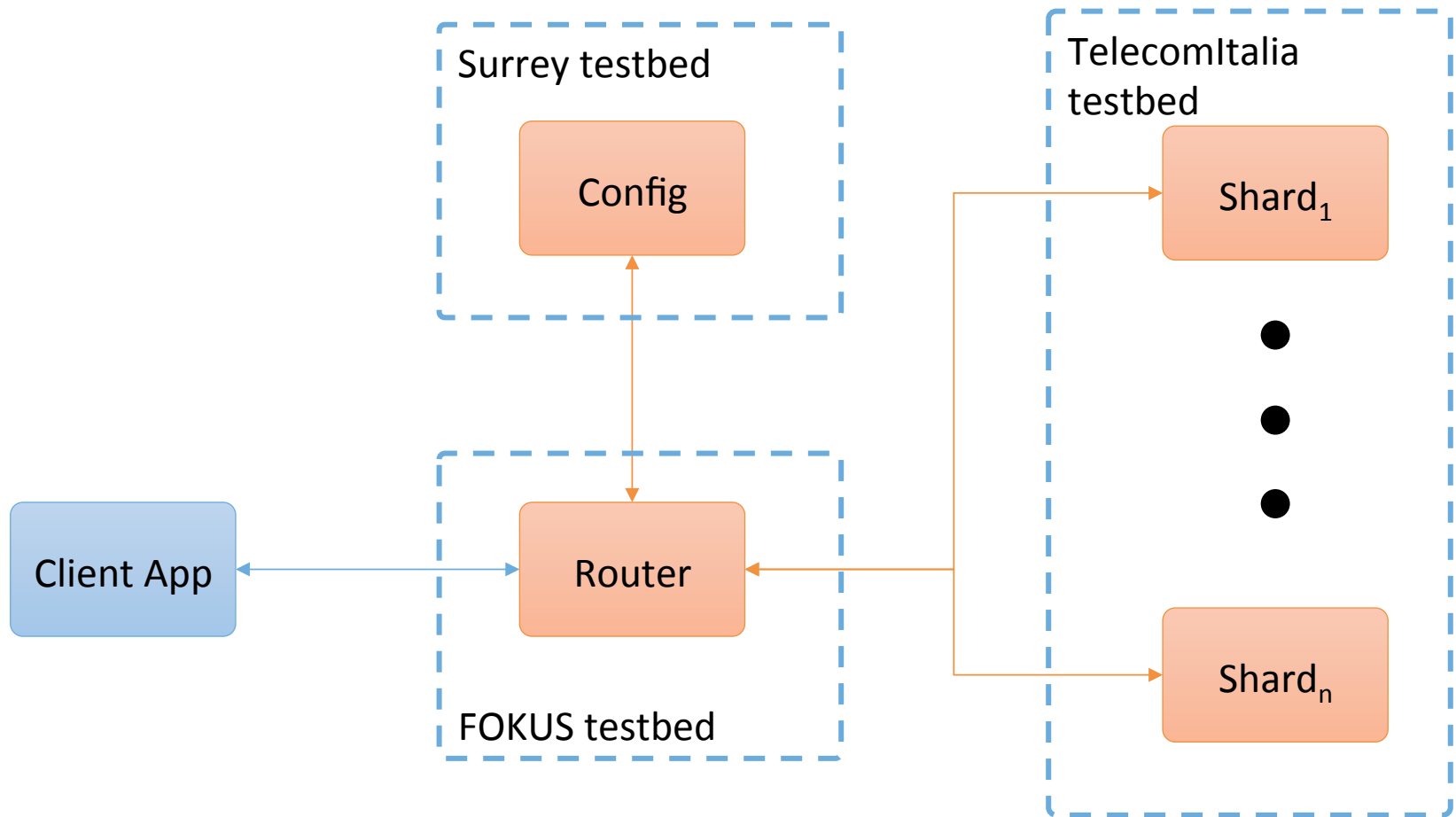
# MongoDB Sharded Cluster

- **Shard:** Each shard contains a subset of the data. Each shard can be also deployed as a replica set.
- **Mongos (Router):** The mongos router acts as a *query router*, providing an interface between client applications and the sharded cluster.
- **Config Server(s):** Config servers store metadata and configuration settings for the cluster. *Config servers* can be deployed as a replica set

# MongoDB Sharded Cluster

- Three type of VNF:
  - Shard
  - Config
  - Router
- This means three VNF Packages, one per VNF to be uploaded to the SSP

# MongoDB example



# Create a VNF Package

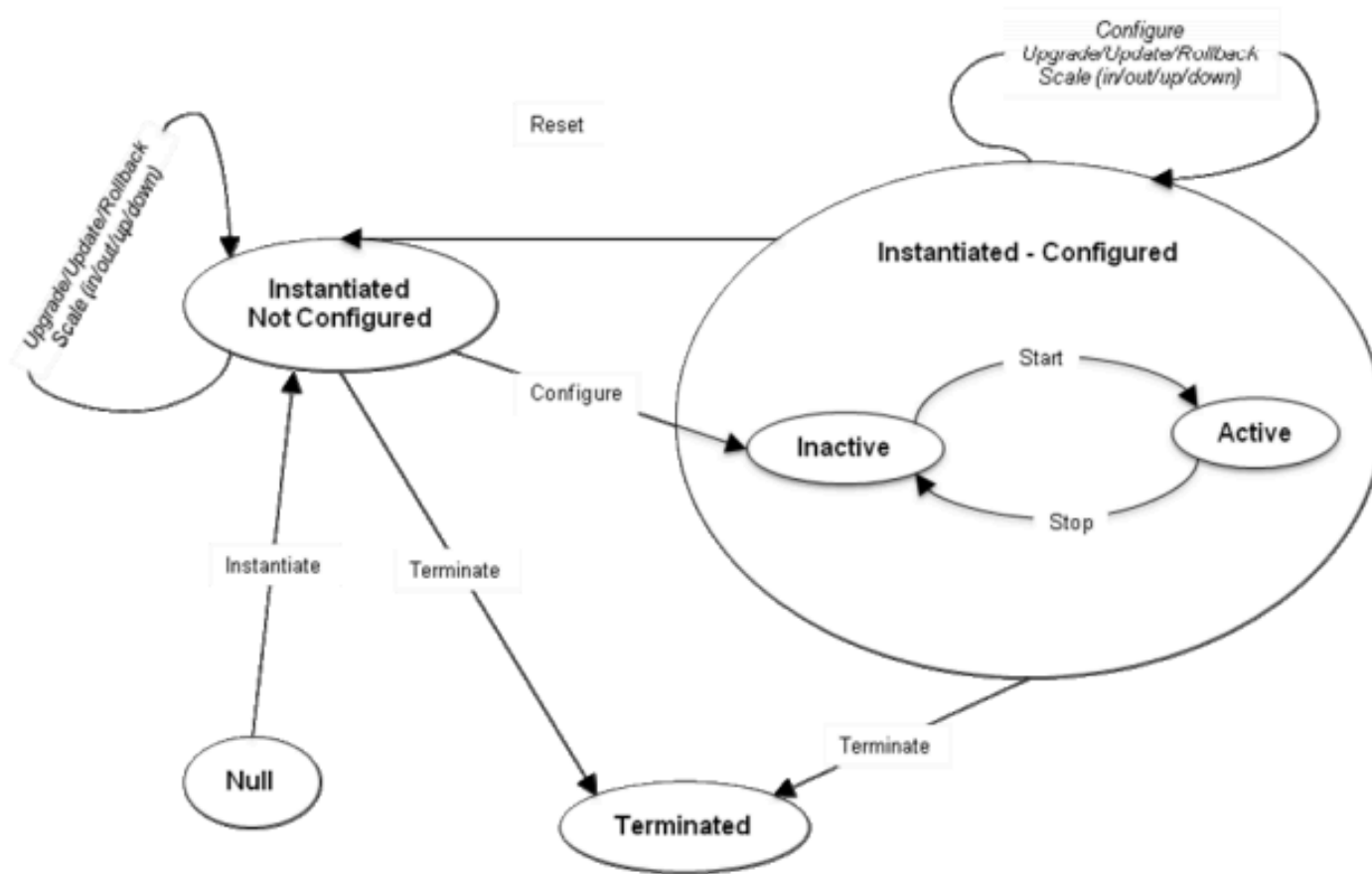
- VNF Package is a simple tar file containing:
  - Metadata.yaml
  - Scripts folder
  - vnfd.json

# Metadata.yaml

- The Metadata.yaml defines essential properties for the VNF. This file is based on the YAML syntax where information are stored in simple <key> : <value> associations.

```
name: router
description: "The router module"
scripts-link: scripts_link
provider: TUB
shared: true
image:
  upload: false
  names:
    - Ubuntu 14.04 Cloud based
  link: http://link-to-image
Image-config:
  name: Ubuntu 14.04 Cloud based
  diskFormat: qcow2
  containerFormat: bare
  minCPU: 0
  minDisk: 0
  minRam: 0
  isPublic: true
```

# VNF Lifecycle event





# Vnfd.json

- The vnfd.json contains the Virtual Network Function Descriptor (VNFD) onboarded to the Orchestrator.

# Scripts folder

- The scripts folder contains all the scripts required for starting, configuring or whatever you want to do on the running instance during specific lifecycles. The execution order is defined by the lifecycle\_events inside the VNFD. This lifecycle\_events are triggered by the NFVO in the meaning of: if the event "INSTANTIATE" contains a script in the lifecycle\_events, this script is executed when the NFVO calls the instantiate method for the specific VNFR.
- **Note:** The scripts in the folder scripts are fetched only if the scripts-link is not defined in the Metadata.yaml. This means that the scripts in that folder have less priority than the scripts located under scripts-link.
- **Note:** Scripts are executed when a specific Event is fired and this Event references to specific scripts.
- **Note:** sub folders are not allowed

# Script example

*Router script: shard\_configure.sh*

```
#!/bin/bash

export LC_ALL=C
shard_uri="$shard_softfire_internal_floatingIp:$shard_port"
echo $shard_uri
echo "sh.addShard('$shard_uri')" > addShard.js
if [ -z $database ]; then
    database=softfire
fi
echo "sh.enableSharding('$database')" >> addShard.js
mongo --port $port < addShard.js
```

# Softfire Software Portal



SoftFIRE Software Portal Explore Images Help Filter admin

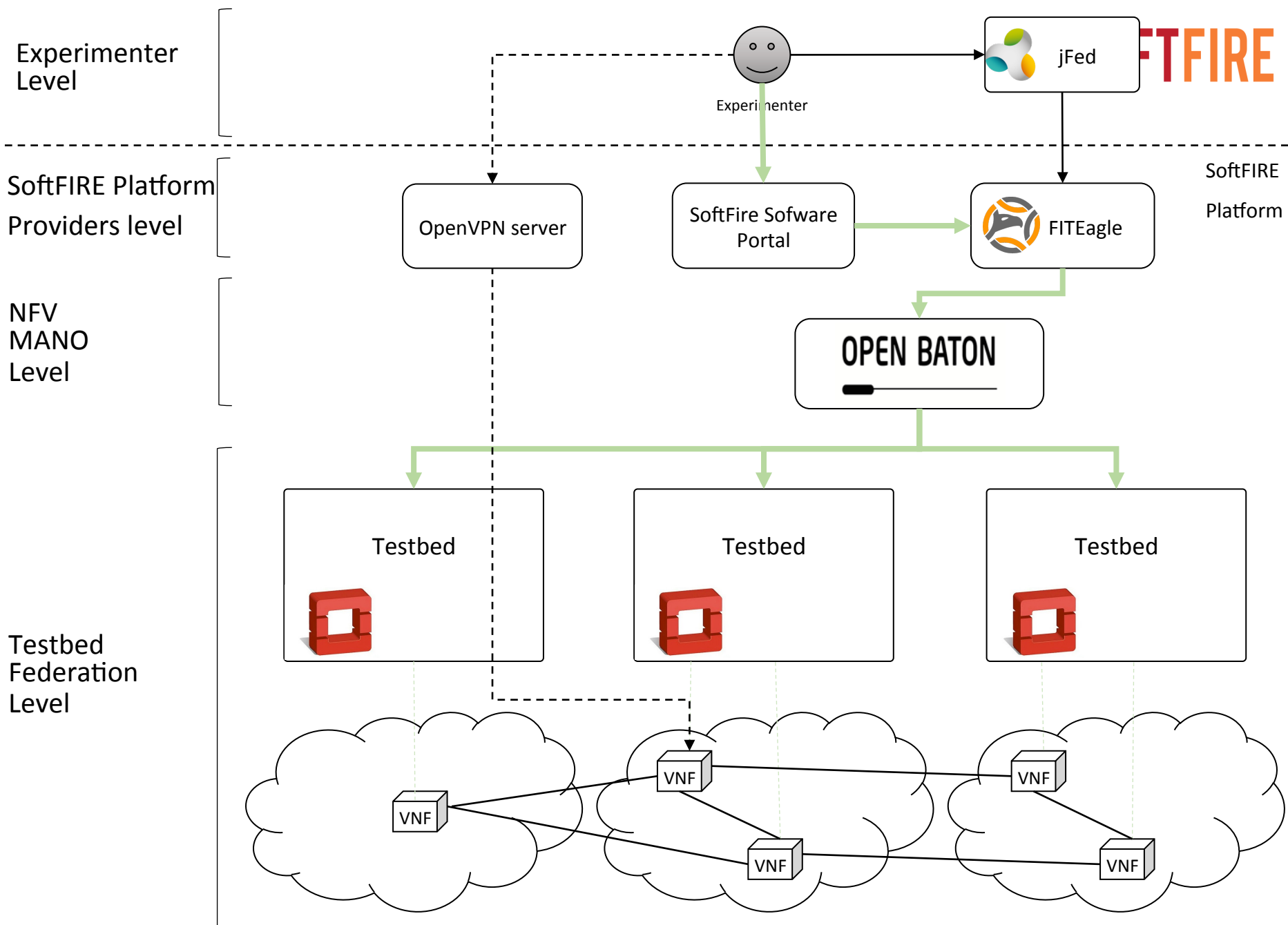
**fhoss**  
*fokus*

The home subscriber server (HSS), or user profile server function (UPSF), is a master user database that supports the IMS network entities that actually handle calls. It contains the subscription-related information (subscriber profiles), performs authentication and authorization of the user, and can provide information about the subscriber's location and IP information. It is similar to the GSM home location register (HLR) and Authentication centre (AuC).

DOWNLOAD DELETE

« 1 »

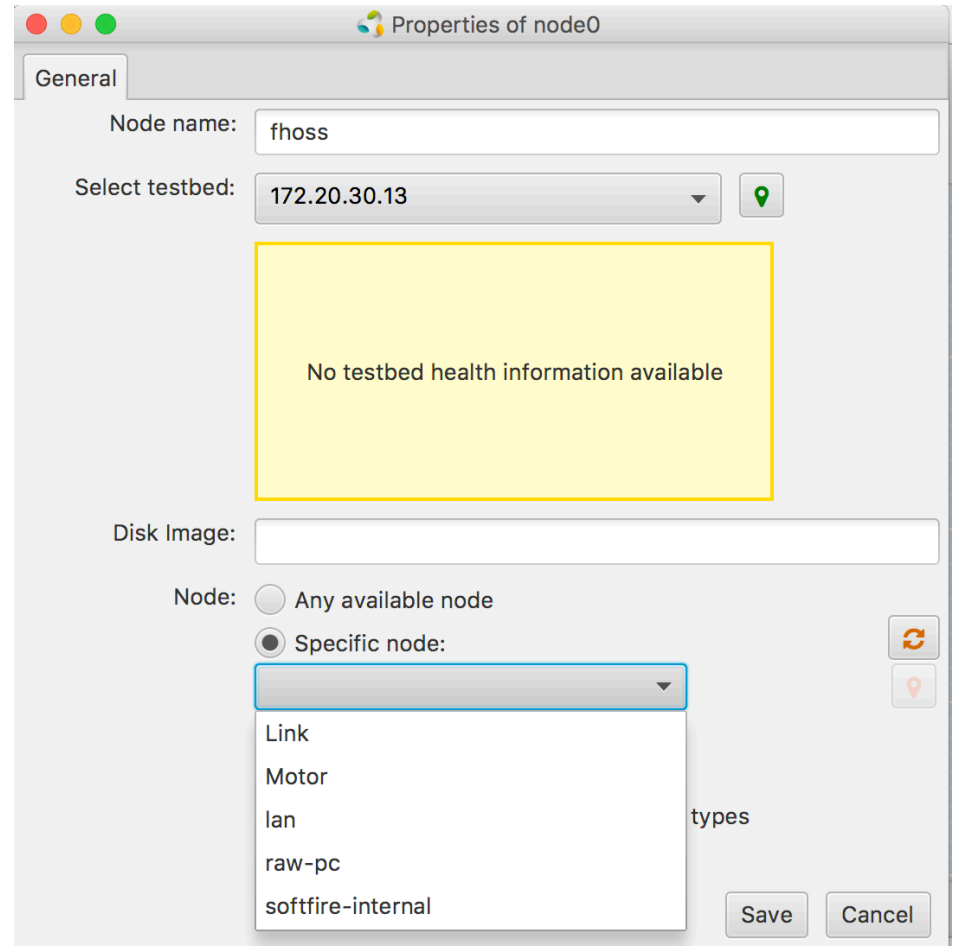
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# Experiment Lifecycle

- Access to the federated testbed
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# jFed for resource discovery

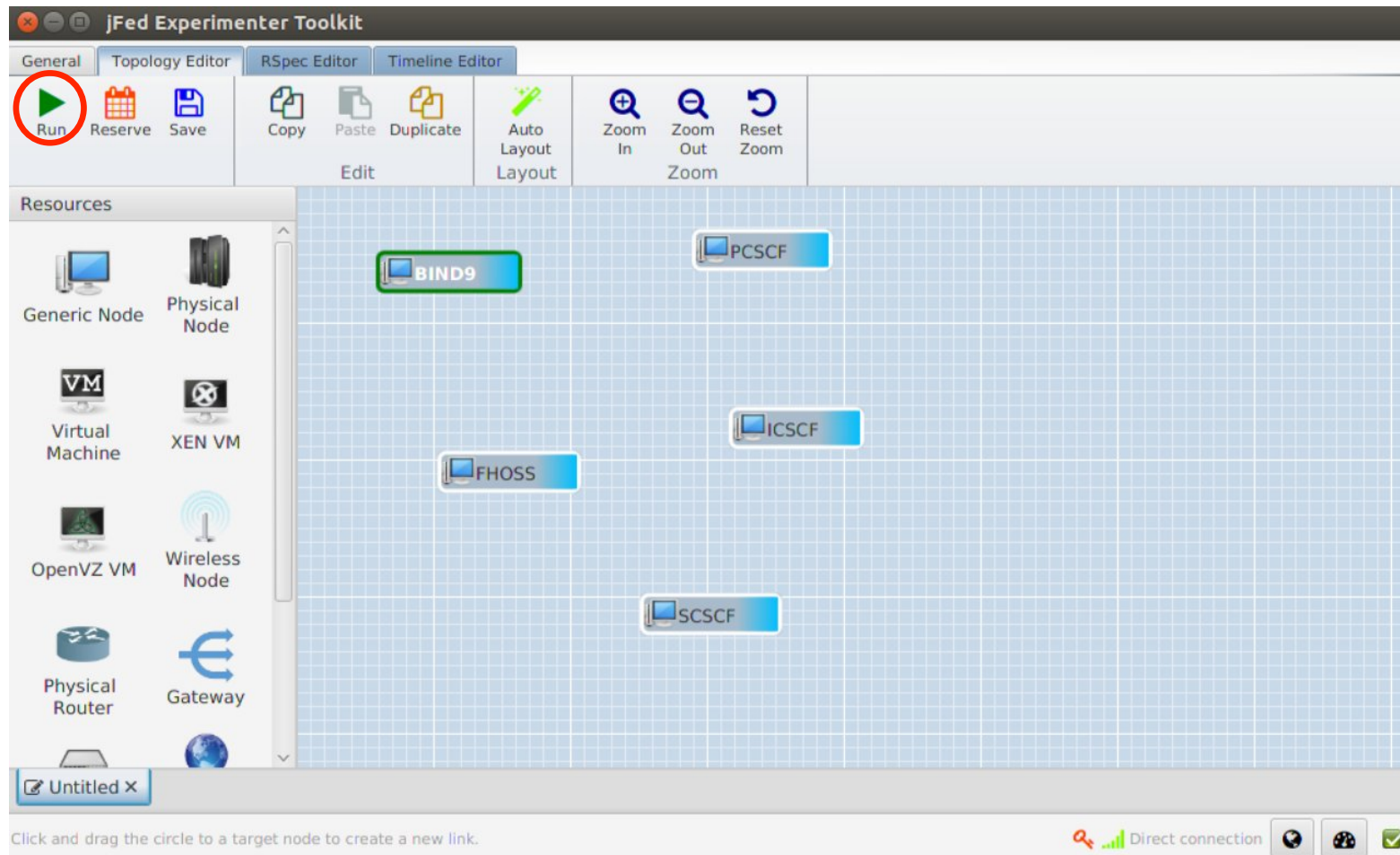


# Experiment Lifecycle

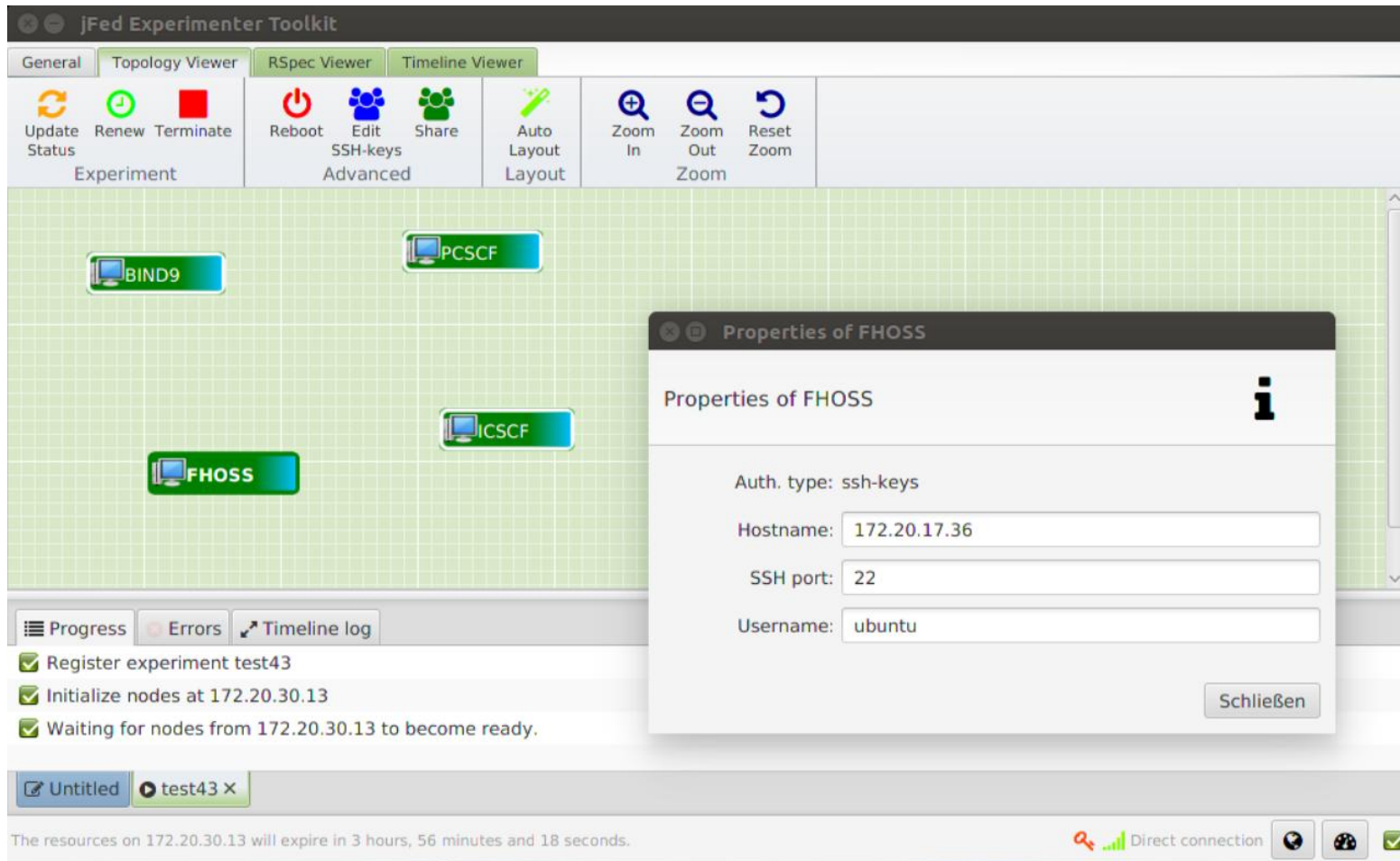
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# jFed for resource allocation SOFTFIRE



# jFed for resource access



The screenshot displays the jFed Experimenter Toolkit interface. The main workspace shows a network diagram with nodes labeled BIND9, PCSCF, FHOSS, and ICSCF. A 'Properties of FHOSS' dialog box is open, showing the following configuration:

- Auth. type: ssh-keys
- Hostname: 172.20.17.36
- SSH port: 22
- Username: ubuntu

The dialog box has a 'Schließen' (Close) button. The bottom status bar indicates that resources on 172.20.30.13 will expire in 3 hours, 56 minutes, and 18 seconds. A 'Direct connection' indicator is also visible.

# jFed for resource access

