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vFWCL Analysis

ONAP Beijing

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Orange



vFW service composition

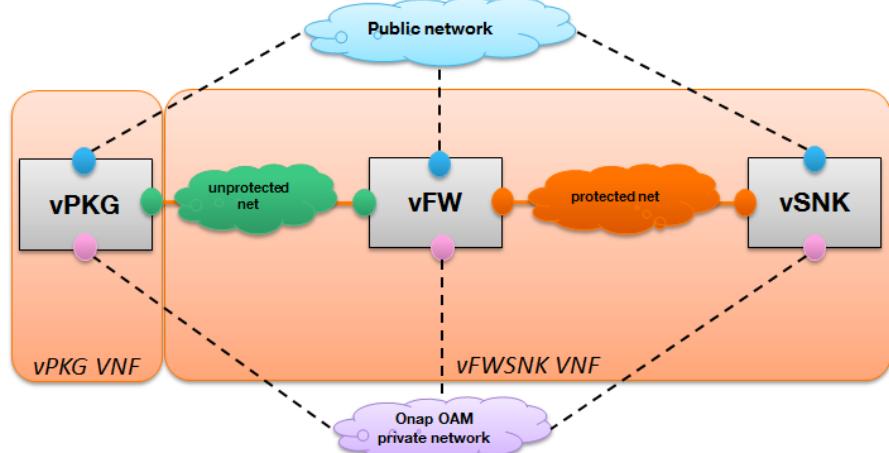
The vFW service is composed of the following components:

vFWSNK VNF:

- Packet generator: sends periodically different volumes of traffic to the sink through the firewall
- Firewall: reports the volume of traffic passing through to the DCAE collector (VES collector). The vFW has no real firewalling functionality.

vPKG VNF:

- Traffic sink: provides a graphical representation (bar charts) showing the volume of incoming traffic



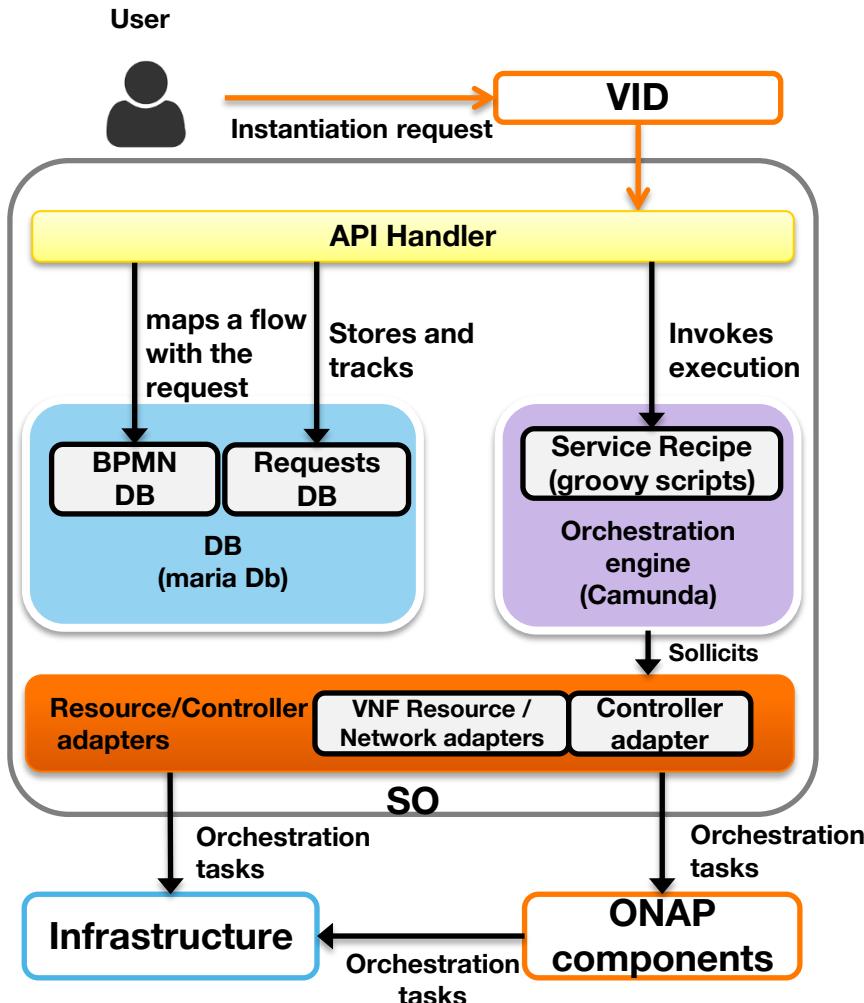
vFW deployment

The vFW service deployment includes the following steps which correspond to VID requests to trigger instantiation in SO:

1. **Create service instance:** Create service instance object in the inventory
2. **Create VNF instance:** Create vnf instance object and relationship in the inventory
3. **Create VF module:** Create vf-module in the inventory and deploy the stack

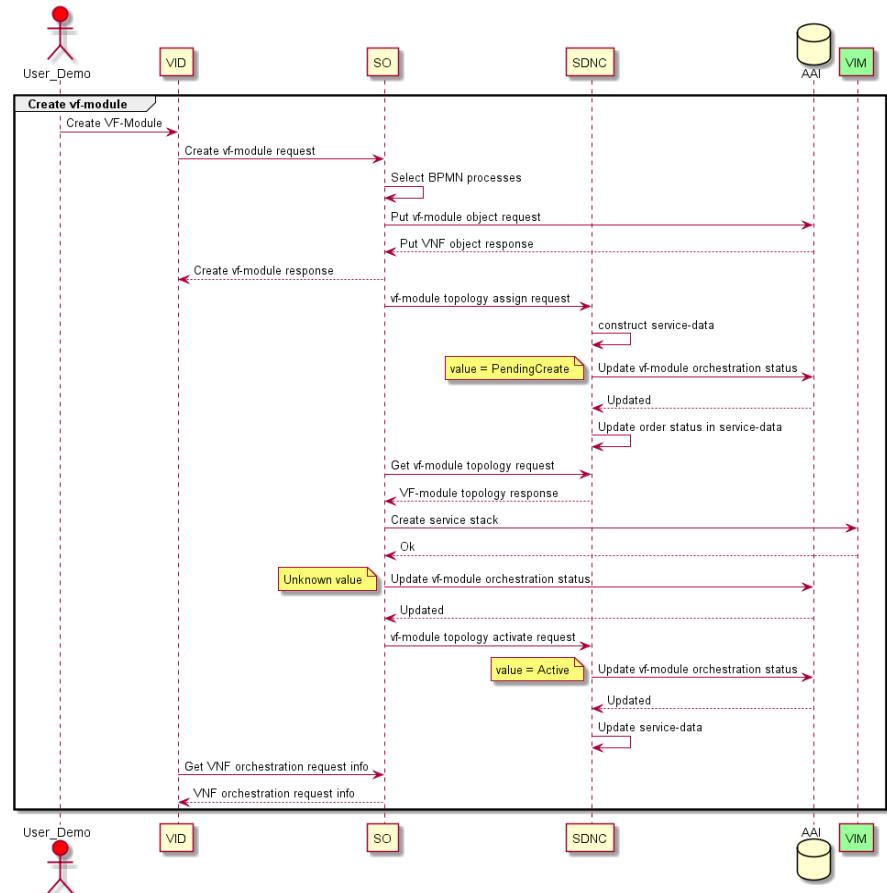
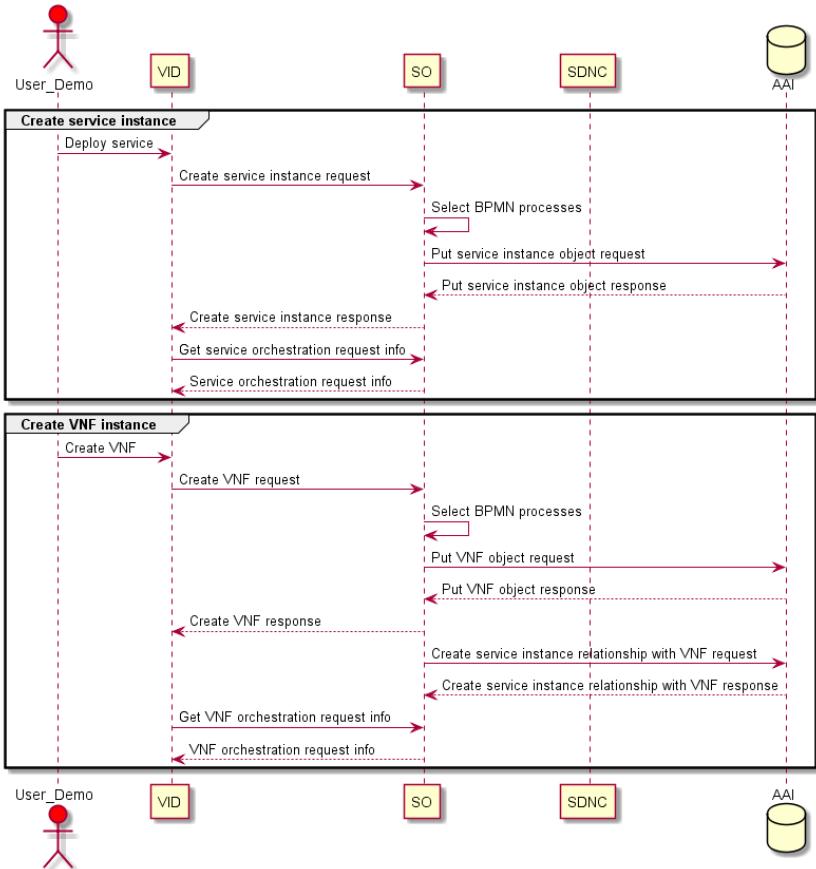
These steps correspond to HTTP requests sent by the VID to SO

Orchestration engine executes BPMN workflows to create instances



vFW deployment

Flow diagram



vFW deployment Analysis

The vFW service deployment corresponds to three user operations on VID portal. These user actions triggers respectively service, vnf node and vf-module instantiation by the SO.

Instantiation is based on BPMN workflow that orchestration engine executes.

Service and vnf instantiation correspond to the creation of an object instance in the inventory.

The vf-module creation invokes several ONAP components in order to create the vf-module object instance in the inventory and deploy service virtualized resources in the infrastructure based on heat templates.

The SO BPMN processes invoked in the vFW deployment are generic and service creation is based on requests parameters. (a la carte)

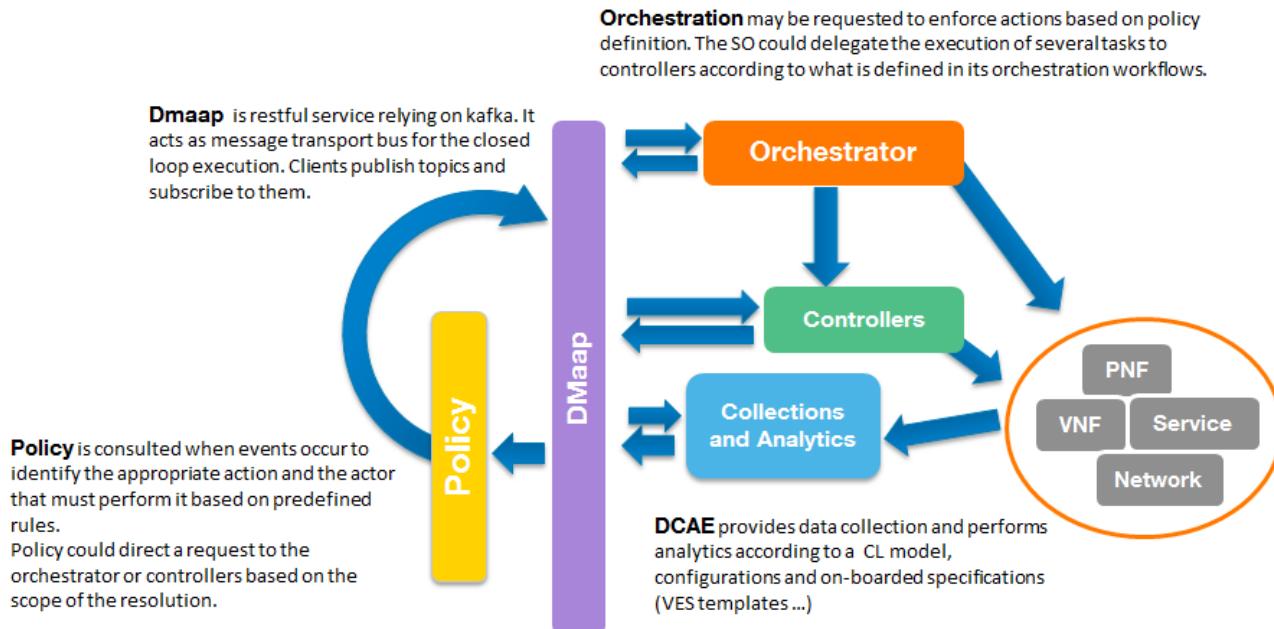
The SDNC role in the vFW deployment is limited to the creation of service related records (service-data) in the SDNC local data base. This is due to the vFW service itself because it doesn't include networks defined within the service models.

vFW closed loop

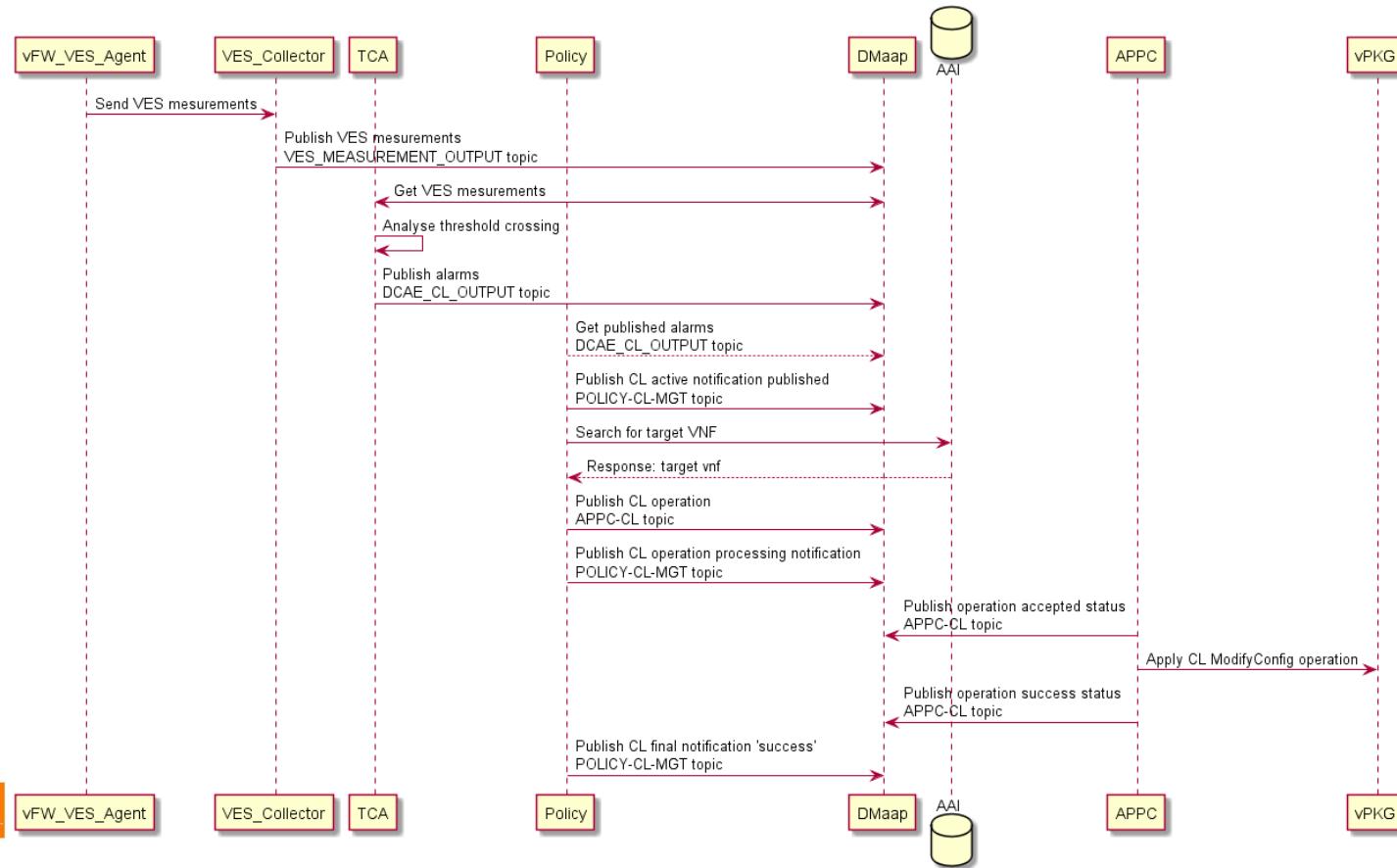
The vFW close loop scenario consists in applying policy rules that aims to re-adjust the traffic volume when high threshold (700 packets) or low threshold (300 packets) are crossed.

DCAE collects events from the vFW, applies analytics (TCA) and publishes events to DMAap.

When detecting the triggering event, the policy engine executes the operational policy (ModifyConfig) via APP-C component that adjusts the traffic volume to 500 packet per 10 seconds.



vFW closed loop Flow diagram



Analysis

The vFW closed loop is based on VES reported measurements that TCA analyses and publishes its related alarms to DMAap.

The VES collector publishes measurements received from VES agent in the vFW host, and TCA gets measurements and applies analytics.

The policy component has the biggest responsibility in this mechanism. It takes decision for applying CL actions, requests the inventory for the target VNF and selects CL actor, it also follows the execution of actions by posting CL operation notification.

All closed loop interactions are relying on the Message router (DMAap) by publishing topics and subscribing to them.

On the APPC side, the CL action corresponds to the execution of a Directed graph called topology-operation-all that implements an action for modifying configuration.

Thanks

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