

Table of Contents

Configuring on-stick and LAG/LACP	3
Configuring on-stick	3
LAG/LACP port aggregation	5
LACP port aggregation	5
Configuring LAG	6
Applying balancing to outgoing LAG traffic	7
Example of on-stick + LACP configuration for two physical interfaces	7
Diagnosis	8

Configuring on-stick and LAG/LACP

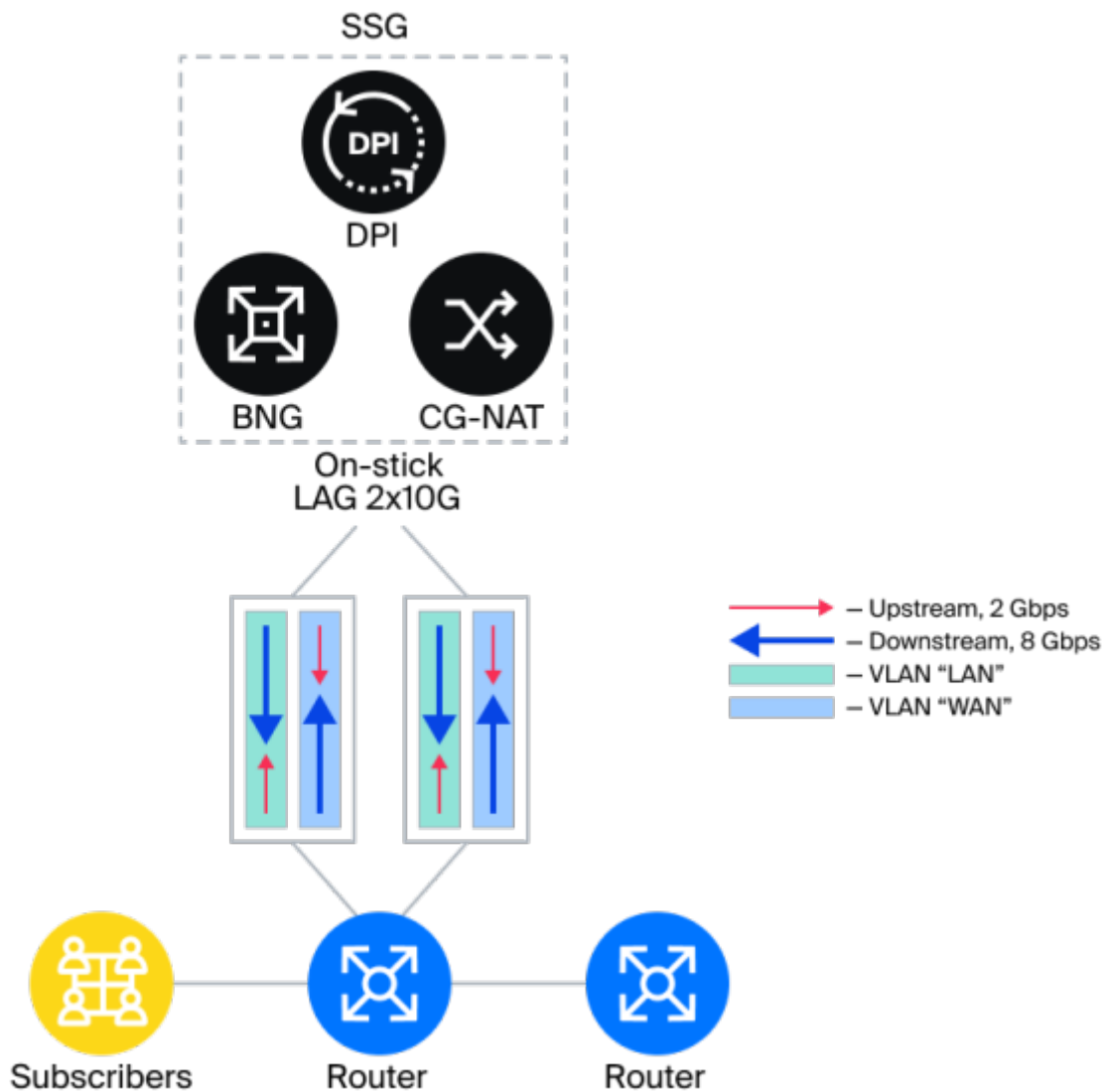
Configuring on-stick



Blog: [On-stick — a new mode of the Stingray Service Gateway to save router ports](#)

[FastDPI 12+]

On-stick allows you to save on physical hardware. FastDPI usually works with bridges, bridging two physical ports (devices). For an on-stick device the physical port is one, on which fastDPI itself creates virtual ports - on the subscriber side (subs) and internet side (inet).



Each op-stick port is described in a specific way: first the base physical port is described using `dpgk_device`, then the virtual ports based on the base port are described.

Description of the base devices:

```
dpgk_device=port1:pci:04:00.0
```

```
dpdk_device=port2:pci:04:00.1
```

Description of on-stick based on devices port:

```
onstick_device {
    base=port1
    filter=<subs side filter expression>
    subs=subs1
    inet=inet1
}
onstick_device {
    base=port2
    filter=<subs side filter expression>
    subs=subs2
    inet=inet2
}
```

where:

`base` — base device

`filter` — boolean expression to determine the direction of the packet (`filter`). If this expression returns `true`, the packet is from the `subs` side, otherwise it is from the `inet` side

`subs` — the name of the device on the `subs` side.

`inet` — the name of the device on the `inet` side.

Setting Bridges.



Basic port type devices CANNOT be included in any bridges

```
in_dev=subs1:subs2
out_dev=inet1:inet2
```

Wherever you need to specify a device, you should use virtual devices (in this example, `subs1`, `subs2` and `inet1`, `inet2`). The basic on-stick devices `port1` and `port2` is specified only when describing the on-stick device and nowhere else.

In the on-stick port description, the most important part is the `filter` clause to determine the direction of the packet (`subs` → `inet` or `inet` → `subs`). Packet direction is an important attribute of a packet in fastDPI on which processing depends. `filter` specifies a boolean expression over the L2 properties of the packet. If this expression returns `true`, the packet is on the `subs` side, otherwise it is on the `inet` side (uplink, internet).

The basis of a `filter` expression are terms that are combined into a logical expression using the logical operators `&` (AND) and `|` (OR), the parentheses (and '), and the negation '!'. The `&` operator is higher priority than `|`; by analogy with arithmetic expressions, we can think of `&` as multiplication and `|` as addition, which is the basis for placing parentheses.

Terms specify elementary expressions over L2 properties of a packet. The following terms exist (case is important):

- `vlan(list)`. - a single VLAN packet with the specified VLAN numbers, e.g.:

vlan(56,78,890)

- vlan is a packet with any single VLAN.
- qinq is a Q-in-Q packet.
- pppoe is a PPPoE packet.
- smac (MAC address) - source MAC address of the packet, example:
smac(01:02:03:04:05:06)
- dmac (MAC address) - destination MAC address of the packet, example:
dmac(01:02:03:04:05:07)

Examples (recall that filter specifies an expression for the subs side):

- subscriber-side Q-in-Q network terminated in a single VLAN: filter=qinq
- heterogeneous network: subscriber-side Q-in-Q or PPPoE in a VLAN: filter=qinq | pppoe. Here, the fact that PPPoE is encapsulated in a VLAN is irrelevant: PPPoE is terminated by BRAS, so PPPoE on the inet side is not possible.
- single VLAN, on the inet side VLAN=609, all other VLANs are subs: filter=vlan & !vlan(609). Here we need to explain in more detail. For the inet side, the filter expression would look like this: filter=vlan(609), but the filter defines the expression for the subs side, so it would seem that the negation is enough: filter=!vlan(609). But this expression will be true for any packet other than the packet with VLAN=609, even without VLAN. So you should specify that the packet **should** contain a single VLAN tag, but except for VLAN=609:
filter=vlan & !vlan(609)
- on the inet side, the MAC address of the borderer is 3c:fd:fe:ed:b8:ad:
filter=!smac(3c:fd:fe:ed:b8:ad). - all packets with source MAC not equal to the Border MAC address are subs-side packets.

A formal description of the grammar of the filter expression:

```
filter ::= and | and '|' filter
and    ::= mult | mult '&' and
mult   ::= '!' mult | term | '(' filter ')'
term   ::= vlan | qinq | pppoe | smac | dmac

vlan   ::= 'vlan' | 'vlan' '(' list_int ')'
qinq   ::= 'qinq'
pppoe  ::= 'pppoe'
smac   ::= 'smac' '(' mac_address ')'
dmac   ::= 'dmac' '(' mac_address ')'
mac_address ::= xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
```

LAG/LACP port aggregation

Port aggregation by SSG is supported for the following modes [in-line](#) и [on-stick](#).

LACP port aggregation

```
lACP=0
```

Allowable values of the `lACP` parameter:

- 0 (default) - LACP is disabled, SSG does not hold LAG, but freely skips it
- 1 - LAG in passive mode: we don't send periodic LACPDUs, but we respond to LACPDUs that arrive
- 2 - LAG in active mode: we send periodic LACPDUs.



The aggregation traces the traffic balancing.

Configuring LAG

LAGs can include either regular ports or on-stick ports, no mixing is allowed. LAG on on-stick is organized on the base (physical) port. LAG is implemented in fastDPI at logical level: there is no single bond device, inside fastDPI work is done with ports as before.



The maximum number of ports in a LAG is 18.

3 different configurations are possible:

- LAG on the subs side, no LAG on the `inet` side
- LAG on the `inet` side, no LAG on the subs side.
- LAG on the subs side AND on the `inet` side

Requirements for devices included in a LAG:

- a device can only be part of one LAG device;
- all devices in a LAG must have the same speed;

Currently, LAGs are configured in `fastdpi.conf` without the ability to be applied on the fly, i.e. a fastDPI restart is required when the LAG configuration is changed.

LAG Description:

Each LAG requires a separate `lag` section. Only physical interfaces can be included in a LAG; mixing physical and logical interfaces is not allowed.

```
lag {  
    name=  
  
    device=  
    device=  
  
    system_id=  
    priority=  
    short_timeout=  
}
```

where:

name - optional name of the LAG, used for log output.

device - lists all physical interfaces included in the LAG. The LAG must contain at least 2 devices.

system_id - MAC address is the system_id of this LAG. If not specified, "arp_mac" is used.

priority - system priority for this LAG, number in the range 1 - 65535, default is 32768.

short_timeout - short (on) or long (off) LACP timeout.

Applying balancing to outgoing LAG traffic

The type of the applied balancing algorithm is specified by the `lag.balance_algo` parameter:

- -1 — without load balancing — the packet is sent to the paired bridge port
- 0 (default) — load balancing by internal `session_id` (default balancing). `session_id` is used as the hash
- 1 — hash based on flow key `<srcIP, dstIP, srcPort, dstPort, proto>`. if there is no flow, balancing is performed by `session_id`

Additional hash configuration parameters in the `lag` section: `hash_seed`, `hash_offset`, `hash_bits`

How many significant bits we take from the 64-bit hash during balancing. The balancing algorithm in the general case looks like this:

- calculate a 64-bit hash of certain packet fields and `hash_seed`;
- from the 64-bit hash we take the `hash_bits` bits starting from the `hash_offset` bit;
- use the resulting number `N` to determine the port number in LAG: `port := N mod LAG_active_port_count`, i.e.

```
port := ((hash(packet, hash_seed) >> hash_offset) & (2^hash_bits - 1))
mod LAG_active_port_count
```

Example:

```
//      +-----+
// hash: |                XXXXXXXXXXXX-----|
//      +-----+
//                ^           ^
//                |           hash_offset = 6
//                |           hash_bits = 10
```



Only basic on-stick devices must be specified in the LAG description. Mixing on-stick and conventional devices in one LAG is not allowed.



During aggregation, a traffic balancing trace is traced.

Example of on-stick + LACP configuration for two physical interfaces



In this scenario, subscriber traffic in VLANs 101, 102, and QinQ

```
dpdk_device=port1:pci:86:00.0
dpdk_device=port2:pci:86:00.1

lag {
  name=LACP
  device=86:00.1
  device=86:00.0
  lacp=1
  system_id=6c:b3:11:60:fa:66
  priority=32768
  balance_algo=0
}

onstick_device {
  base=port1
  filter=vlan(101,102) | qinq
  subs=subs1
  inet=inet1
}

onstick_device {
  base=port2
  filter=vlan(101,102) | qinq
  subs=subs2
  inet=inet2
}

in_dev=subs1:subs2
out_dev=inet1:inet2
```

Diagnosis

LACP diagnostics is performed using the pcap entry. To do this, the parameter pcap must be added to the LAG description.

Parameter values:

- on — enable pcap recording
- off — disable pcap recording

```
# tracing (writing to pcap) of LACP packets of the given LAG
#pcap=on
```



Logging is enabled via the bras_trace parameter. See the [BRAS tracing](#) section for possible values.