Workshop: Writing Python xApps for OSC's Platform

MSc. Student Daniel "Dante" Campos

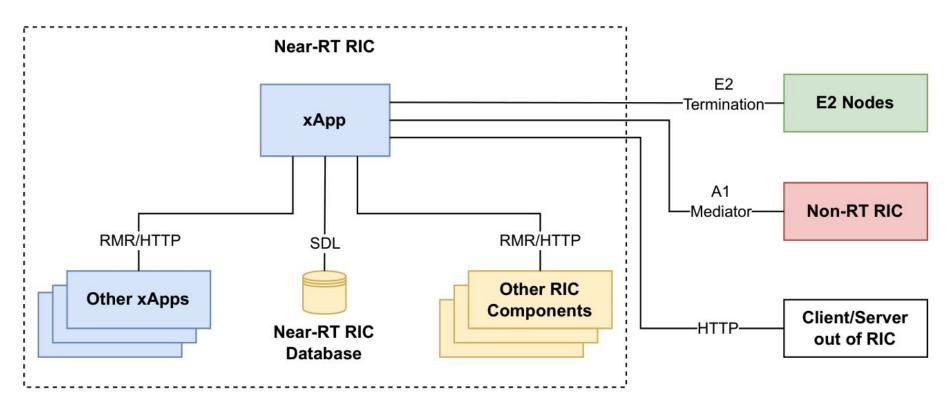




Agenda

- Class 1: Managing, checking, and configuring xApps
- Class 2: xApp overview, logging, SDL, and REST
 - Common xApp endpoints
 - Writing xApps with OSC's ricxappframe package
 - xApp flow
 - Flow comparison: Xapp vs RMRXapp
 - Logging with OSC's mdclogpy package
 - SDL communication
 - REST communication
- Class 3: RMR communication and E2 Nodes subscription

Common xApp endpoints



Writing xApps with OSC's ricxappframe package

Defines two xApp classes

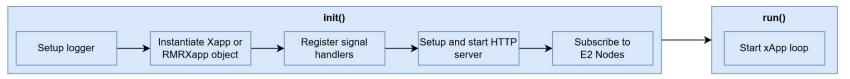
- Xapp: general class for any type of xApp
- RMRXapp: specific class for reactive xApps that act only when an event is detected, like changes in the config-file or RMR/HTTP messages received

Contains functions to:

- Receive/send RMR messages
- Interact with the SDL
- Run HTTP servers for REST communication
- Manage E2 node subscriptions

xApp flow

Custom xApp object flow



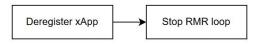
Xapp or RMRXapp object instantiation



Custom xApp object termination

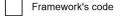


Xapp or RMRXapp object stopping

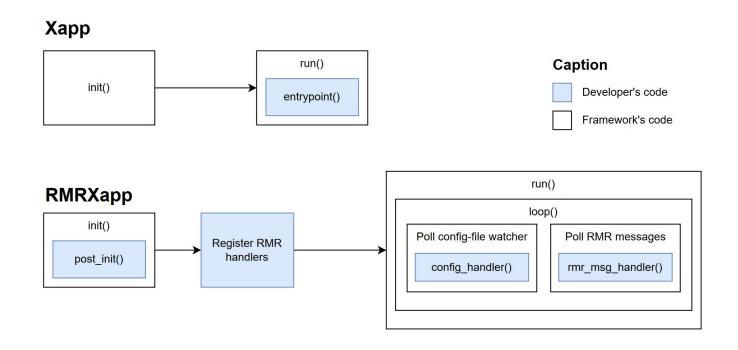


Caption





Flow comparison: Xapp vs RMRXapp



Logging with OSC's mdclogpy package

- Logs messages at four levels of severity
 - Level hierarchy: Error > Warning > Info > Debug
 - Only messages at the actual level or above are logged
- Supports Mapped Diagnostic Context (MDC)
 - A dictionary containing important xApp information for further debugging
 - The MDC can be freely edited
- Every log is a JSON with the fields:
 - o **ts**: timestamp
 - crit: the log severity
 - o id: logger name
 - mdc: the actual MDC
 - msg: message

SDL communication

- The SDL is an **interface** for interacting with the distributed RIC database
 - OSC's RIC cluster has a Database as a Service (DBaaS) pod running Redis DB
- The Redis DBaaS works like a dictionary
 - Every data is identified using a key and every key belongs to an SDL namespace
- Both Xapp and RMRXapp have access to the SDL functions below
 - sdl_set: stores data (overwrites)
 - sdl_get: retrives data
 - sdl_find_and_get: retrives all data whose keys start with a given prefix
 - sdl_delete: delete data

REST communication

- The xApp may use HTTP REST communication in two ways
 - Sending HTTP requests (calling functions from the requests package)
 - Receiving HTTP requests in an HTTP server (implemented with ricxappframe.xapp_rest)
- After setting up the HTTP server, we need to register handlers
 - Each handler will be called for a given **HTTP method** (GET, POST or DELETE) and **URI path**
 - The handler must **return a dictionary** with information (e.g. HTTP status) to send the **response**

REST communication

- Main xApp HTTP REST requests to send
 - xApp registration
 - Send POST to AppMgr's HTTP service at path /ric/v1/xapps/register
 - Includes the xApp config-file
 - If the config-file is not sent, the AppMgr will request it to the xApp at the path /ric/v1/config
 - xApp deregistration
 - Send POST to AppMgr's HTTP service at path /ric/v1/xapps/deregister

REST communication

- Main xApp HTTP REST requests to receive
 - Config-file request
 - Receive GET at path /ric/v1/config
 - Usually sent by AppMgr to get the xApp config-file if it is not in the registration request
 - Liveness probe
 - Receive GET at path /ric/v1/health/alive
 - Sent by Kubernetes periodically to check if the xApp is alive
 - The liveness probe path and periodicity must be specified in the config-file
 - Readiness probe
 - Receive GET at path /ric/v1/health/ready
 - Sent by Kubernetes periodically to check if the xApp is ready
 - The liveness probe path and periodicity must be specified in the config-file

References

OSC's xApp writer's guide v2:

https://wiki.o-ran-sc.org/download/attachments/17269011/xApp_Writer_s_Guide_v2.pdf?version=4&modificationDate=1625642899082&api=v2

OSC's Python xApp Framework: https://pypi.org/project/ricxappframe/

OSC's mdclogpy Package: https://pypi.org/project/mdclogpy/

Polese, Michele, et al. "Understanding O-RAN: Architecture, interfaces, algorithms, security, and research challenges." IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials 25.2 (2023): 1376-1411.