Tunnel Inspector

TunnelInspector 是基于 electron 框架编写的一个工具, 用于检视业务的共同节点, 为优化业务提供决策依据.

当前的业务痛点: 省略3000字. 自动化的优势: 省略... 主要的功能是: 导入csv格式的业务数据, 隧道数据, 经过分析, 寻找工作路由和保护路由的逻辑同节点, 逻辑同路由, 物理同路由, 并将信息汇总导出.

使用的第三方开源代码:

- electron, electron 封装了开源浏览器 Chromium 以及服务端的 JavaScript 引擎 nodejs, 因此可以用JavaScript/HTML/CSS等Web技术来开发桌面应用, 同时借助nodejs海量的第三方包, 桌面应用的开发效率得到很大提升.
- semantic-ui, 界面框架, 提供了大量的界面控件, 如表格/文本框/列表/按钮/对话框等, 可在没有设计师的情况下, 制作精美的界面.
- papapase, 用于把csv文件解析为JavaScript对象.
- node-sqlite3, 轻量级数据库sqlite3的nodejs实现, 用于实现数据的存储.

软件主体分为三个部分:

- 将csv文件存入数据库基本表
- 从基本表构建数据库视图
- 从数据库导出到csv文件.

1. 第一部分 导入

1.1. 数据库设计

共设计了6个基本表(代码在csv.js: createTables函数中), 分别是:

• Ite_businesses

用干存储LTE业务表的相关数据

Primary	Auto Increme	Field	Data Type	Size	Allow Null	Default
$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$		id	integer	‡		NULL
		b_id	text	‡	✓	NULL
		name	text	‡		
		src_element	text	‡		
		src_port	text	‡		
		work_dest_element	text	‡		
		work_dest_port	text	‡		
		guard_dest_element	text	‡		
		guard_dest_port	text	‡		
		work_tunnel	text	‡		
		guard_tunnel	text	‡		

• non_lte_businesses

存储非LTE业务:

rimary	Auto Increme	Field	Data Type	Size	Allow Null	Derault
\checkmark	✓	id	integer	‡	\checkmark	NULL
		b_id	text	‡	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	NULL
		name	text	‡		
		src_element	text	‡		
		src_port	text	‡		
		dest_element	text	‡		
		dest_port	text	‡		
		tunnel_name	text	‡		

。 b_id: 业务ID

o name: 业务名称

∘ src_element: 源网元

。 src_port: 源网元端口

。 dest_element: 宿网元

。 dest_port: 宿网元端口

。 tunnel_name: 隧道名称

• Ite_tunels

存储LTE隧道的数据

Primary	Auto Increme	Field	Data Type		Size	Allow Null	Default
\checkmark		id	integer	‡			
		t_id	text	‡			NULL
		name	text	‡			
		src_element	text	‡			
		src_port	text	‡			
		dest_element	text	‡			
		dest_port	text	‡			
		middle_elements	text	‡			
		middle_in_ports	text	‡			
		middle_out_ports	text	‡			

• non_lte_tunnels

非LTE隧道

Primary	Auto Increme		Data Type		Size	Allow Null	
<u> </u>	✓	id	integer	÷			
		t_id	text	‡		✓	NULL
		name	text	‡			
		src_element	text	‡			
		src_port	text	‡			
		dest_element	text	‡			
		dest_port	text	‡			
		middle_elements	text	‡			
		middle_in_ports	text	‡			
		middle_out_ports	text	‡			

。 t_id: 隧道ID

。 name: 隧道名称

。 src_element: 源网元

。 src_port: 源网元端口

。 dest_element: 宿网元

。 src_port: 宿网元端口

。 middle_elements: 中间网元节点

∘ middle_in_ports: 入端口

。 middle_out_ports: 出端口

• physical_tunnels

物理隧道

\checkmark	V	id	integer	‡	✓	NULL
		name	text	‡		
		elements	text	‡		

non_lte_tunnels_guard_group

非LTE业务保护组

\checkmark	id	integer	‡	\checkmark	NULL
	name	text	‡		
	work_tunnel	text	‡		
	guard_tunnel	text	‡		

1.2. 解析CSV

软件支持导入csv格式的数据, csv是纯文本, 处理简单, 可以流读取, 一部分一部分地读入处理, 再读入再处理的工作方式. 而excel不同, 需要全部读入内存, 业务量太大时, 会耗尽内存.

代码在csv.js:extractFile()中.

解析LTE业务时(函数csv.js:extractBusinesses), 逐行读入csv文件, 如果某行的文本内容符合正则表达式 /^[是|否], [0|1], .*?, .*,

其他文件同理,都是根据正则表达式进行数据的提取,所以非常依赖业务文件的格式.一旦文件格式改变,可能就获取到不正确的数据.

2. 第二部分 数据库视图设计

把所有数据导入到基本表后,就可以构造数据库视图了.视图是虚表,视图中的字段均由基本表组成,它仅呈现数据而不实际存储数据,故称视图.一共设计了三个表视图:

• Ite_common_logical_view

Field	Data Type	Size
business_name	text	‡
business_src		‡
business_work_dest		‡
business_guard_dest		‡
business_work_name	text	‡
tunnel_work_name	text	‡
tunnel_work_src		‡
tunnel_work_dest		‡
tunnel_work_middle_elements	text	‡
tunnel_work_middle_in_ports	text	‡
tunnel_work_middle_out_ports	text	‡
business_guard_name	text	‡
tunnel_guard_name	text	‡
tunnel_guard_src		‡
tunnel_guard_dest		‡
tunnel_guard_middle_elements	text	‡
tunnel_guard_middle_in_ports	text	‡
tunnel_guard_middle_out_ports	text	‡

用于呈现LTE业务的共同路由, 视图中的各字段来由为:

```
CREATE VIEW lte_common_logical_view as
    select
    b.name as business_name,
    (b.src_element || "-" || b.src_port) as business_src,
    (b.work_dest_element || "-" || b.work_dest_port) as business_work_dest,
    (b.guard_dest_element || "-" || b.guard_dest_port) as business_guard_dest,
    b.work_tunnel as business_work_name,
    w.name as tunnel_work_name,
    (w.src_element || "-" || w.src_port) as tunnel_work_src,
    (w.dest_element || "-" || w.dest_port) as tunnel_work_dest,
```

```
w.middle_elements as tunnel_work_middle_elements,
w.middle_in_ports as tunnel_work_middle_in_ports,
w.middle_out_ports as tunnel_work_middle_out_ports,
b.guard_tunnel as business_guard_name,
g.name as tunnel_guard_name,
(g.src_element || "-" || g.src_port) as tunnel_guard_src,
(g.dest_element || "-" || g.dest_port) as tunnel_guard_dest,
g.middle_elements as tunnel_guard_middle_elements,
g.middle_in_ports as tunnel_guard_middle_in_ports,
g.middle_out_ports as tunnel_guard_middle_out_ports
from lte_businesses as b
left join lte_tunnels as w
   on b.work_tunnel = w.name
left join lte_tunnels as g
   on b.guard_tunnel = g.name
```

non_lte_b_t_view

Field	Data Type	Size	
business_name	text	\$	
business_src		‡	
business_work_dest		‡	
business_work_name	text	‡	
tunnel_work_name	text	‡	
business_guard_name	text	‡	
tunnel_guard_name	text	‡	
gg_name	text	‡	

非LTE业务的工作隧道和路由隧道:

```
CREATE VIEW non_lte_b_t_view as
    select
    b.name as business_name,
    (b.src_element || "-" || b.src_port) as business_src,
    (b.dest_element || "-" || b.dest_port) as business_work_dest,
    b.tunnel_name as business_work_name,
    t.work_tunnel as tunnel_work_name,
    t.guard_tunnel as business_guard_name,
    t.guard_tunnel as tunnel_guard_name,
    t.name as gg_name
    from non_lte_businesses as b
    left join non_lte_tunnels_guard_group as t
        on b.tunnel_name = t.work_tunnel
```

non_lte_common_logical_view

Field	Data Type		Size
business_name	text	‡	
business_src		•	
business_work_dest		‡	
business_guard_dest		‡	
business_work_name	text	‡	
tunnel_work_name	text	‡	
tunnel_work_src		‡	
tunnel_work_dest		‡	
tunnel_work_middle_elements	text	‡	
tunnel_work_middle_in_ports	text	‡	
tunnel_work_middle_out_ports	text	‡	
business_guard_name	text	‡	
tunnel_guard_name	text	‡	
tunnel_guard_src		‡	
tunnel_guard_dest		‡	
tunnel_guard_middle_elements	text	‡	
tunnel_guard_middle_in_ports	text	‡	
tunnel_guard_middle_out_ports	text	‡	
gg_name	text	‡	

非LTE业务的共同路由:

```
CREATE VIEW non_lte_common_logical_view as
  select
 b.business name as business name,
  b.business_src as business_src,
 b.business_work_dest as business_work_dest,
  (g.dest_element || "-" || g.dest_port) as business_guard_dest,
 b.business work name as business work name,
 w.name as tunnel_work_name,
  (w.src_element || "-" || w.src_port) as tunnel_work_src,
  (w.dest_element || "-" || w.dest_port) as tunnel_work_dest,
 w.middle_elements as tunnel_work_middle_elements,
 w.middle_in_ports as tunnel_work_middle_in_ports,
 w.middle_out_ports as tunnel_work_middle_out_ports,
 b.business_guard_name as business_guard_name,
 g.name as tunnel guard name,
  (g.src_element || "-" || g.src_port) as tunnel_guard_src,
  (g.dest_element || "-" || g.dest_port) as tunnel_guard_dest,
  g.middle elements as tunnel guard middle elements,
  q.middle in ports as tunnel quard middle in ports,
  g.middle_out_ports as tunnel_guard_middle_out_ports,
  b.gg_name as gg_name
  from non_lte_b_t_view as b
```

left join non_lte_tunnels as w
 on b.business_work_name = w.name
left join non_lte_tunnels as g
 on b.business_guard_name = g.name

3. 第三部分 导出

导出字段共有: '业务名称', '保护形式', '源网元信息', '宿网元信息', '承载Tunnel名称', '承载Tunnel路由', '逻辑同路由', '逻辑同节点', '物理同路由'. 其中每个业务都导出两行记录, 分别对应工作路由和保护路由的信息.

因为所有的信息都已在汇聚在 lte_common_logical_view 和 non_lte_common_logical_view 视图中了, 直接导出即可. 导出时每从数据库查询一行就将内容写入磁盘, 写入后即释放记录所占有的内存空间, 这使得导出时程序的内存占用很低, 可以适用海量的业务量.

4. 第四部分 优点以及局限性

优点:

- 跨平台, 可以在Windows, Linux, macOS上运行
- 文件流读取/写入, 可以处理海量业务
- 借助sqlite数据库的优异性能,导入导出效率良好

缺点:

- 因为封装了浏览器和nodejs引擎, 程序体积较大
- 只支持导入csv格式文件, 而系统导出的为excel文件, 需要手动执行格式转换
- 导入功能和现有系统导出格式严重耦合, 如果格式改变, 导入功能将可能无法使用

展望:

• 如果能获取系统数据库的读取权限,直接导入所需的字段,将事半功倍.

5. 附录: 代码结构