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From: 朱越尧

Switch 统计信息的提取:

在 Openflow (v1.1) A.3.6 中定义了控制器获取 datapath 状态的 Read State Message, 在 Floodlight 中, 可以通过 `sw.getStatistics()` 实现。

Floodlight 支持的 Request 类型在 JAVA 包 `org.openflow.protocol.statistics` 中可以找到 (协议中子集, 不含 Group 相关内容):

- ▶ `org.openflow.protocol.serializers`
- ▼ `org.openflow.protocol.statistics`
 - ▶ `OFAggregateStatisticsReply.java`
 - ▶ `OFAggregateStatisticsRequest.java`
 - ▶ `OFDescriptionStatistics.java`
 - ▶ `OFFlowStatisticsReply.java`
 - ▶ `OFFlowStatisticsRequest.java`
 - ▶ `OFPortStatisticsReply.java`
 - ▶ `OFPortStatisticsRequest.java`
 - ▶ `OFQueueStatisticsReply.java`
 - ▶ `OFQueueStatisticsRequest.java`
 - ▶ `OFStatistics.java`
 - ▶ `OFStatisticsType.java`
 - ▶ `OFTableStatistics.java`
 - ▶ `OFVendorStatistics.java`
- ▶ `org.openflow.protocol.vendor`

Aggregate	Reply + Request
Description	
Flow	Reply + Request
Port	Reply + Request
Queue	Reply + Request
Table	
Vendor	

Openflow 协议中定义了 Read State Message 的结构:

```
struct ofp_stats_request {  
    struct ofp_header header;  
    uint16_t type;                /* One of the OFPST_* constants. */  
    uint16_t flags;               /* OFPSF_REQ_* flags (none yet defined). */  
    uint8_t pad[4];  
    uint8_t body[0];             /* Body of the request. */  
};
```

其对应 Floodlight 中的 `OFStatisticsRequest` 类, 如果所请求的信息不含有 Request body, 则协议中仅定义了 `xxxStatistics` 类; 如果含有 Request body, 则含有 `xxxStatisticsRequest` 和 `xxxStatisticsReply` 类。

对于前者, `setType` 即可。

```
if (ofp_desc_stats){  
    OFStatisticsRequest request = new OFStatisticsRequest();  
    request.setStatisticType(OFStatisticsType.DISC);  
}
```

```

// ofp_flow_stat
if (ofp_flow_stat){
    // flow request body
    OFFlowStatisticsRequest flow_request = new OFFlowStatisticsRequest();
    OFMatch match = new OFMatch();
    flow_request.setMatch(match);
    flow_request.setOutPort(OFPort.OFPP_NONE.getValue());
    flow_request.setTableId((byte) 0xFF);
    // statistics request
    OFStatisticsRequest request = new OFStatisticsRequest();
    request.setStatisticType(OFStatisticsType.FLOW);
    request.setStatistics(Collections.singletonList((OFStatistics)flow_request));
    // 这一步非常重要，需要显示的增加request的长度，否则将出现越界错误
    int request_length = request.getLength() + flow_request.getLength();
    request.setLengthU(request_length);
}

```

对于后者，则需要根据协议生成 xxxStatisticsRequest 并加入到 Request 中。

```

int request_length = request.getLength() + flow_request.getLength();
request.setLengthU(request_length);
try{
    logger.debug("request flow future");
    Future<List<OFStatistics>> future = sw.getStatistics(request);
    List<OFStatistics> list = future.get(10, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
    for (int i=0; i<list.size(); i++){
        OFFlowStatisticsReply flow = (OFFlowStatisticsReply)list.get(i);
        logger.info("Got Flow: {}",flow);
    }
}

```

完成 Request 的生成后，则可以通过 sw.getStatistics 获得状态信息：