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# On-Stick devices support

[FastDPI 12+]

On-stick devices are a good way to save on physical hardware. Fastdpi usually bridges two physical ports (devices). For an on-stick device there is one physical port on which Fastdpi itself creates virtual ports – on the subscriber (subs) and internet (inet) sides.

Each on-stick port is described in a special way: first the base physical port is described with `dpdk_device`, then the virtual ports based on the physical port are described:

```
# base physical port description
dpdk_device=port1:pci:04:00.0

# on-stick (based on port1 device) description:
onstick_device {
    # base device
    base=port1

    # a logical expression to determine the direction of the packet (filter)
    # If this expression returns true, it means that the package is from the
subs side,
    # otherwise - from the inet side.
    filter=<subs-side filter expression>

    # Name of the device from the subs side
    subs=subs1

    # Name of the device from the inet side
    inet=inet1
}

# Set the bridges
# The base device port1 CANNOT be part of any bridges
in_dev=subs1
out_dev=inet1
```

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

The most important part of the on-stick port description is the `filter` expression to determine the packet direction (`subs → inet` or `inet → subs`). Packet direction is a significant packet attribute in `fastdpi`, on which the processing depends. `filter` specifies a logical expression over the L2 properties of the packet. If it returns ```true``` – the packet is from the `subs` (subscribers), otherwise – it is from `inet` side (uplink, internet). Filter is based on terms which are combined into a logical expression with the `&` (AND) and `|` (OR) operators, brackets `(` and `)`, and the negation `!`. The `&` operator has higher priority than `|`; similarly to arithmetic expressions, we can think of `&` as multiplication and `|` as addition – this is the basis for bracketing. The terms specify elementary

expressions over the L2 properties of a package. There are the following terms (case matters):

- `vlan(list)` – single VLAN packet with the specified VLAN numbers, for example:  
`vlan(56,78,890)`
- `vlan` – packet with any single VLAN
- `qinq` – Q-in-Q-packet
- `pppoe` – PPPoE-packet
- `smac(MAC-адрес)` – source MAC address of the packet, e.g.: `smac(01:02:03:04:05:06)`
- `dmac(MAC-адрес)` – destination MAC address of the packet, e.g.:  
`dmac(01:02:03:04:05:07)`

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

- the Q-in-Q network on the subscriber side is terminated in a single VLAN: `filter=qinq`
- heterogeneous network: Q-in-Q or PPPoE on subscriber side in VLAN: `filter=qinq | pppoe`. Here the fact that PPPoE is enclosed in a VLAN does not matter: PPPoE is terminated by BRAS, so that PPPoE on the inet side is not possible.
- single VLAN network, 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 here sets the expression for the subs side, so it seems that a negation is enough: `filter=!vlan(609)`. But this expression will be true for any packet except the packet with VLAN=609, even without VLAN. Therefore, you should specify that the packet **must** contain a single VLAN tag, excluding VLAN=609:  
`filter=vlan && !vlan(609)`
- on the inet side, the MAC address of the border is 3c:fd:fe:ed:b8:ad:  
`filter=!smac(3c:fd:fe:ed:b8:ad)` – all packets with a source MAC not equal to the border MAC address are packets from the subs side.

A formal description 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
```