

MPT – GRE in UDP based Multipath Communication Library, User Guide

2015.09.27.

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1 Introduction

The current Internet communication environment allows the usage of a single path only for data transmission in a communication session: the endpoint of a communication session is identified by the IP address of the host's interface (and the port number is also used inside the host for the identification). The single path assumption is quite acceptable for systems which use a single connection interface or a "single exit point" to the Internet. On the other hand, a lot of currently used devices have got factory built-in multiple network interfaces: RJ-45 for the wired network, RF interface for the Wi-Fi wireless network connection, and mobile phone data transfer connection interface (e.g., 3G, LTE, or HSPA).

The single-path communication technology is not able to use the advantages of the multiple available interfaces. The communication performance (e.g., throughput, reliability) could be highly improved if the networking environment supported the usage of multiple paths inside a communication session. The term "connection" is used to refer to the communication session (or probably independent communication sessions) between two end hosts. The term "path" is used to refer to the pair of the network cards of the end nodes (identified by the pair of the cards' IP addresses). Using a specified path, the packet transmission runs between the given pair of network cards. To put it simply, the multipath environment means that one connection is able to use multiple paths (multiple pair of IP addresses) for packet transmission.

The IETF RFC 6824 "TCP Extensions for Multipath Operation with Multiple Addresses" (MPTCP, published in January of 2013) describes the necessary extensions for the TCP protocol in order to extend the current TCP implementations for supporting multiple paths. Actually, the MPTCP works in the transport layer and is restricted to the TCP protocol.

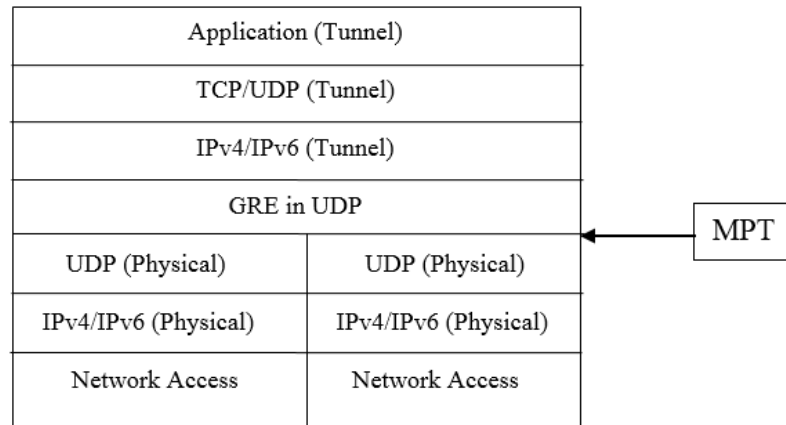


Figure 1 – The MPT layered architecture

The purpose of the MPT library is to open the possibility for the multipath environment in the network layer. The architecture of the MPT communication environment is based on the IETF RFC Draft "GRE in UDP" specification (which is currently a "work in progress" state specification), but the MPT environment allows the usage of multiple paths (see Figure 1). In this architecture, we distinguish the identification of the communication session's endpoint (application's socket) and the physical communication interface. In this mechanism, we create a logical (tunnel)

interface on the endpoints, which can be used by the applications for the socket identification. The IP packets transmitted to the tunnel interface by the application are encapsulated by the MPT software into a new “GRE in UDP” segment, which will be sent to the physical network interface for transmission. The MPT server (or MPT library) offers the possibility to map the packets (coming from the tunnel interface) to multiple physical interfaces dynamically, so offering the multipath communication for the application. There is no need to modify the application’s software in this case, as the application software uses only one single logical interface (the tunnel interface) for the communication. Also, the application may use the UDP transport protocol over the tunnel interface, it is not restricted to the TCP protocol. On the other hand, as the MPT library uses the UDP protocol in the encapsulation process, it will not offer retransmission and flow control services below the tunnel interface.

IP v4 or v6	UDP Fixed port	GRE	Tunnel IP	Tunnel TCP/UDP	Application data
----------------	-------------------	-----	--------------	-------------------	---------------------

Figure 2 – The PDU structure of the MPT-based communication

The structure of the packet transmitted by the MPT environment can be seen in Figure 2. We have to mention that the fields of “Tunnel IP” and “IP” are absolutely independent, which means that also the IP versions can be different: it is possible to use IPv6 for the application (i.e., “Tunnel IP” will be IPv6) and to use IPv4 for the network interface (i.e., “IP” will be IPv4 in this case). Also, it is possible for the application to use IPv4 (i.e., “Tunnel IP” will be IPv4) and use IPv6 for the network interface (i.e., “IP” will be IPv6). Of course, the two versions can be the same.

To use the MPT multipath communication environment, we have to configure and start the MPT server (see the next chapters of this document), and we have to use the tunnel interface for the application’s communication on both endpoints.

2 Using the MPT project

2.1 Getting the latest distribution

To get the MPT environment, please contact the e-mail address almasi.bela@inf.unideb.hu.

The MPT software library was written in C in Linux. The project is delivered in various packages as described in Table 1. A package can contain the documentation, source code, and precompiled binaries.

The `mpt-gre-lib32` and `mpt-gre-lib64` library packages were developed for Intel 386 and AMD x86-64 architectures. These distributions contain the user guide, the header files, the source code of the main program of the MPT server, and the compiled library files (`libmpt.a`, `cli.a`), which can be used to create the server (`mptsrv`) and the client (command line interface, `mpt`) executable. A simple example configuration is also given in the `mpt-gre-lib32` and `mpt-gre-lib64` distributions.

The `mpt-gre-src` package contains the source code including the libraries’ sources, the user guide, the developer’s documentation, and the compiled libraries.

File name	Docs	Src	Compiled library	Executable
mpt-gre-src-YYYY-MM-DD.tar.gz	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
mpt-gre-lib32-YYYY-MM-DD.tar.gz	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
mpt-gre-lib64-YYYY-MM-DD.tar.gz	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Table 1 – Tarballs

2.2 Installing dependencies

The MPT server needs `libc` (GNU C Library, including `pthread`), `make`, `gcc`, `iproute`, `openssl`, `tar`, and `gzip` packages to be installed. The package names and its installation method can be different on the various Linux distributions and architectures. On Debian-based distributions, it can be installed with:

```
# apt-get install libc6-dev make gcc gcc-multilib libssl-dev iproute
tar gzip
```

On Intel 386 and AMD x86-64 architectures, the package names may have different suffixes (e.g., for the Intel 386 architecture this suffix is `:i386`, and for AMD x86-64 architecture this suffix is `:amd`).

2.3 Extracting the tarballs

The package file contains a complete file structure under a subdirectory called `mpt`, which needs to be extracted. We recommend to put this folder into the `/opt` directory. To do that, use this command:

```
$ tar xvfz PACKAGE_FILENAME -C /opt
$ cd /opt/mpt/
```

2.4 Compiling the source code

On Intel 386 and AMD x86-64 architectures, the `mpt` and `mptsrv` can be rebuilt with the help of the precompiled libraries `libmpt.a` and `cli.a`, which can be found in `mpt-gre-lib32` and `mpt-gre-lib64` library packages. For this, you can use the following command:

```
$ make
```

You can build both 32-bit and 64-bit version of the programs, depending on the library package used: you have to use the `mpt-gre-lib32` package or the `mpt-gre-lib64` package, respectively. You have to be very careful when using these libraries because they use the `-m32` and `-m64` compiler options, which are only valid on Intel 386 and AMD x86-64 architectures.

If you would like to build the server and the client program for other architectures, then you have to use the full source package. This package contains a `Makefile` that does not use `-m32` and `-m64` compiler options for building the programs.

2.5 The directory structure of the MPT environment

Everything can be found in the `mpt/` folder, every file and folder mentioned later is relative to that.

The binaries can be found in the root of the `mpt/` folder. There is a server application called `mptsrv` and a client called `mpt` (see Chapter 3 and Chapter 4). The client application (i.e. the `mpt` command) can be used to modify the server working parameters (e.g. turn off or on a path usage in the system).

In the `bin/` directory, there are some scripts that are used by the MPT server to configure system settings (e.g., interface addresses, route table entries). The content of these command scripts can be changed without recompiling the source.

In the `conf/` directory, there are the configuration files (see Section 2.6).

In the `doc/` directory, the documentation that belongs to the selected package can be found.

The `src/` directory contains the source code. It is beyond the scope of this document to explain this in detail, please read the Developer Manual for further description.

2.6 Editing the configuration files

2.6.1 Design topology

We will need the local and remote IP addresses of the MPT environment endpoints, and we will need to allocate two new IP addresses for the tunnel interface.

Now, a sample configuration with two paths will be discussed. Figure 3 shows the IP address and port number assignments in this example.

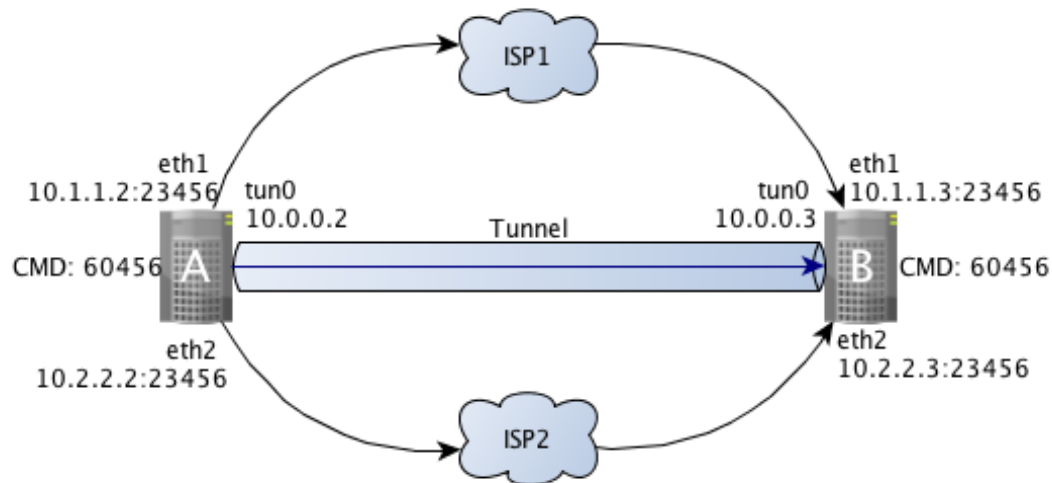


Figure 3 – A sample topology

This document discusses the configuration files on host A, but the package files contain the configuration files for host A and host B too. In the studied example, we assume that the Ethernet cards of the hosts are directly connected to each other (i.e., `eth1` of host A is directly connected to `eth1` of host B; and `eth2` of host A is directly connected to `eth2` of host B).

2.6.2 The `interface.conf` file

The tunnel interface and some general configuration setting can be found in the `conf/interface.conf` file. The configuration file is a standard ini file.

Each line has a key and a value part. The name of the key indicates its functionality. The value is assigned to the key by using the equality (“=”) sign. Comment lines start with a “;” sign.

```
[general]
tunnel_num      = 1
; Accept remote new connection request
accept_remote   = 1
cmdport_local   = 60456
cmd_timeout     = 25

[tun_0]
name            = tun0
mtu             = 1440
ipv4_addr       = 10.0.0.2/24
ipv6_addr       = fec0::2/64
```

Configuration 1 – A sample `interface.conf` file

The file is made up of sections. The first section contains general information. Here, we configure how many tunnel and interface we want to handle by using the `mpt` software. The current version of `mpt` handles one tunnel interface, which must be declared.

In the `[general]` section the `accept_remote` key indicates weather the software enables `mptsrv` to act like a server. If this parameter is set to 1, then clients can initiate creating new connections not defined in local configuration files. The server will accept control commands (e.g. turning on or off a path) from remote sites (clients). The `cmdport_local` parameter sets the UDP port number which will be used to accept control commands. The `cmd_timeout` parameter sets the timeout value (in seconds) of the local client waiting for the server’s answer (i.e. the `mpt` command will wait `cmd_timeout` seconds for the answer of the server). Usually the server action takes several seconds, as the server must communicate the action to its peer.

The section `[tun_0]` describes the tunnel interface parameters. The `name` key specifies the name of the tunnel interface, which is used by the operating system to access to the interface. The `mtu` key specifies the maximum transfer unit of the tunnel interface. This is the maximum size of the GRE packet. For the Ethernet environment the value should be set between 1420 and 1464 (depending on the additional header sizes, used by the actual system). The `ipv4_addr` and the `ipv6_addr` parameters set the IPv4 and IPv6 address (and prefix length) of the tunnel interface. The tunnel interface is created and configured by the `mptsrv` application automatically, no further interaction is required from the user.

2.6.3 Connections

Connection configurations can be found in the `conf/connections/` directory and must have `.conf` extension. An example configuration is shown in Configuration 2 based on the topology shown in Figure 3.

```
##### GENERAL INFORMATION #####
[connection]
name                = MPT_connection_10.0.0.2
permission          = 3
ip_ver              = 4
ip_local            = 10.0.0.2
local_port          = 23456
ip_remote           = 10.0.0.3
remote_port         = 23456
remote_cmd_port     = 60456
path_count          = 2
network_count       = 2
status              = 0
reorder_window      = 0
max_buffdelay_msec = 200
auth_type           = 0
auth_key            = 0

##### PATHS #####

[path_0]
interface_name      = eth1
ip_ver              = 4
public_ipaddr       = 10.1.1.2
gw_ipaddr           = 10.1.1.2
remote_ipaddr       = 10.1.1.3
keepalive_time      = 5
dead_time           = 11
weight_out          = 1
weight_in           = 1
cmd_default         = 1
status              = 0

[path_1]
interface_name      = eth2
ip_ver              = 4
public_ipaddr       = 10.2.2.2
gw_ipaddr           = 10.2.2.2
remote_ipaddr       = 10.2.2.3
keepalive_time      = 5
dead_time           = 11
weight_out          = 1
status              = 0

##### NETWORKS #####

[net_0]
ip_ver              = 4
src_addr            = 11.1.1.0/24
dst_addr            = 21.1.1.0/24

[net_1]
ip_ver              = 4
src_addr            = 12.1.1.0/24
dst_addr            = 22.1.1.0/24
```

Configuration 2 – A sample `connection.conf` file

2.6.3.1 General connection configuration – section `[connection]`

The `[connection]` section contains the general description of a connection.

Here is the list of the keys of the `[connection]` section:

name (mandatory): The value is a word (without space) containing the unique name of the connection. If we use multiple connections, the name must uniquely identify the connection.

permission (mandatory): The `permission` key may have four possible values depending on what we want to permit to the program. There are `SEND` and `RECEIVE` permissions, which allow sending and receiving connection updates. The term “`SEND`” means that the local MPT environment is allowed to start configuration change to the peer. The term “`RECEIVE`” means that the peer is allowed to start a configuration change, and the local MPT environment will accept it. The interpretation of the values can be seen in Table 2.

RECEIVE	SEND	VALUE
-	-	0
-	+	1
+	-	2
+	+	3

Table 2 - Connection update

ip_ver (mandatory): The key indicate the local and remote IP version of the connection (i.e. the IP version used by the tunnel interface). It can be either 4 or 6.

ip_local (mandatory): The IP address of the tunnel interface. Must be the same as it is defined in the `interface.conf` file.

local_port (mandatory): A number between 1 and 65534. It refers to the GRE in UDP data port (which is not fixed yet by IANA). It must be an unused UDP port number. It is going to be used for sending and receiving data packets on any path. If it is not a unique unused port, the server will be unable to bind and will exit immediately.

ip_remote (mandatory): The IP address of the tunnel interface of the remote peer.

remote_port (mandatory): Similar to `local_port`, but it is used on the remote peer. It is going to be used as a target UDP port when sending data through the tunnel to the peer.

remote_cmd_port (mandatory): The UDP port number of the peer, which is used to accept control commands. If we start an `mpt` command (e.g. turning off a path usage) the `mptsrv` server will communicate this action to the peer by using its `remote_cmd_port` as the destination port number.

path_count (mandatory): The key is an integer p , denoting the number of paths defined for this connection. The minimum value is 1, the maximum value is 20. This configuration file must have p sections (`[path_n]`), where $0 \leq n < p$, describing all paths of the connection.

network_count (mandatory): The MPT environment can be used to establish tunnel between networks (i.e. not only the tunnel peers can use the tunnel for communication). The value must be chosen from the interval $[0,20]$. This key is an integer l , denoting the number of networks on which the actual connection is able to route. This

configuration file must have l sections (`[net_n]`), where $0 \leq n < l$, describing all networks that belong to the connection.

status (mandatory): The key indicates the initial status of the connection. The value 0 means OK.

reorder_window (optional): The MPT environment can be forced to ensure the right ordered packet transmission for the tunnel communication. As the delay of the different paths can be different, packet reordering may appear in a packet sequence transmission. In this case the receiver uses a buffer-array to store the incoming (unordered) packets. Then the packets are sorted according to the GRE sequence numbers, so ensuring the ordered transmission to the receiver's tunnel interface. The `reorder_window` value specifies the length (or size) of the buffer-array. The value of 0 (which is the default value when omitting the key) means, that no sorting will be performed at the receiver (the packets are transferred to the tunnel interface immediately when they arrive). The maximum value of the `reorder_window` parameter can be 10.000.

max_buffdelay_msec (optional): This key is used only if we require ordered packet transmission (i.e. `reorder_window > 0`). If ordered packet transmission is required `max_buffdelay_msec` specifies the maximum time (in milliseconds) while the packet is stored in the buffer-array. If the packet is delayed in the buffer-array for the specified time it will be transmitted to the tunnel interface, even in the case, when some packets are missing before the considered packet. The missing packets are considered as lost packets (i.e. we will not wait more for a lost packet). The arrived packets are transferred to the tunnel interface according to their GRE sequence number, so the ordered delivery will be kept also in the case of packet loss.

auth_type (mandatory): The MPT system uses control communication between the tunnel endpoint. The control communication can be requested to use authentication. The value 0 means no authentication. Other useable values can be found in Table 3.

auth_key (optional): The `auth_key` contains the key value of the control communication authentication. Some algorithms do not need authentication keys. In this case the specification of the `auth_key` is not necessary, or will be ignored. The list of authentication algorithms and their keys required can be found in Table 3.

AUTH. TYPE	AUTH. KEY	Algorithm name
0	No	AUTH_NONE
1	No	AUTH_RAND
2	Yes, 64 HEX digits	AUTH_SHA256

Table 3 - Authentication types

2.6.3.2 Path configuration sections – `[path_n]`

interface_name (mandatory): The value is the name of the physical interface used by the given path for packet forwarding (e.g. wlan0).

ip_ver (mandatory): Specifies the version of IP used by the path. The value can be 4 or 6.

public_ipaddr (mandatory): Specifies the public IP address of the interface used for the tunnel communication. If the host is placed into the Global Address Realm, the `public_ipaddr` is the IP address of the interface, otherwise (i.e. when the host is behind a NAT-Box) it is the public address assigned by the NAT-Box to the tunnel communication session. If the path uses IPv4 and NAT, then the special address value of “0.0.0.0” can be used to force the `mptsrv` program to determine the public IP address automatically.

private_ipaddr (optional): The IP address of the physical interface. Can be omitted, if the `public_ipaddr` is assigned directly to the interface. When using IPv4 and NAT the special value of “0.0.0.0” can be used to force the `mptsrv` application to read and use the first IPv4 address assigned to the interface.

remote_ipaddr (mandatory): Indicates the public IP addresses of the remote endpoint.

gateway_ipaddr (mandatory): The IP address of the gateway, used to reach the peer (i.e. `remote_ipaddr`) using the given path. If the operating system uses the Network Manager (`nmcli`) software for network configuration then the value of “0.0.0.0” can be used to find the gateway of the named interface automatically.

keepalive_time (optional): The MPT system monitors the availability of each path by sending keepalive messages regularly. The key specifies the frequency (ie. the time between the keepalive messages in seconds) that `mptsrv` uses for sending keepalives. The value of zero (which is the default value) means switching off the keepalive mechanism.

dead_time (optional): If the keepalive mechanism is active, and the host does not receive keepalive message on the given path from the peer for `dead_time` seconds then the path is considered as “dead” and will not be used for data transmission. The default value is $3 * \text{keepalive_time}$.

weight_out (mandatory): This is the “weight of the path” in the system. The `mptsrv` program distributes the outgoing packets between the available paths according to their weights. For example, if we have 3 paths with weights 12, 18, 15 then the “sending cycle” contains 45 packets (the sum of the weights). In each sending cycle each path will transmit packets according to the weight value. In our example the first path will transmit 12 packets, the second path will transmit 18, and the third one will transmit 15 packets in one sending cycle. The sequence of the paths in a sending cycle is optimized to perform the best approximation to the ratio of the weights at each timepoint inside a sending cycle. The value must be between 1 and 10.000.

weight_in (optional): This field is used at the `mpt create` command (see below) to set the outgoing weight of the corresponding path at the peer. The default value is 1.

cmd_default (optional): This key can be used to specify one path as the default path for control command communication. In the case of receiving the control command of “create connection”, the system will use this path for the control communication.

status (mandatory): This key means the initial state of the path after starting `mptsrv`. The value 0 means that the path is usable (working), and the state of the path is OK. To start with “down” state, use the value of 128.

2.6.3.3 Network configuration section – [net_n]

With configured networks in `mptsrv`, we are able to use the application as a router, routing the packets among several networks between the tunnel endpoint – establishing a multipath site-to-site connection.

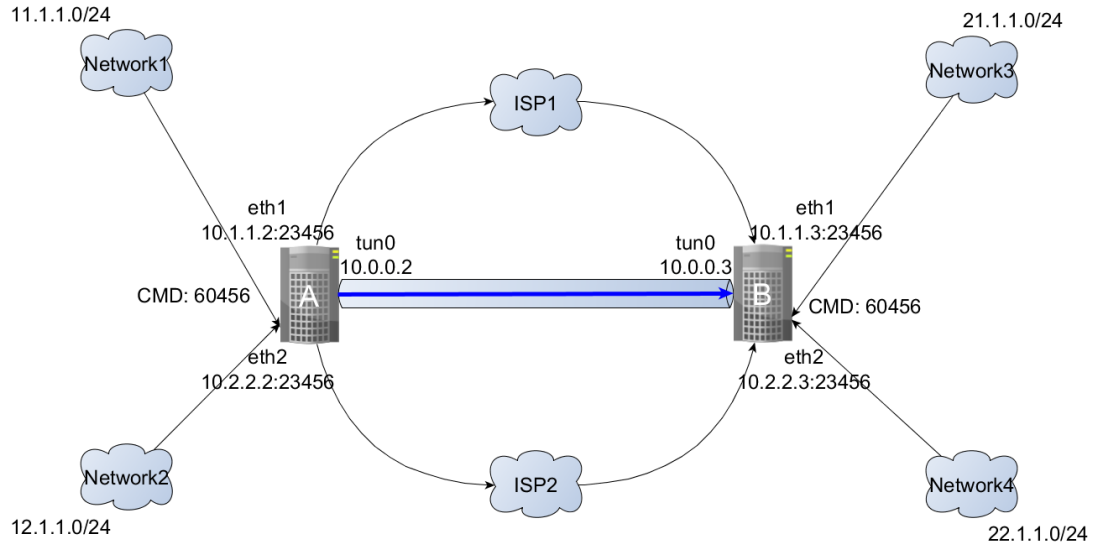


Figure 4 – A sample topology for networks

```
;##### NETWORKS #####  
[net_0]  
ip_ver      = 4  
src_addr    = 11.1.1.0/24  
dst_addr    = 21.1.1.0/24  
  
[net_1]  
ip_ver      = 4  
src_addr    = 12.1.1.0/24  
dst_addr    = 22.1.1.0/24
```

Configuration 3 – The network part of a configuration file.

Every section that belongs to a network configuration start with the “net_” prefix. In these sections the `ip_ver` key indicates the version of IP protocol used by the network. The `src_addr` describes the source network and its prefix length. Similarly, the `dst_addr` key describes the destination network and its prefix length.

With these parameters, we are able to define a route between networks through the defined connection (i.e. we can establish a multipath connection between sites).

The network configuration can also be used to provide multipath Internet connection by specifying `0.0.0.0/0` as destination address and prefix length. (The source is our tunnel address in this case.)

3 Running the MPT server

For starting the MPT server, root privileges are necessary. (To obtain root privileges, the *sudo* command can be used.) To start the server, just type in:

```
# ./mptsrv
```

On successful startup, the output will be something like this:

```
Tunnel information:
Tunnel interface : tun0
Tunnel device    : /dev/net/tun
Tunnel file desc.: 4
Tunnel ipv4 addr.: 10.0.0.2/24
Tunnel ipv6 addr.: fec0::2/64
CMD server port number : 60456
CMD client port number : 52242
Global server      : 0
```

If the start was not successful (e.g., root privileges are missing), an error message will be given, for example:

```
Tunnel interface IOCTL error. Errno: 77
```

After the MPT server started, we can check in other terminal windows, whether the tunnel interface was successfully created.

```
# ip addr
[...]
5: tun0: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1452 qdisc
pfifo_fast state UNKNOWN qlen 1500
    link/none
    inet 10.0.0.2/24 scope global tun0
    inet6 fec0::2/64 scope site
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

After closing the MPT server the IP settings of physical interfaces will not change back, only the tunnel interface will disappear. If we start the server again, we can calmly ignore this error message:

```
RTNETLINK answers: File exists
```

4 Sending commands to the server

There is a client application called *mpt*, which can send commands to the server on the local machine to control its working behavior at runtime. Running the *mpt* client without parameters a brief syntax description will be printed (including the available commands):

```
$ ./mpt
Usage: mpt [-6] [-port_number] mpt_command mpt_args
        -6 : Use IPv6 to communicate with mptsrv
        -port_number : The port number of the mptsrv (default: 65010)
[...]
```

In the following sections the commands of the MPT client will be discussed.

4.1 mpt address

This command can be used to add new IP addresses to an interface or remove an existing one. A brief description about the usage of this command can be shown by typing `mpt address` without arguments:

```
./mpt address
mpt addr[ess] {add | del} IP_ADDRESS[/PREFIX_LEN] dev INTERFACE

IP_ADDRESS: The IP address (can be v4 or v6) to manipulate
PREFIX_LEN: The prefix length of the manipulated address
              Default prefix length: 24 for IPv4, 64 for IPv6.
INTERFACE:  The name of the interface related to the manipulated
address
```

As it can be seen in the description, we can shorten the word `address` as `addr`.

There is only two useable operators for this command, `add` and `del` (for delete). The IP address can be given without prefix length or with a prefix length after it, separated by a “/” sign. It is automatically detected whether the address is IPv4 or IPv6. If the prefix length is not specified, the default value will be used, which is 24 for IPv4 and 64 for IPv6.

4.2 mpt interface

With this command, we can enable or disable an interface. A brief description about the usage of this command can be printed by typing `mpt interface` without arguments. We can shorten the word `interface` as `int`. Its usage is very simple:

```
$ ./mpt interface
mpt int[erface] INTEFACE {up | down}

INTEFACE: The name of the interface e.g. eth0
```

In the example topology, mentioned in Section 2.6.1, you should enable the physical interfaces after `mptsrv` is started.

```
$ ./mpt int eth1 up
$ ./mpt int eth2 up
```

4.3 mpt reload

This command is used to notify the MPT server that the configuration was changed and needs to be reloaded. If we do not specify any arguments, the server will read all connection configuration files from the `conf/connections` directory having `.conf` extension. The server will detect whether the connection is new or changed in some parameters. We are not able to delete a connection with the `mpt reload` command (the `mpt delete` must be used for that).

A file name can be specified as an argument in order to reload only that file and ignore changes in others. (The file name must be given without path.) For example:

```
$ ./mpt reload connection.conf
```

4.4 mpt restart

The restart command performs a “warm restart” in the MPT system. Unlike the reload command, it does not delete and reload the config files, simply stops and starts the threads of the connection(s). If a config file is given as an argument only the connection defined in the specified file will be restarted. Without any arguments all the connections will be restarted:

```
$ ./mpt restart
```

4.5 mpt delete

To remove a connection, we can use the `mpt delete` command. It requires an argument, which is the file name (without path) containing the connection to be removed. For example:

```
$ ./mpt delete connection.conf
```

This command removes all connections described in the `connection.conf` file, so we highly recommend to have only one connection in each configuration file.

The configuration file will not be deleted permanently but will be renamed to `*.conf.disabled` to prevent them from being loaded next time.

4.6 mpt save

The current configuration can be changed during runtime by remote peers. This can be enabled as mentioned in Section 2.6.2 with the `accept_remote` key and in Section 2.6.3.1 with the `permission` key.

This command is used to write these connection changes to the configuration files, so the new settings will remain after server startup or after `mpt reload`. The usage of this command can be viewed in `mpt help`:

```
mpt save [FILENAME]
```

```
FILENAME:   Save changed connection information to config file  
(Optional)
```

The `mpt save` command can be called without arguments; in this case, all changes will be written. If the file name is specified (without path), then only changes related to the connections described in that file will be written.

4.7 mpt create

This command is able to create and activate the locally running configuration's pair at the remote peer's side. The local side must have a well-configured connection (all local information provided for all paths: local IPs, gateways, etc.) and at least one IP address of the remote peer, which is the public address of the remote peer's “`cmd_default = 1`” path. Example local configuration:

```

##### MPT CREATE Client Example #####
[connection]
name                = MPT_connection_10.0.0.2
permission          = 3
ip_ver              = 4
ip_local            = 10.0.0.2
local_port          = 65060
ip_remote           = 10.0.0.3
remote_port         =
remote_cmd_port     = 60456
path_count          = 2
network_count       = 0
reorder_window      = 2500
max_buffdelay_msec  = 300
status              = 0
auth_type           = 0
auth_key = A0A1A2A3A4A5A6A7A8A9B0B1B2B3B4B5B6B7B8B9C0C1C2C3C4C5C6C7C8C9D1D2

##### PATHS #####

[path_0]
interface_name      = eth1
ip_ver              = 4
private_ipaddr      = 0.0.0.0
public_ipaddr       = 10.1.1.2
gw_ipaddr           = 10.1.1.1
remote_ipaddr       = 10.1.1.3
keepalive_time      = 3
dead_time           = 11
default_cmd         = 1
weight_in           = 70
weight_out          = 100
status              = 128

[path_1]
interface_name      = eth2
ip_ver              = 4
private_ipaddr      = 0.0.0.0
public_ipaddr       = 10.2.2.2
gw_ipaddr           = 10.2.2.1
remote_ipaddr       = 10.2.2.3
keepalive_time      = 3
dead_time           = 11
weight_in           = 50
weight_out          = 80
status              = 128

```

Note: it is sufficient to provide the `remote_ipaddr` in only at the first path (with `cmd_default = 1`), as the `create` command will use the first path to communicate with the remote server. The order of the paths must be the same as defined in the server's template configuration.

At the remote peer, a configuration file named `conf.template` is needed, which contains the peer's local information and does not contain any information about its remote peer. The sample `conf.template` file content:

```

;##### MPT CREATE Service Template Example #####

[connection]
name                = Template
permission          = 3
ip_ver              = 4
ip_local            = 10.0.0.3
local_port          = 65060
path_count          = 2
network_count       = 0
reorder_window      = 2500
max_buffdelay_msec  = 300
status              = 0
auth_type           = 0
auth_key = A0A1A2A3A4A5A6A7A8A9B0B1B2B3B4B5B6B7B8B9C0C1C2C3C4C5C6C7C8C9D1D2

;##### PATHS #####

[path_0]
interface_name      = eth1
ip_ver              = 4
public_ipaddr       = 10.1.1.3
gw_ipaddr           = 10.1.1.1
cmd_default         = 1
status              = 128

[path_1]
interface_name      = eth2
ip_ver              = 4
public_ipaddr       = 10.2.2.3
gw_ipaddr           = 10.2.2.1
status              = 128

```

After `mptsrv` has been started on both sides, the paths on the local side will first switch to *down* status as a result of not receiving a keepalive message in the specified deadtime, since the server side is currently empty and has no additional activated connection information besides the configured tunnel interface (host B in Figure 3 is the server side with the `conf.template` file in this example). At this point, you can issue the following command (on host A in Figure 3):

```
$ ./mpt create config_file.conf
```

The `create` command execution always uses authentication `AUTH_SHA256` authentication between the sites (even in the case, if authentication is not used). The `auth_key` of the server's `conf.template` file must be used by the client to perform a successful connection creation. If no `AUTH_KEY` is specified in the configuration file, the system will use a built in default value (anybody is able to create an MPT connection to the server).

After the successful execution of the `create` command, the `mptsrv` programs will synchronize their configurations, and the data communication will be established between the two sides, which should result in all the paths switching to *up* status.

After the `create` command, the given configurations are not stored automatically, so we have to save them with the `mpt save` command on both sides.

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