



Present and Future

Daniel-Constantin MierlaCo-Founder Kamailio SIP Server
http://www.asipto.com





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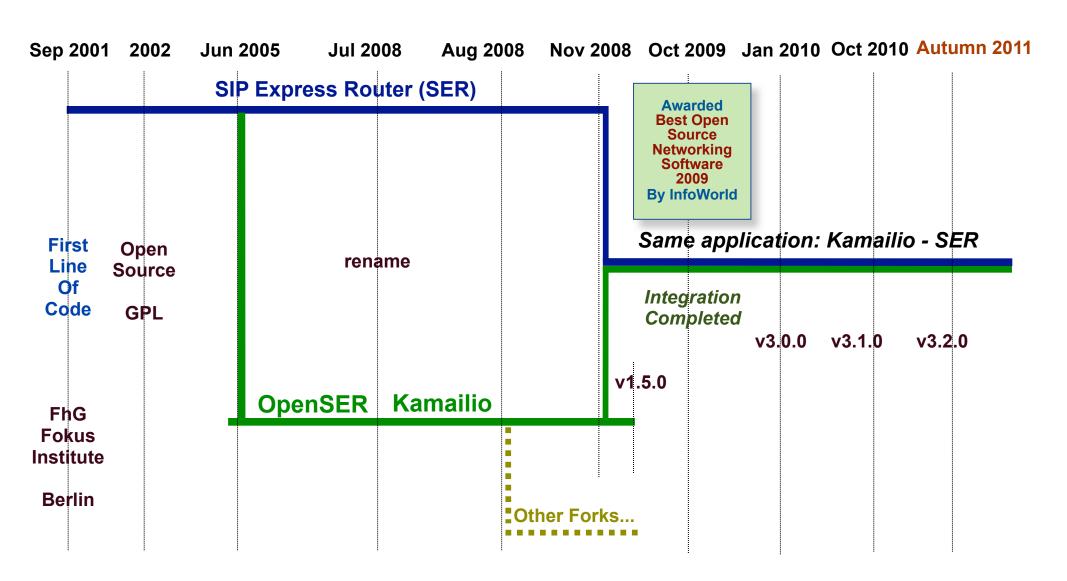






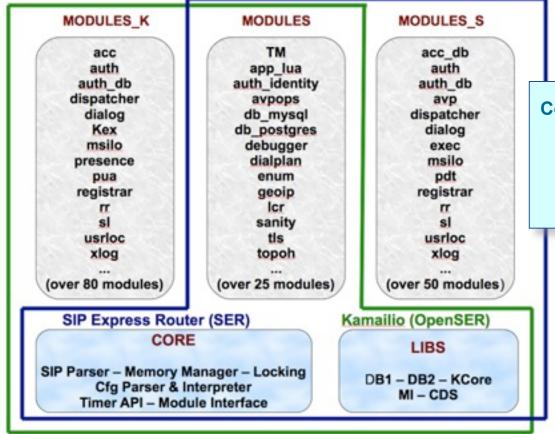
A bit of history – 10 years SER





3.x Releases: One application, Two names





Constrained mainly by database schema

- during 2005 2008, SER and Kamailio developed different database structure to store user profiles and routing data
- strong dependency on administration and auto-provisioning systems

Example

- subscriber: username, password, DID, ACL, a.s.o.
- Kamailio table with many columns (one attribute in a dedicated column)
- SER: table with many rows of (attribute name, attribute value)

Many duplicated modules were merged meanwhile





- Embedded Lua
- Embedded Python
- Extended preprocessor directive
 - #!define
 - #!subst
- New variables

- Interactive config debugger
 - step-by-step execution
 - execution trace
- xlog enhan's
 - print cfg line
- k&s modules integration

- Asynchronous TLS
- UDP raw sockets
- Multi-homed improvements
- Load balancing
 - weight
 - call load
- Traffic shaping

- GeoIP API
- Registration to remote servers
- Reason header for Cancel
- Embedded HTTP & XCAP servers
- Cfg tree cashing & message queue systems

http://www.kamailio.org/w/kamailio-openser-v3.1.0-release-notes/

State of the project



- Internal architecture refactored for v3.0.0
 - support asynchronous processing
 - TCP and TLS
 - SIP request handling
 - transaction management
 - internal libraries

Right now

- very stable core and main components
- toped with our well known scalability and flexibility
- safe framework for future development
- your work (extensions and deployments) is safe from now on for many years - there is no need to change the architecture again
- focus is on new features
- → 3.2.0 (and the next slides) shows that

Scalability (info from public domain)

- services with millions of active subscribers
- **→** 1&1 Germany (> 3M)
- services routing billions of call minutes per month
- might be the guy next to you (or pay attention tomorrow)

New in 3.2.0

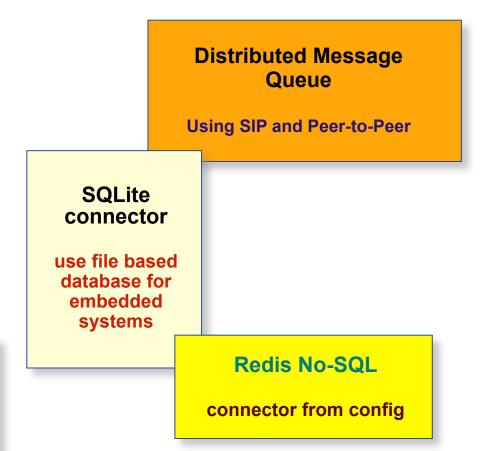


Many native extensions to Lua

cfg routing logic all in Lua

Partitioned user location service

many nodes sharing location data



New in 3.2.0 – presence server

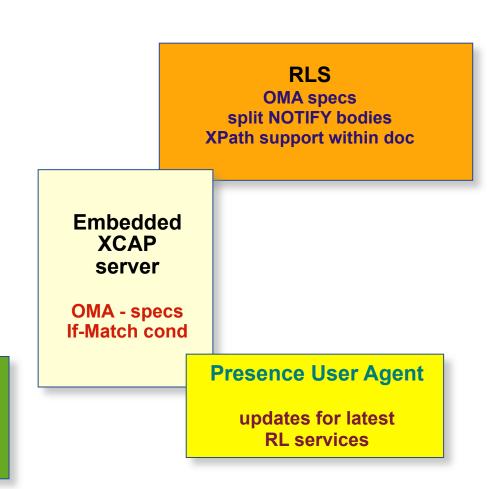


Reg-Info Implementation

RFC3860 pub-sub service for location data

Presence Server

data distribution across many instances through database



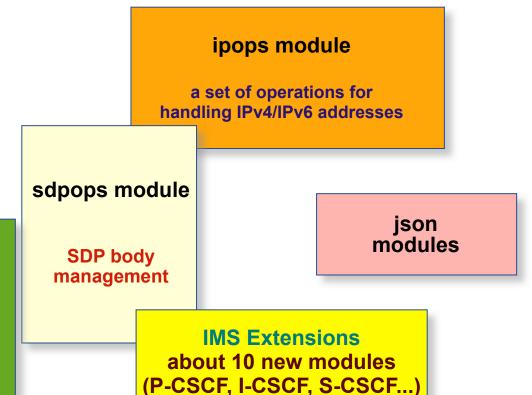


async module

run asynchronously parts of config file (route blocks)

New features in old parts

acc - write full CDR at once
dialog - attach extra attributes
core - more pre-processor directives
pv - new variables and transformations
tmx - export of async TM functions
sqlops - support for xavps
uac - enhancements to remote registration
siptrace - traffic replication enhancements



SIP:Provider CE



SIP:Provider - http://www.sipwise.com/products/spce/

- * complete VoIP servicing platform using Kamailio for SIP routing
- * administration interface and user portal
- * ready to roll-out open source Community Edition
- * easy to install with DEB packages images for VMWare and VirtualBox



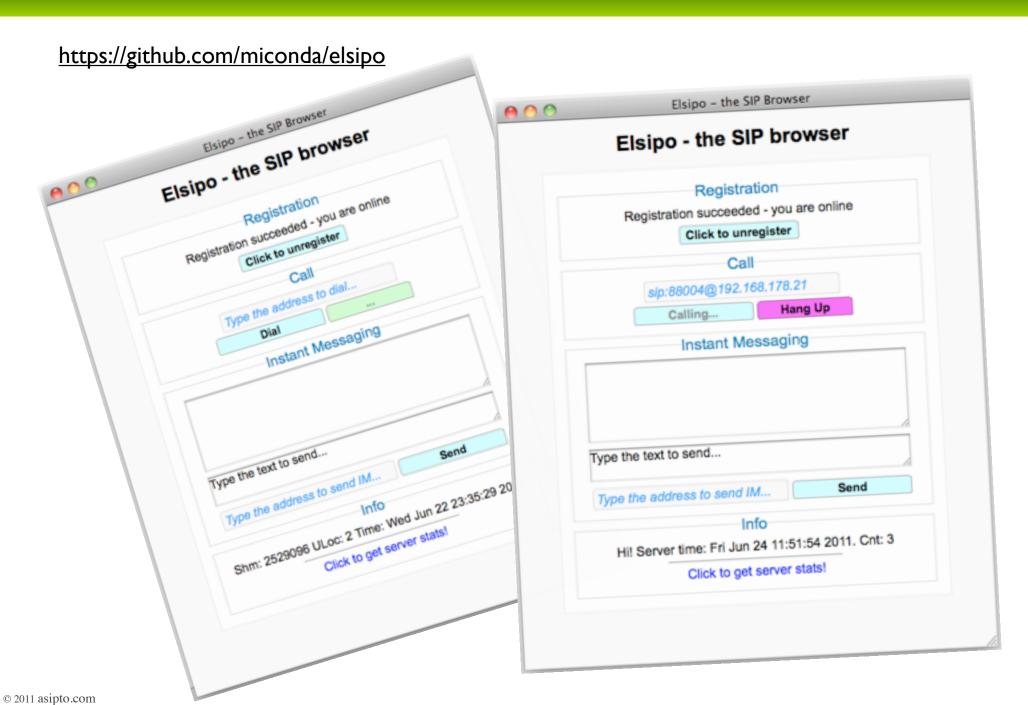
SIP:Provider CE





Elsipo - this SIP browser





Homer Project





Siremis 2.0



http://siremis.asipto.com/



TLS - Scalability



- a research project about Green VoIP
 - by Columbia University, NY
 - using complete config file, with user authentication and NAT traversal
 - injected traffic captured from an European ITSP



http://www.kamailio.org/w/2011/05/green-voip-energy-efficiency-and-performaces-of-v3-0/

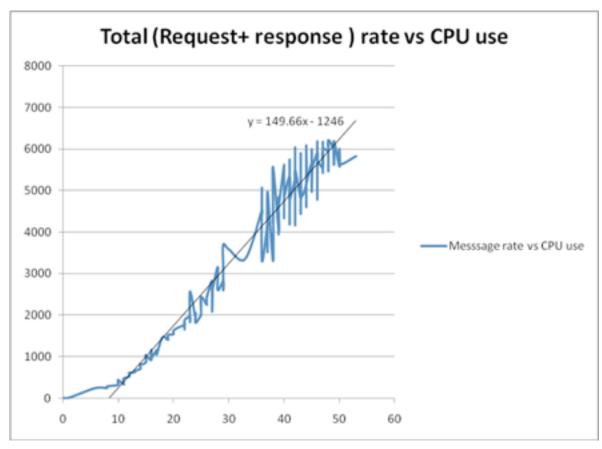
Some interesting results:

- one instance of SIP server with 500 000 online users (mixed users behind and not NAT routers)
 consumed energy 210W
- one instance of SIP server with 1 000 000 online users (no NAT involved) consumed energy
 190W
- on a 32-bit machine with 4GB of memory and with 2.5GB reserved for SIP server, the server could support 43 000 simultaneous TLS connections – consumed energy 209W
- one SIP server instance with 80 000 permanent TCP connections, the SIP server could still
 handle at least 1000 requests per second and a connection arrival rate of 1000 new connections
 per second, done for 20 000 new connections. CPU load generated by the SIP server was from
 6% to 8%.

TLS - Stress tests



- private company lab environment
 - Kamailio 3.1.x with 8 children and 2 GB memory
- traffic stress
 - 6000 SIP messages/second for 2 weeks
- socket stress
 - created over 4000 connections
 - released the connections immediately
 - at the same time created more connections







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Thank you! Questions?

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