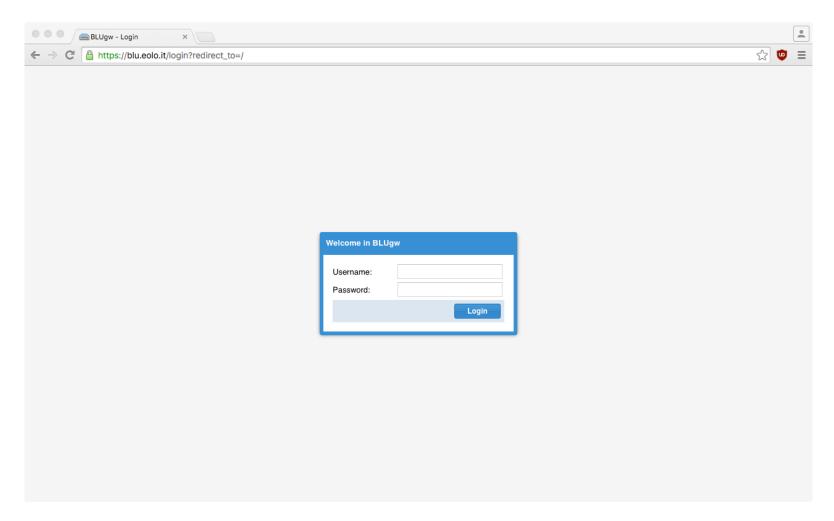
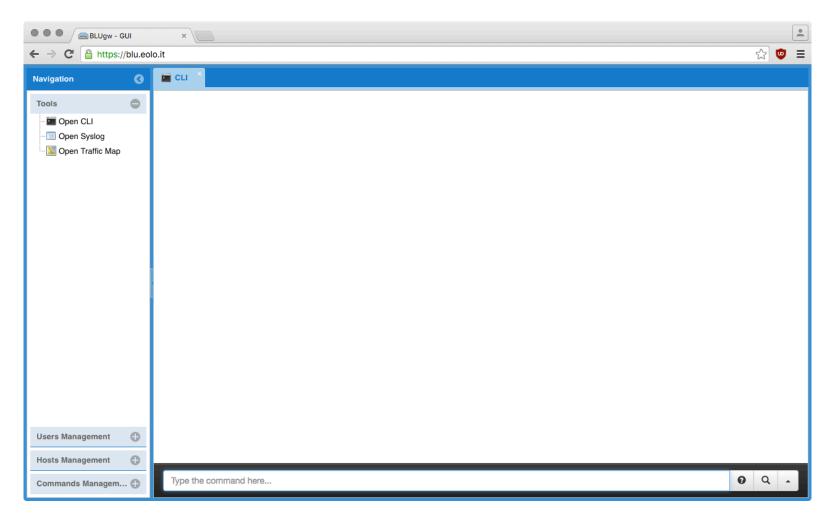
## A selection of BLU screenshots

Giacomo Bernardi

Please do not share this document.

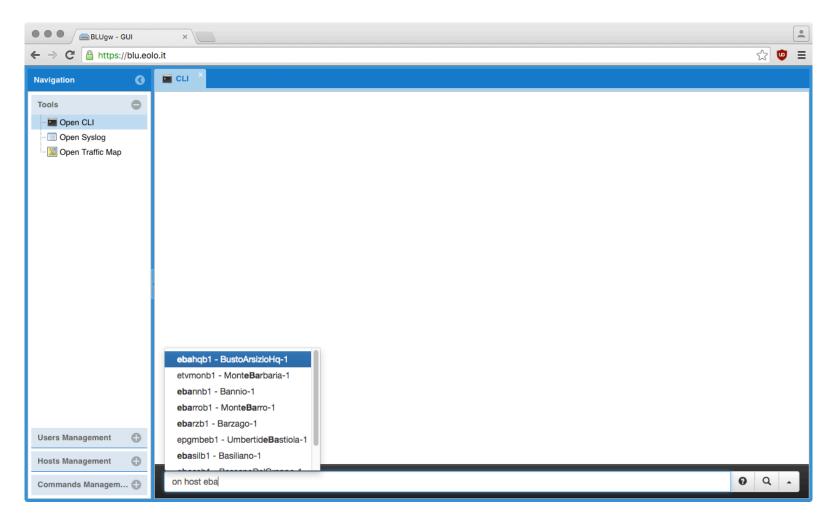


**Login screen.** Users and groups are defined locally or from a remote LDAP or Active Directory server. Direct SSH access to the routers is only granted to few escalation engineers (e.g., for emergency debug tasks), who login using a central PKI.

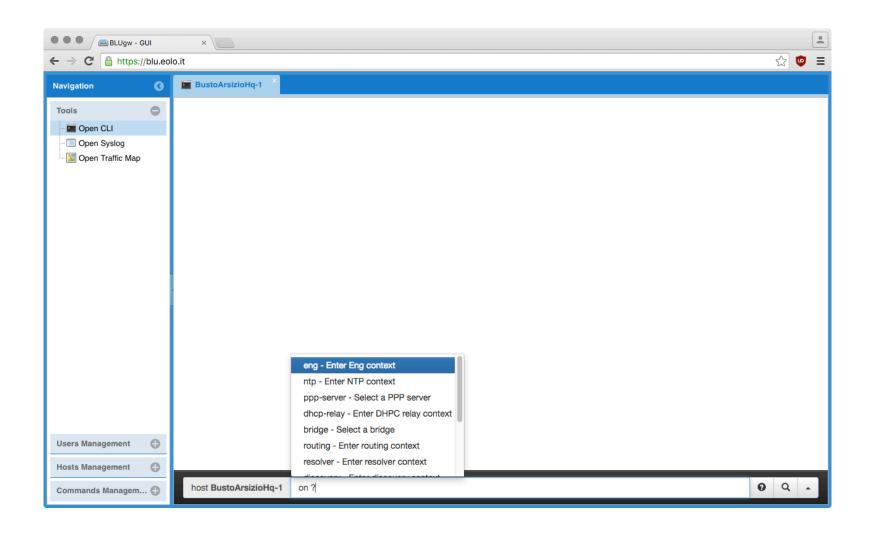


The **main interface** after completing the login.

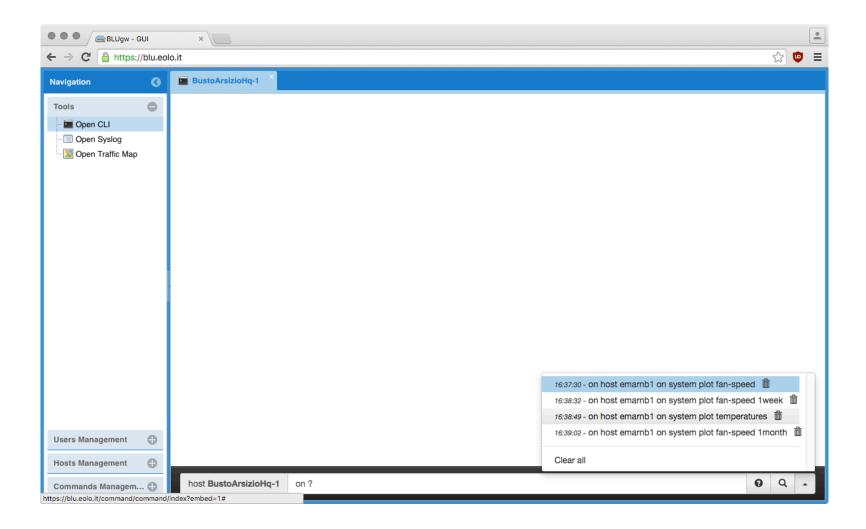
On the bottom, the **prompt** which allows to query and configure one or more (i.e., a group of) devices using a specific SQL-like syntax.



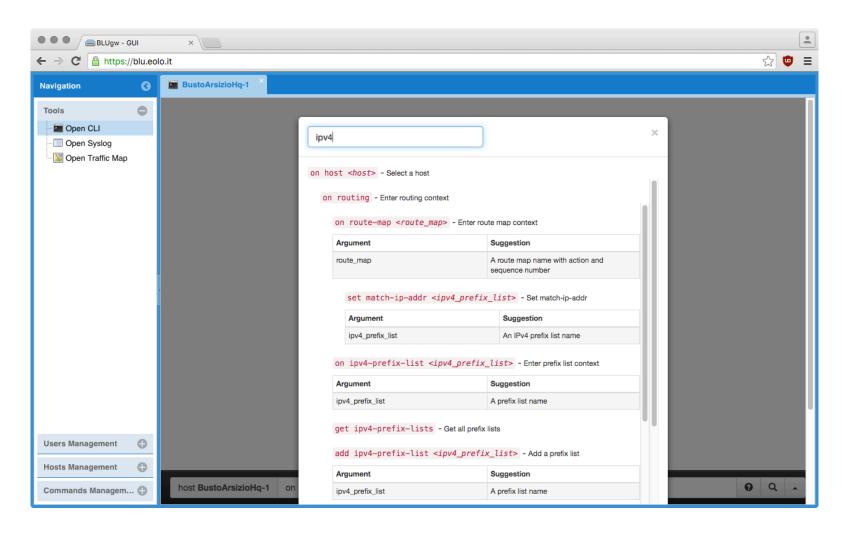
The operator types commands on this command-line textbox. There's a **context-sensitive auto-completion** mechanism that tries to guess what the operator is trying to do based on the local context, the history and his/her privileges. There's also a set of keyboard shortcuts.



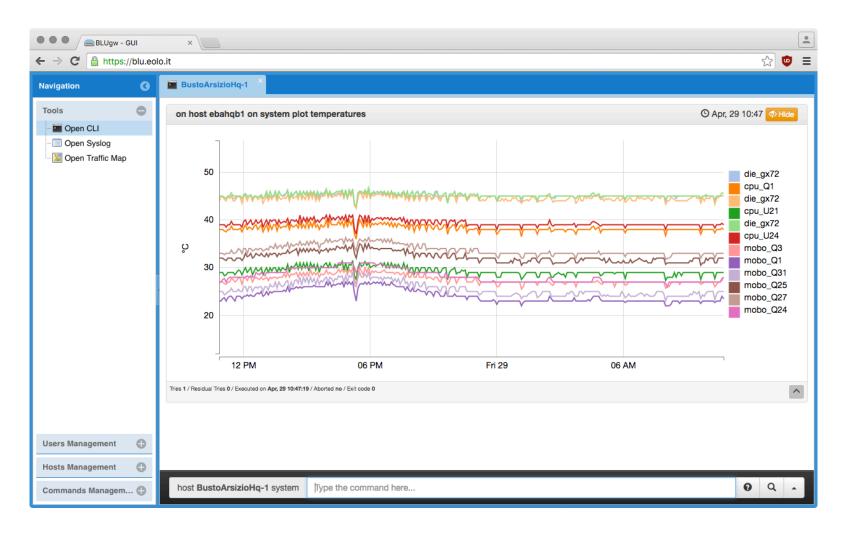
The CLI auto-completion providing a quick help on each command.



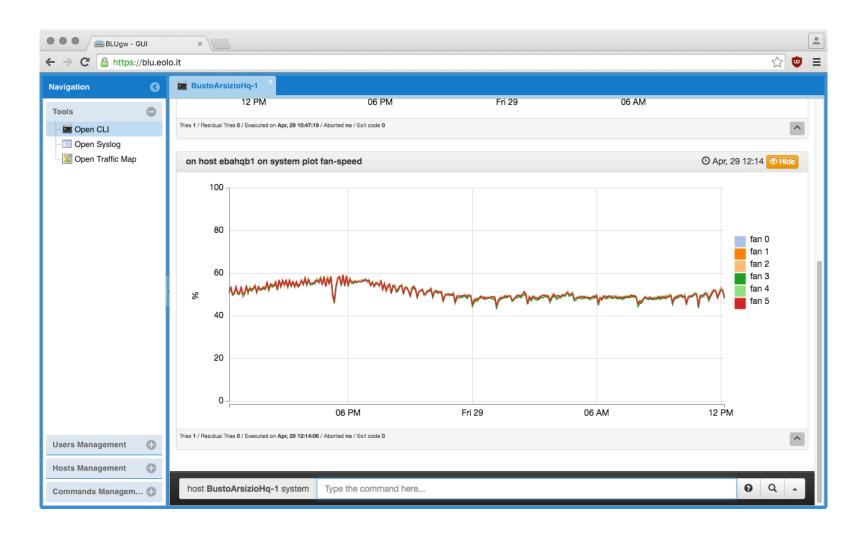
Quickly accessible **history** of the latest commands executed on this router.



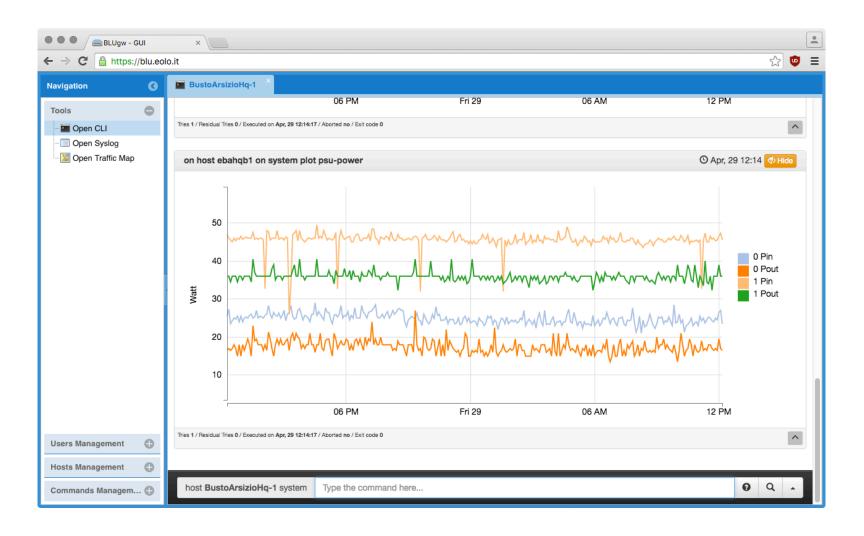
The "help" function provides a dynamically generated **reference guide** for all the commands that the specific operator is allowed to run.



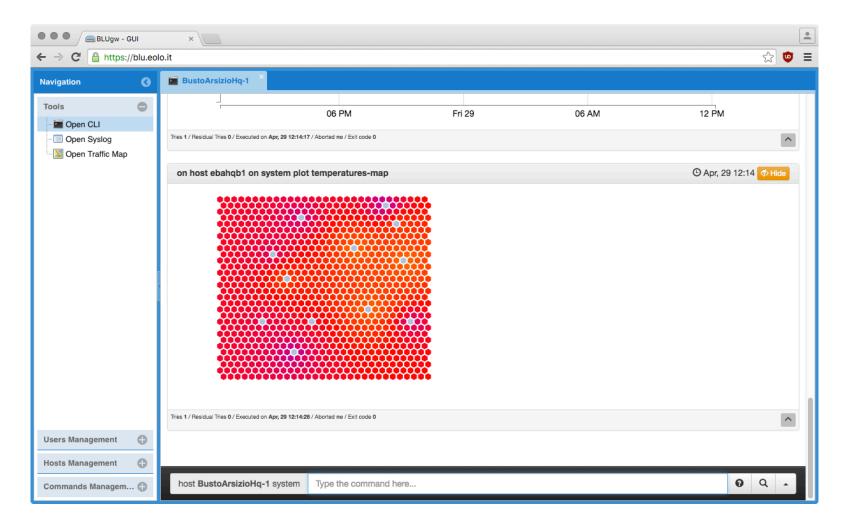
The result of CLI commands are rendered either as **text**, **as a table**, **or in a graphical representation**. In this example, the operator is plotting the temperatures of the last day for a given router.



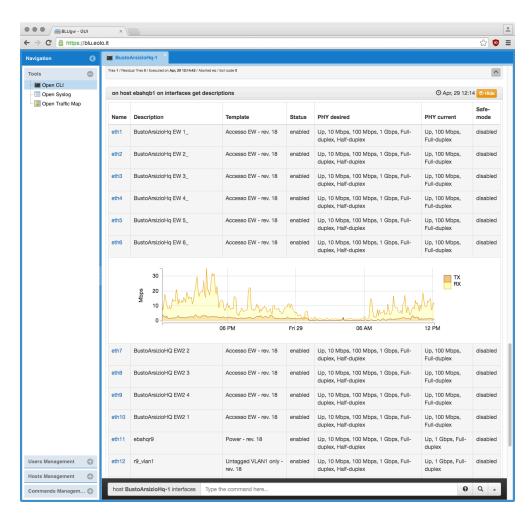
In this example, plotting the fan speeds of a given router.



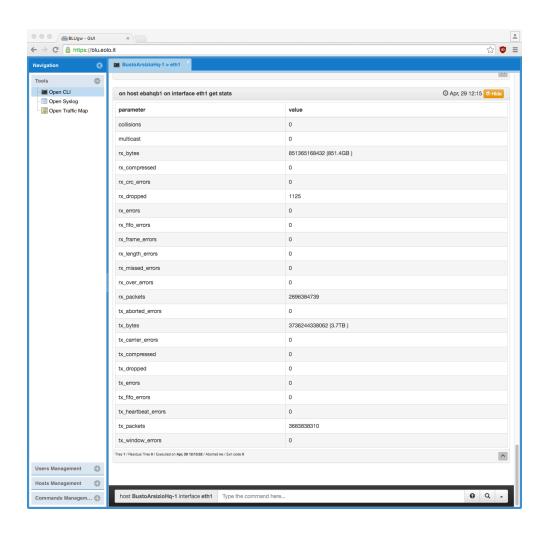
In this example, plotting the power monitoring of the PSUs of a given router.



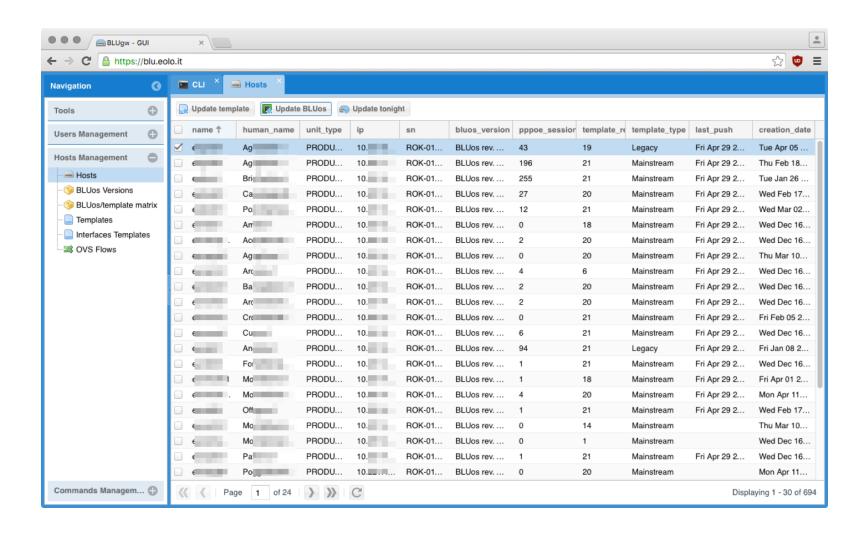
In this example, interpolating the **thermal distribution** inside the enclosure of a router, given the latest reading from its 12 temperature sensors (blue dots).



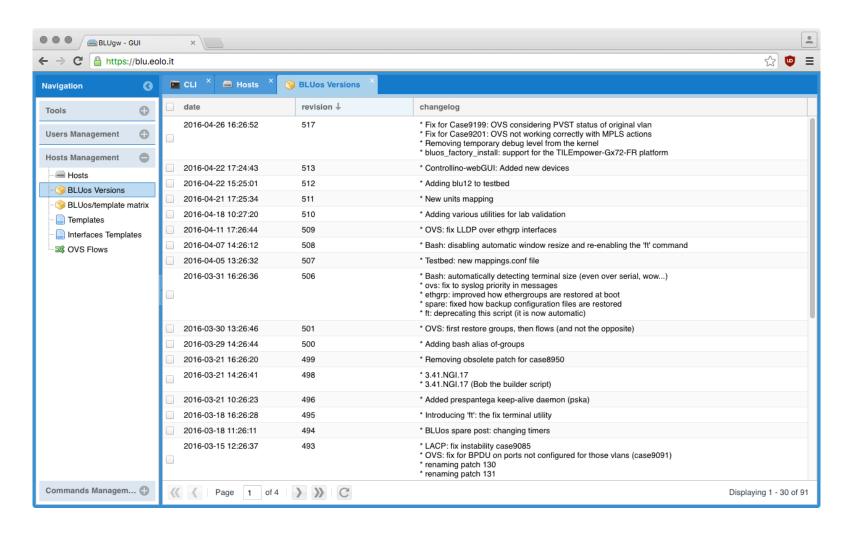
**Quick summary** of the interfaces enabled on a given router, along with traffic plots of a specific port. In case of failures/errors on an interface, that row would be highlighted.



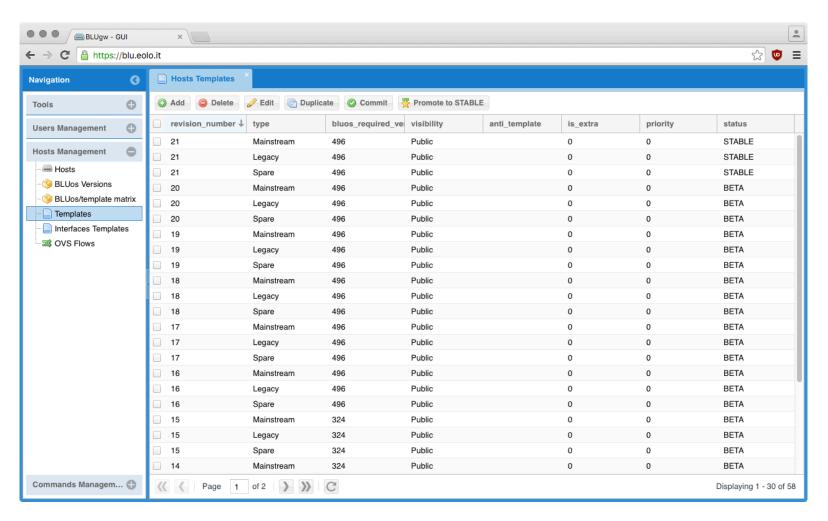
In this example, a **table view** of the L2 statistics of an Ethernet interface.



List of the hosts provisioned with basic details (e.g., hostname, versions, serial numbers, etc).



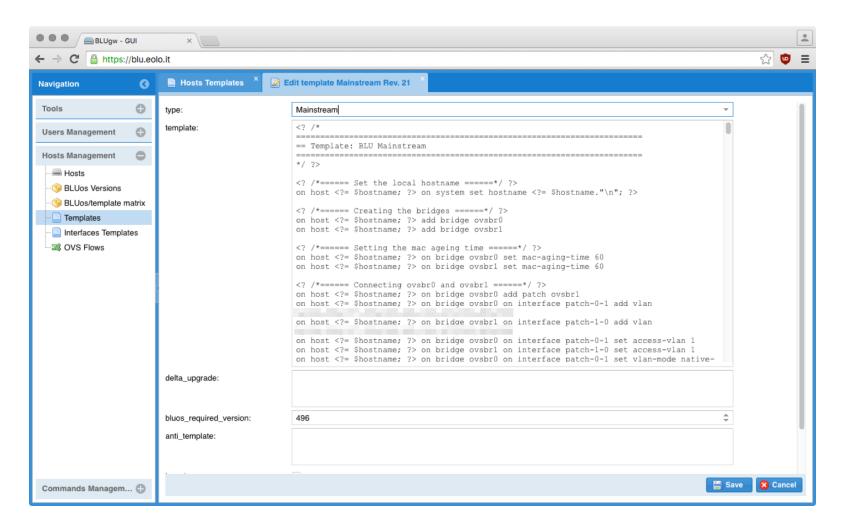
**Changelog** of the latest BLUos (the operating system of BLU routers) builds. Logs are automatically generated from commit comments. Once a build is committed into production, it goes through a suite of regression tests.



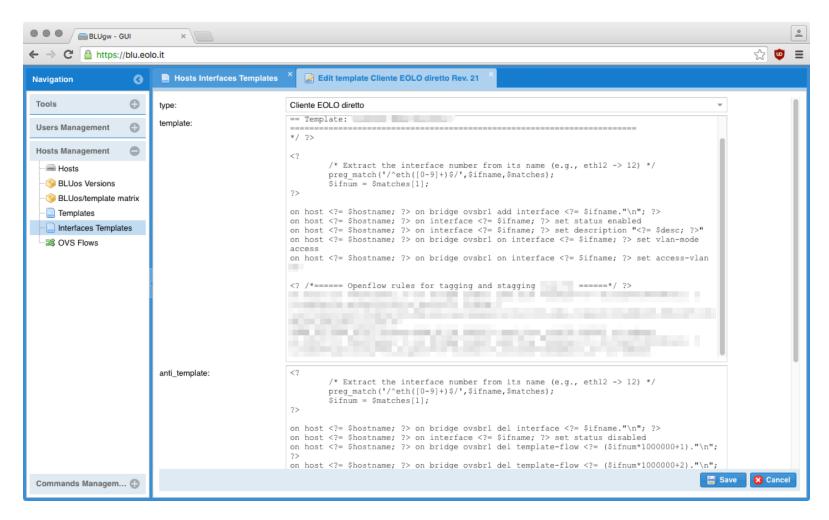
List of the **host configuration templates**, which are defined using the CLI syntax shown before.

Once a template is declared as "stable", it is incrementally rolled out

on production routers following an automated schedule.

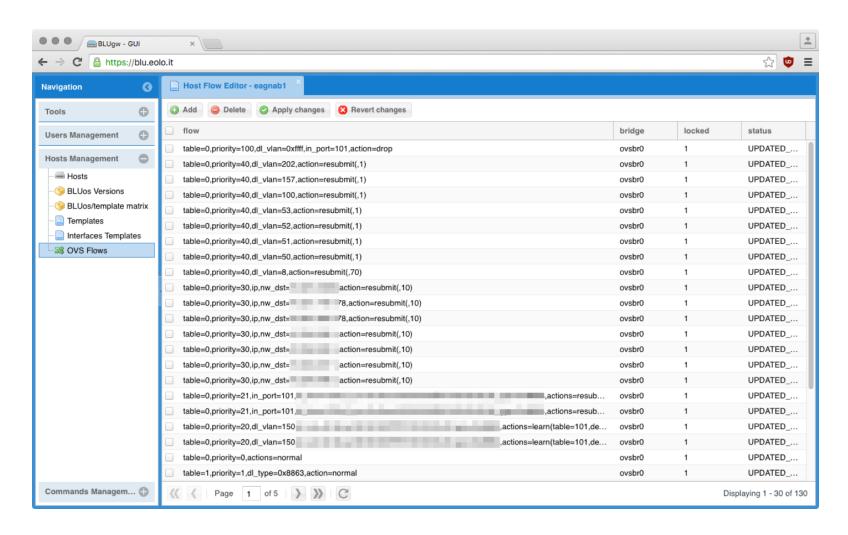


Detail of an **host template**. Since this screenshot, syntax highlighting has been added.



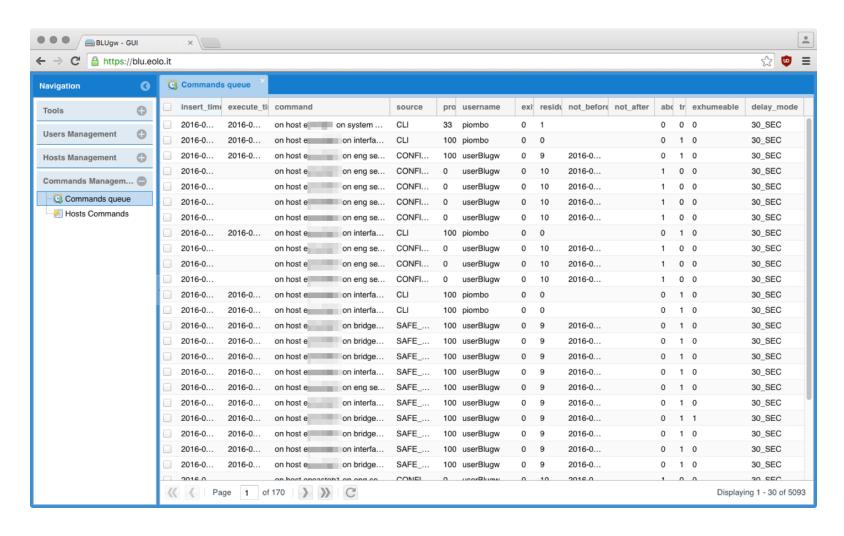
An example of interface template.

In order to ensure long-term configuration consistency, individual interfaces cannot be manually configured from the CLI. Instead, they are associated to one or more templates.

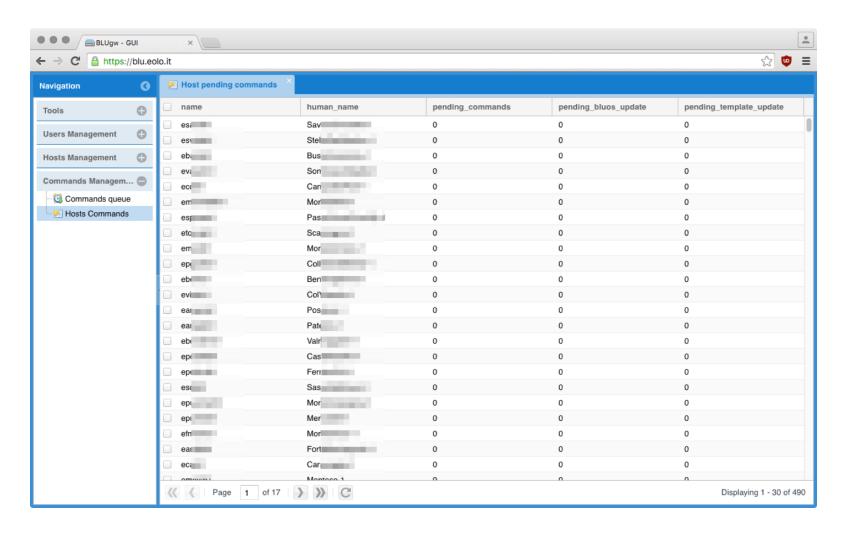


Editor/viewer of the **OpenFlow** rules.

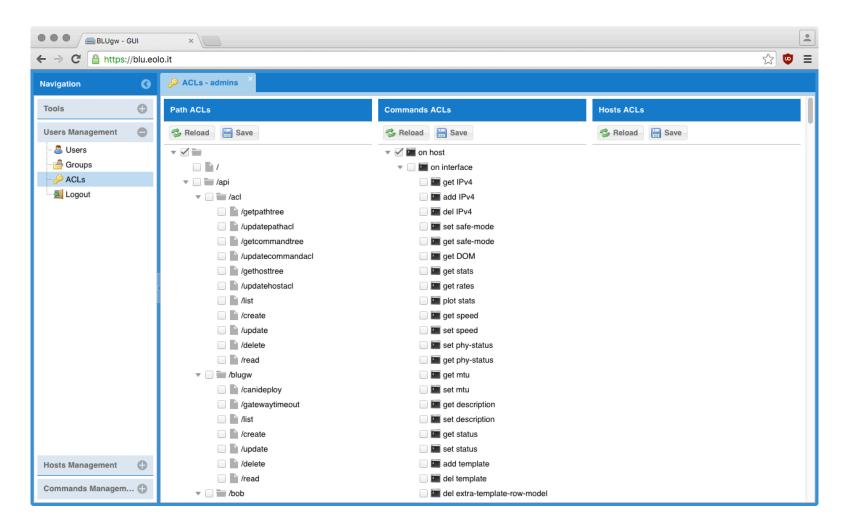
Typically, most of these rules are automatically generated and are never manually modified.



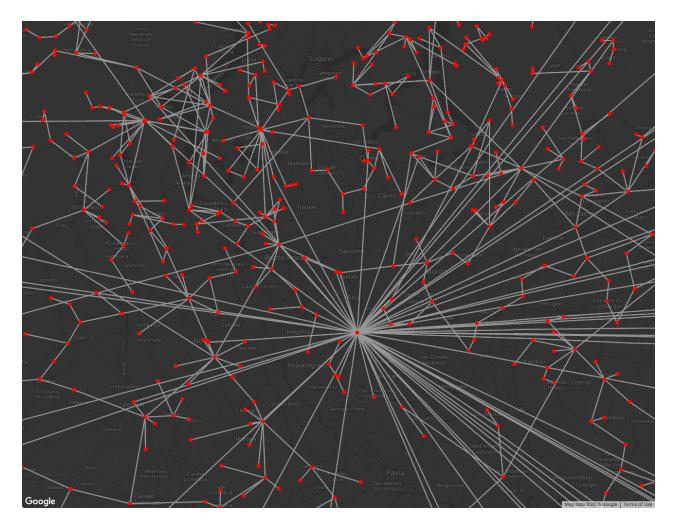
All commands are inserted in a **queue**, which is then handled in parallel by a number of "workers". Each command shows the success/failure code, the estimated time to completion, number retries left, logs, etc...



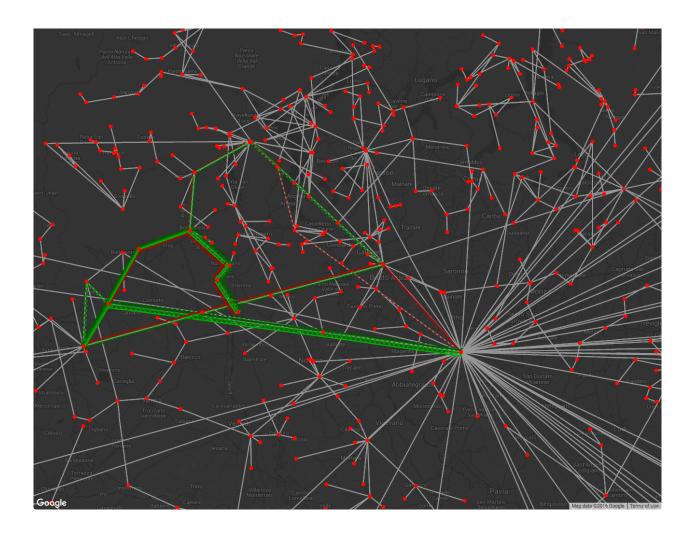
A summary pivot table for the commands that are left to be run on each router. This is sometimes useful to check whether the command schedulers are working properly.



Interface to define **permission for groups and users**. An individual user can be given right to execute any specific command.



**Geographic view** of a network region. Red dots are the radio towers where the BLU routers are installed. This is automatically generated by merging LLDP neighboring information.



Mouse-over on a tower shows the **path currently used** by the SDN topology (green: downlink, red: uplink).

Continuous lines are the "main" paths, dashed lines are the pre-installed "backup" paths.

Similarly, mouse-over on a link shows the nodes currently reached through that given link and real-time traffic status.