

Asterisk and the calendars

When non-C developers meet Asterisk+libical

Who I am ?

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- Creator of API-Hour (Daemon framework for Python-AsyncIO)
- Creator of aiosip (used by Sangoma to test their phones)
- Co-maintainer of Panoramisk (Asterisk binding for AsyncIO)
- Small contributor in several AsyncIO libraries (aiohttp...)
- Interested by benchmarks to find the bottlenecks.
- Contributor of https://www.techempower.com/benchmarks/



- 1. Most simple as possible ("prêt-à-porter")
- 2. Distributed telephony and collaboration
- Efficiency is the first class citizen (1500+ simultaneous calls by server)

EYEPEA

- 1. Full-monty customized solutions ("haute couture")
- 2. Solutions mainly based on Wazo (AAA solution)
- 3. Historical business of the company





Customer needs

- 1. Open/close schedule
- 2. Personal calendar
- 3. Oncall schedule
- 4. Google Calendar/Office365 integration



In ALLOcloud, step 1: Define a calendar

Name Ge	eneral						
	External calendar ?						
< > 01 October	r 2017 - 08 October 2017					Day	Week Month
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	^
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	
02:00							
03:00	€ Business hours	Business hours	Business hours	Business hours	Business hours		
04:00							
05:00							
06:00							
07:00							
08:00	€ Business hours	🔁 Business hours	e Business hours	⊕ Business hours	🔁 Business hours		
09:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12 PM							
01:00							U



In ALLOcloud, step 2: Put the calendar in the callflow





icalendar: the most obvious format

- 1. Used in lot of products
- 2. Stable standard
- 3. Very old
 - = More chances to have good implementations



Old = Stable ?





First release: icalendar in pure Python

- 1. Easier for us debug/integrate in our workflow
- 2. libical integration in Asterisk looked like a PoC during an Astricon:
 - a. Very few returns from sysadmins on Internet
 - b. Lack of examples
 - c. Need to dig in the original Astricon presentation to understand how to use dialplan functions
 - d. Afraid by Asterisk crashes

Gentle remark: we are not C experts ;-)



First client = First-turn crash





Main challenge: recurency

Most librairies parse recurrency fields

BUT

Most don't interpret correctly recurrency data



icalendar format: example

BEGIN:VEVENT DTSTART;TZID=Europe/Brussels:20151221T090000 DTEND;TZID=Europe/Brussels:20151221T180000 RRULE:FREQ=WEEKLY;BYDAY=MO DTSTAMP:20161108T165938Z UID:gig9ashd5abvg669k3tq1t6gqo@google.com CREATED:20151227T185112Z DESCRIPTION: LAST-MODIFIED:20160112T225808Z LOCATION: SEQUENCE:0 STATUS:CONFIRMED SUMMARY:Working hours TRANSP:OPAQUE END:VEVENT



"RRULE", "RDATE", "EXDATE", "RECURRENCE-ID" and "EXRULE" fields

Example:

DTSTART;TZID=US-Eastern:19970902T090000 RRULE:FREQ=DAILY;COUNT=10



open-source icalendar libraries comparison

Tested all Python, Ruby, Perl... libraries

Long story short: **libical rules**



B-plan: libical integration in Asterisk

1. Client mood:



- 2. Put res_calendar.so on production
- 3. Huge success after half a day of work

Thanks a lot Asterisk developers :-)



BUT



Winter is coming...

DST nightmare



libical forks and libical3

- 1. Bugs with timezone and DST
- 2. all already fixed in libical3
- 3. But, libical1 and libical forks in sunbird, evolution... distributed in Debian Jessie



Solution

- 1. Uninstall libical
- 2. Clone and build from master branch
- 3. And... it works !



the final bug of recurring

- 1. A last corner case still exists when you edit a recurring event: recurrence-id
- 2. We submitted a fix on Gerrit: ASTERISK-27296
- 3. Thanks Benoît for the fix ;-)





res_calendar is production ready

- 1. For now, we have 973 calendars on production
- 2. A file system support is in the pipe, but not yet ready (memory leaks)
- 3. Maybe a Python binding of libical
- 4. Thanks again Asterisk developers ;-)



Questions ?

@GMLudo: Twitter