

INET Framework Evolution

András Varga

OMNeT++ Workshop

March 23, 2012

Desenzano, Italy

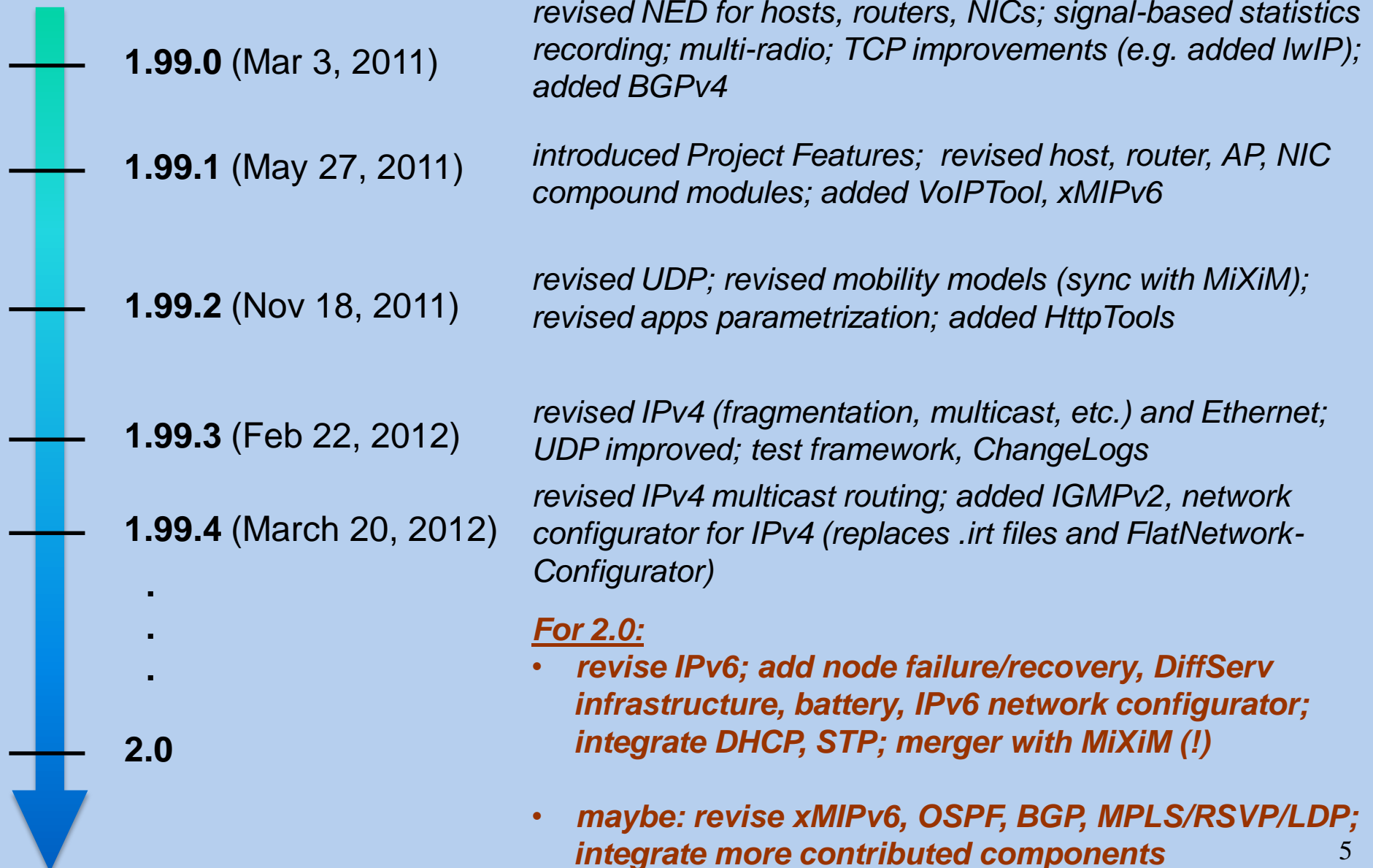
What do we want INET to be?

- What should be INET's role and scope?
 - **SOLID FOUNDATION** for network research
 - well-tested set of standard protocols (IPv4/v6, TCP, UDP, Ethernet, 802.11, ...)
 - **infrastructure** (radio, mobility, configuration, failure/recovery, statistics, cross-layer communication,...)
 - serve as a base for active projects: INETMANET, OverSim, Veins, ...
 - absorb and integrate useful model code from finished or inactive projects, and maintain them as part of INET (e.g. VoIPTool, HttpTools)

What We Need for INET

1. Protocols need to be reviewed
 - for correctness and completeness
2. Infrastructural features
 - e.g. modularity, failure/recovery, flexible network configuration, battery, obstacles, etc.
3. Documentation
4. Testing / validation
 - to build confidence in the models
5. Animation/visualization capability
6. More, and more organized, community participation

What Happened Since Last Time?



PROTOCOL REVIEWS

Protocol Reviews

Reviewed/extended:

- **TCP** (review; added SACK; TCP_lwIP, TCP_NSC)
- **UDP** (bugfixes, refactoring; socket options support; multicast revised)
- **IPv4** (bugfixes, refactoring; multicast revised; added IGMP)
- **Ethernet** (extensive refactoring, bugfixes; 40G/100G Ethernet implemented)



Planned reviews:

- **IPv6**
- **IEEE 802.11**
- **OSPFv2, BGPv4**
- **MPLS** and related protocols

TBD

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure

Available

- Modularity*
 - Project Features
- Statistics
 - signal-based statistics recording
- NED refactoring
 - for consistency and extensibility
- Flexible network configuration* (IPv4)
- Multi-radio

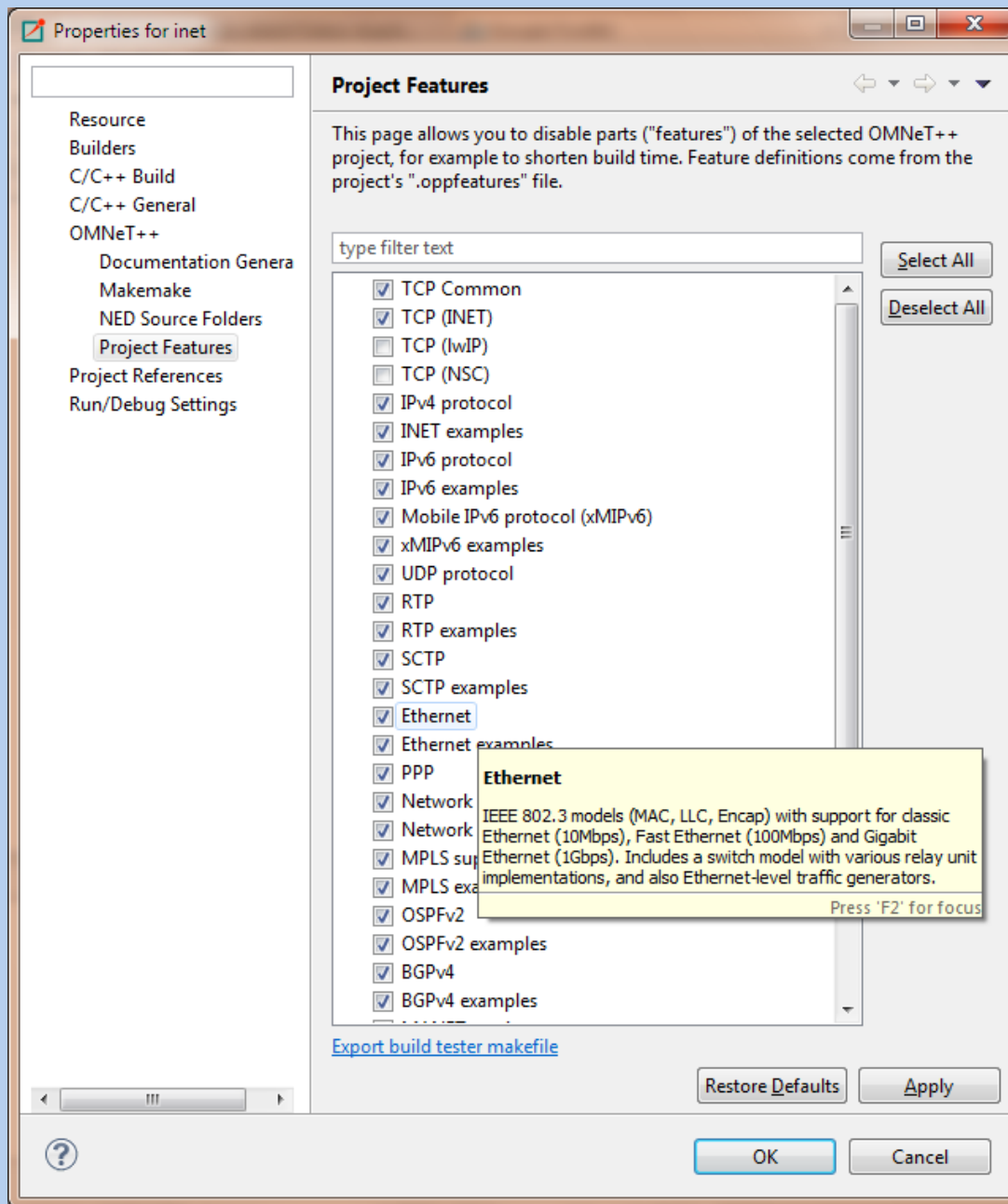


Missing (in INET)

- Detailed physical layer modeling (MiXiM)
- Node failure/recovery
- Battery
- Obstacles, etc.

TBD

Modularity: Project Features



Currently 39 features:

- 23 protocols
- 16 examples



Flexible Network Configuration

GOAL:

Replace routing files and *FlatNetworkConfigurator* with something better...

- Problem with *FlatNetworkConfigurator*:
 - all-or-nothing
 - no subnetting
 - per-node addresses instead of per-interface
 - ...
- Problem with routing files
 - (on the next slide)

Flexible Network Configuration

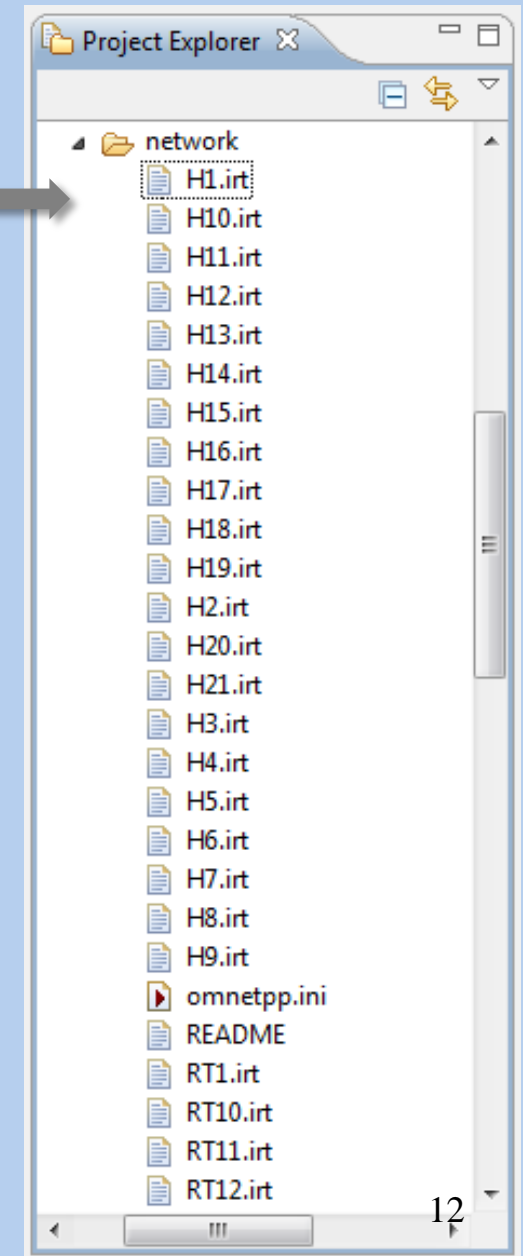
- Problem with routing files (.irt/.mrt):
 - too many of them (one per router/host)
 - contains concrete IP addresses and interface names:

```
bgrouter3.irt  UDPSocket.h  UDPControllInfo.msg  IPv4C...
ifconfig:
name: ppp0  inet_addr: 172.0.2.1  MTU: 1200  Metric: 1
name: ppp1  inet_addr: 172.1.0.0  MTU: 1200  Metric: 1
ifconfigend.

route:
172.0.0.0  172.0.2.0  255.255.0.0  G  0  ppp0
default:  172.1.0.1  0.0.0.0  G  0  ppp1
routeend.
```

→ like a puzzle!

Good luck getting an overview without pen and paper



Flexible Network Configuration

The new network configurator:

- Replaces other configurators AND routing files
- For manual configuration:
 - all configuration input in one file, not in 1000!
 - symbolic names instead IP addresses wherever possible!
 - more intuitive interface selection (“the interface towards “router7” instead of interface name “ppp2”)
- For automatic configuration:
 - per-interface addresses, subnetting support, all steps of configuration optional, optimized routing tables,...
- All config in a single XML file



DOCUMENTATION

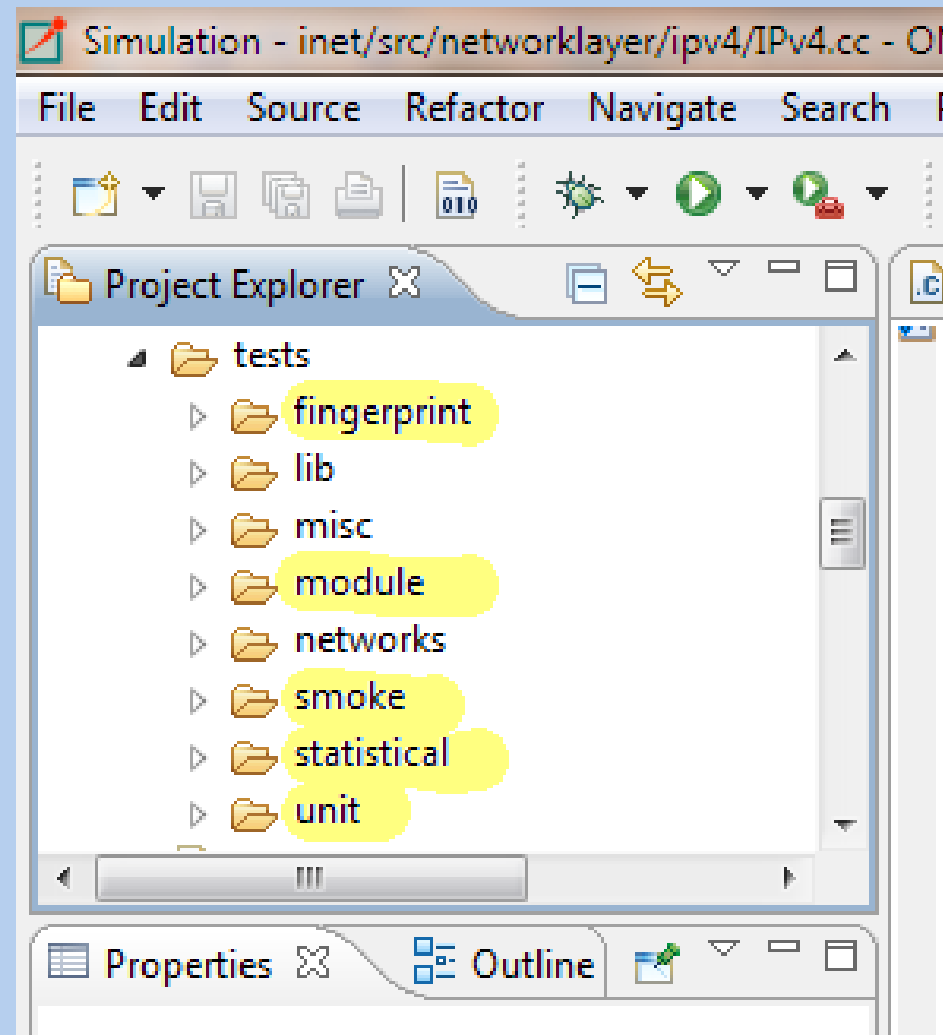
TESTING AND VALIDATION

INET Test Suite

Purpose: to create and maintain confidence in the models

ONE KIND OF TEST DOESN'T CUT IT!

1. Smoke tests
2. Fingerprint tests
3. Unit tests
4. Module tests
5. Statistical tests



Smoke Tests

- Run the simulation for a while, and see if it crashes or stops with a runtime error
 - simplest kind of test, provides low confidence in the models
 - crude but easy to implement
 - INET smoke tests:
 - `smoketest` script + csv file (columns: working-dir, command-to-run)
 - script runs all example simulations with `cpu-time-limit=3s`



Fingerprint Tests

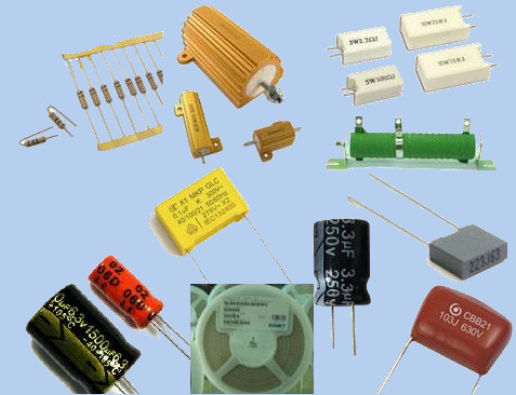
- “What is fingerprint again?”
 - hash of certain properties of the simulation, currently (time, module ID) for each event
 - designed to change if simulation trajectory changes
 - suitable for regression testing
- Fingerprint tests:
 - **fingerprints** script; runs example simulations plus some test simulations; input in CSV



# workingdir,	args,	simtimelimit,	fingerprint
/examples/adhoc/ieee80211/,	-f fingerprints.ini -c Ping1 -r 0,	1000s,	621c-2640
/examples/adhoc/ieee80211/,	-f omnetpp.ini -c Ping1 -r 0,	100s,	0cad-2371
/examples/adhoc/mf80211/,	-f fingerprints.ini -c Ping1 -r 0,	1000s,	a867-4a02
/examples/bgpv4/BGP3Routers/,	-f omnetpp.ini -c config1 -r 0,	1000s,	3fac-2c12
/examples/bgpv4/BGPandOSPF/,	-f omnetpp.ini -c config1 -r 0,	1000s,	5161-8ab8
/examples/ethernet/arptest/,	-f omnetpp.ini -c ARPTTest -r 0,	500s,	e1f3-3ca1
/examples/ethernet/lans/,	-f bus.ini -c BusLAN -r 0,	100s,	9999-0785

Unit Tests

- For testing individual classes
 - MACAddress, IPv4FragmentationBuffer, TCPMsgBaseReceiveQueue, ByteArrayPacket, HeaderSerializer, Coords, ErrorRateModel, etc.
 - use OMNeT++ unit test framework (opp_test) and .test files



```
%description:
Tests TCPMsgBasedSendQueue, TCPMsgBasedRcvQueue classes

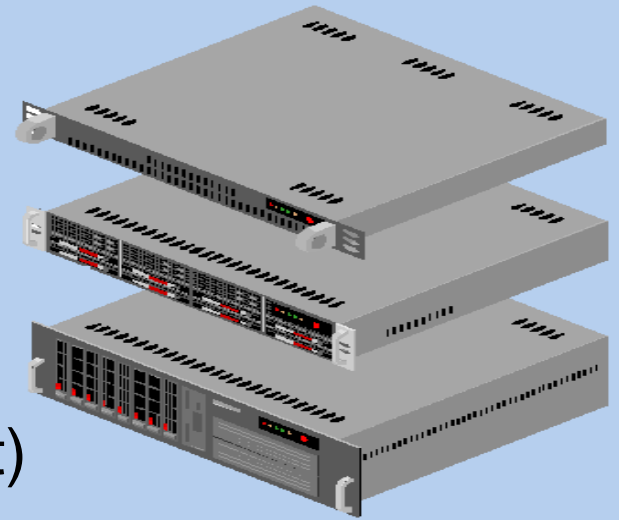
%activity:
...
enqueue(sq, "msg1", 100); // 1000..1100
enqueue(sq, "msg2", 400); // 1100..1500
...

%contains: stdout
[1000..1000), 0 packets
rcv_next=1000 0 msgs
SQ:enqueue("msg1", 100): --> [1000..1100), 1 packets
SQ:enqueue("msg2", 400): --> [1000..1500), 2 packets
SQ:enqueue("msg3", 600): --> [1000..2100), 3 packets
...
```

**MORE TESTS
NEEDED**

Module Tests

- Functional test of individual modules, typically protocol implementations
 - send the module some input, then check how it reacts (messages and/or log output)
 - OMNeT++ unit testing framework (`opp_test`) can be used
 - we are also considering Python for scripting



**MORE TESTS
NEEDED**

Statistical Tests

- Statistical regression tests

- check that model produces statistically the same results as before

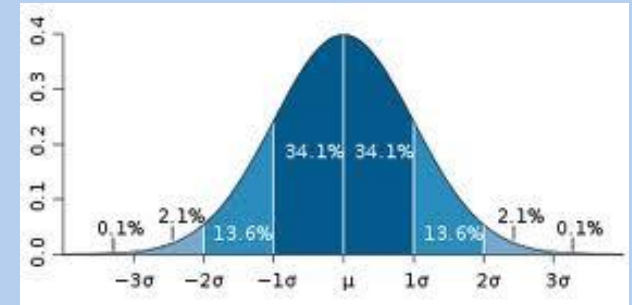
- e.g. perform 100 runs “before” and “after” a change, and use Student t-test [for mean] and F-test [for variance] to check that both set of results are from the same distribution

implementation: `inet/tests/misc/statistical/test.R`

- Validation tests

- e.g. performance tests: throughput corresponds to expectation (theoretical values, physical measurements, or other simulator’s results)

- we have such tests for Ethernet (implemented using R)
- TODO: reuse results of 802.11 model validation workshop paper



TBD



Automated Build Testing

Benefits:

- build errors and broken test cases are usually detected earlier
 - (even though our INET tests run only once a day)
- tests for you on other platforms
 - i.e. develop on Windows, test on Linux or vice versa
- it is for the lazy
 - after a change, it is less effort to push “Start Build” button on a web page than run the test suite manually on your own computer!



Automated Build Testing

We use:



Jenkins
<http://jenkins-ci.org>

“An extendable open source continuous integration server”

- Packaged for multiple Linux distros, Windows, OS X, etc. (we use it on Ubuntu)
- Web-based administration; builds can be triggered by scheduling (cron), by commit, or manually; lots of plug-in extensions for various purposes (400+)
- How we use it for INET: checks out latest INET (given branch) from github repo, builds it with different feature combinations, runs test suite, reports results; runs once every night
- IF YOU WANT TO SET UP YOUR OWN JENKINS: our Jenkins config file is available from the INET repo

Automated Build Testing

Jenkins » INET_build ENABLE AUTO REFRESH

[Back to Dashboard](#)

Project INET_build

Tests the INET framework. Builds specified branches and then the unit, smoke, fingerprint, statistical and module tests.

[edit description](#)
[Disable Project](#)

[Workspace](#)

[Recent Changes](#)

Compiler Warnings Trend

Build Number	Count
#134	0
#135	0
#136	0
#137	0
#138	0
#140	0
#142	0
#143	0

[Enlarge](#) [Configure](#)

Permalinks

- [Last build \(#143\), 1 day 1 hr ago](#)
- [Last stable build \(#143\), 1 day 1 hr ago](#)
- [Last successful build \(#143\), 1 day 1 hr ago](#)
- [Last failed build \(#141\), 1 day 1 hr ago](#)
- [Last unsuccessful build \(#141\), 1 day 1 hr ago](#)

Build History (trend)

Build Number	Timestamp
#143	Mar 1, 2012 4:32:02 PM
#142	Mar 1, 2012 4:30:57 PM
#141	Mar 1, 2012 4:30:38 PM
#140	Mar 1, 2012 4:30:17 PM
#139	Mar 1, 2012 4:29:25 PM
#138	Mar 1, 2012 4:28:47 PM
#137	Mar 1, 2012 4:28:03 PM
#136	Mar 1, 2012 4:27:01 PM
#135	Mar 1, 2012 4:26:18 PM
#134	Mar 1, 2012 4:25:46 PM

Automated Build Testing

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface in a Firefox browser window. The address bar displays the URL `192.168.1.76:8080/job/INET_build/build?delay=0sec`. The page title is "Project INET_build".

Navigation Links:

- Back to Dashboard
- Status
- Changes
- Workspace
- Build Now
- Delete Project
- Configure
- GitHub
- Git Polling Log

Build History (trend)

Build #	Time
#143	Mar 1, 2012 4:32:02 PM
#142	Mar 1, 2012 4:30:57 PM
#141	Mar 1, 2012 4:30:38 PM
#140	Mar 1, 2012 4:30:17 PM
#139	Mar 1, 2012 4:29:25 PM
#138	Mar 1, 2012 4:28:47 PM
#137	Mar 1, 2012 4:28:03 PM
#136	Mar 1, 2012 4:27:01 PM
#135	Mar 1, 2012 4:26:18 PM
#134	Mar 1, 2012 4:25:46 PM

Project INET_build Configuration:

This build requires parameters:

- MODE:** debug (dropdown menu)
- Build mode to test (debug or release)**
- BRANCH:** origin/integration (text input)
- The branch(es) that should be tested**
- TEST_DEFAULT_MAKEFILE:** Build the project with the default Makefile to make sure it compiles out of the box.
- RUN_FEATURE_BUILD_TESTS:** Build all feature combinations
- BUILD_BEFORE_TESTING:** If build tests are disabled, it is possible to spare the build step before running fingerprint, statistical etc tests by clearing this checkbox.
- UNIT_TESTS:** Run unit tests.
- SMOKE_TESTS:** Run smoke tests on INET (examples run for a few seconds to see if there are crashes)
- FINGERPRINT_TESTS:** Run examples and calculate fingerprints. Mismatches will be reported as errors.
- STATISTICAL_TESTS:** Run statistical tests. Deviations from baseline statistical values will be reported as errors.
- MODULE_TESTS:** Run module tests.

Buttons: Build

Footer: RSS for all, RSS for failures

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community Involvement

We need to agree on:

- how do new protocols make it into INET?
 - code review
 - formal requirements* (documentation, commenting, code style, existence of examples and tests)
- how do patches make it into INET?
 - formal requirements (clear statement of what it solves, etc.)
 - code review
 - tests* (to demonstrate that it solves the problem, and doesn't break anything else)

* if author does not provide them, someone else has to do it

Community Involvement

- The OMNeT++ team can do much, but...
 - some tasks require domain knowledge, i.e. help from the community
 - **code review** (for conformance)
 - **validation**
 - **setting priorities**
- Forum, tools
 - inetframework-devel@googlegroups.com
 - Gerrit code review tool (if proves useful)
 - Is there interest / willingness to participate?

ANIMATION

Animation

What do we want to animate/visualize?

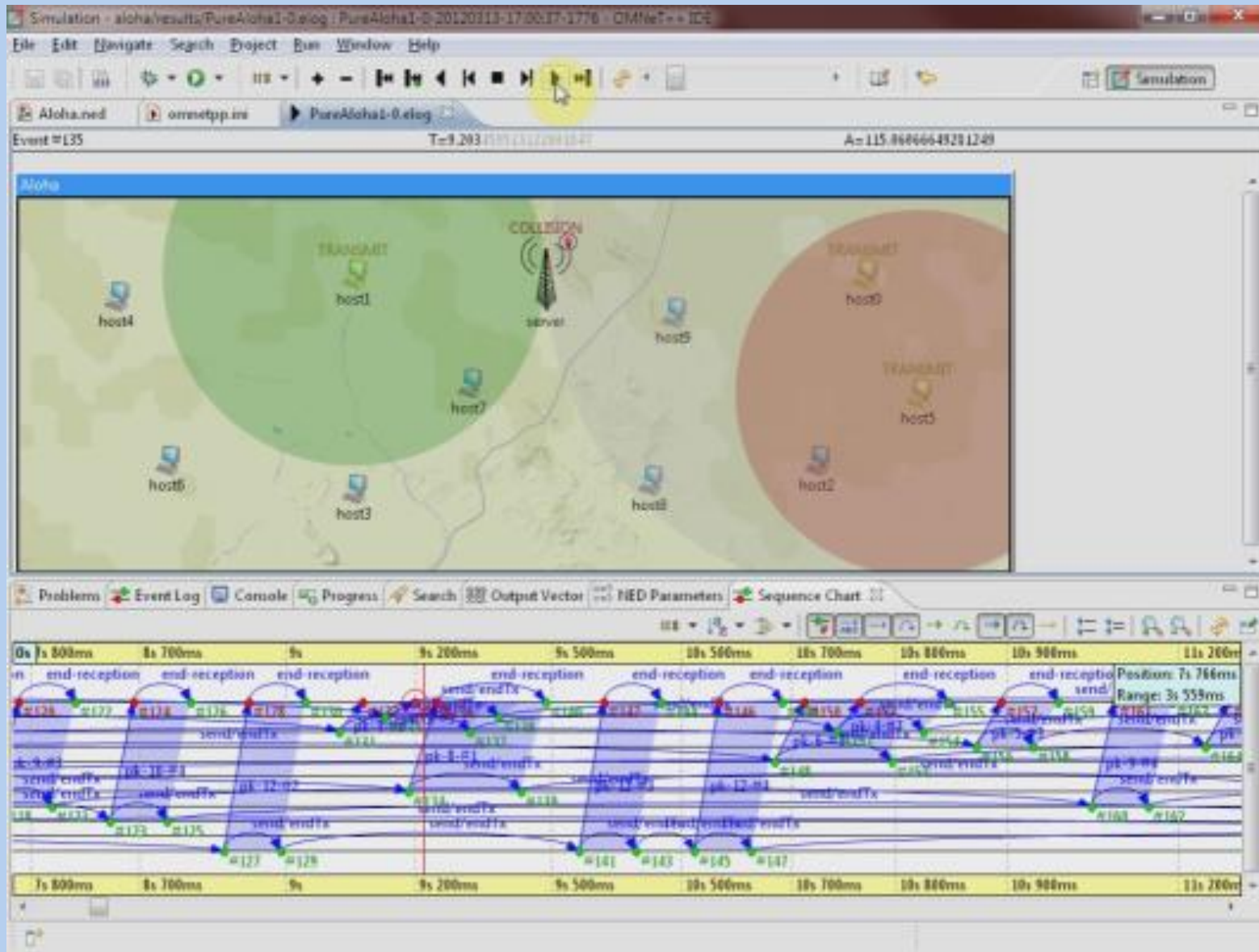
- frame transmissions, wired/wireless
 - wireless: dest node? successful?
- node movement, e.g. trajectories
- higher-level information: reachability, routing, overlay network topology, ...
- vital statistics (as annotation, graph, chart, gauge or meter)
- ...
- [you name it]

Animation

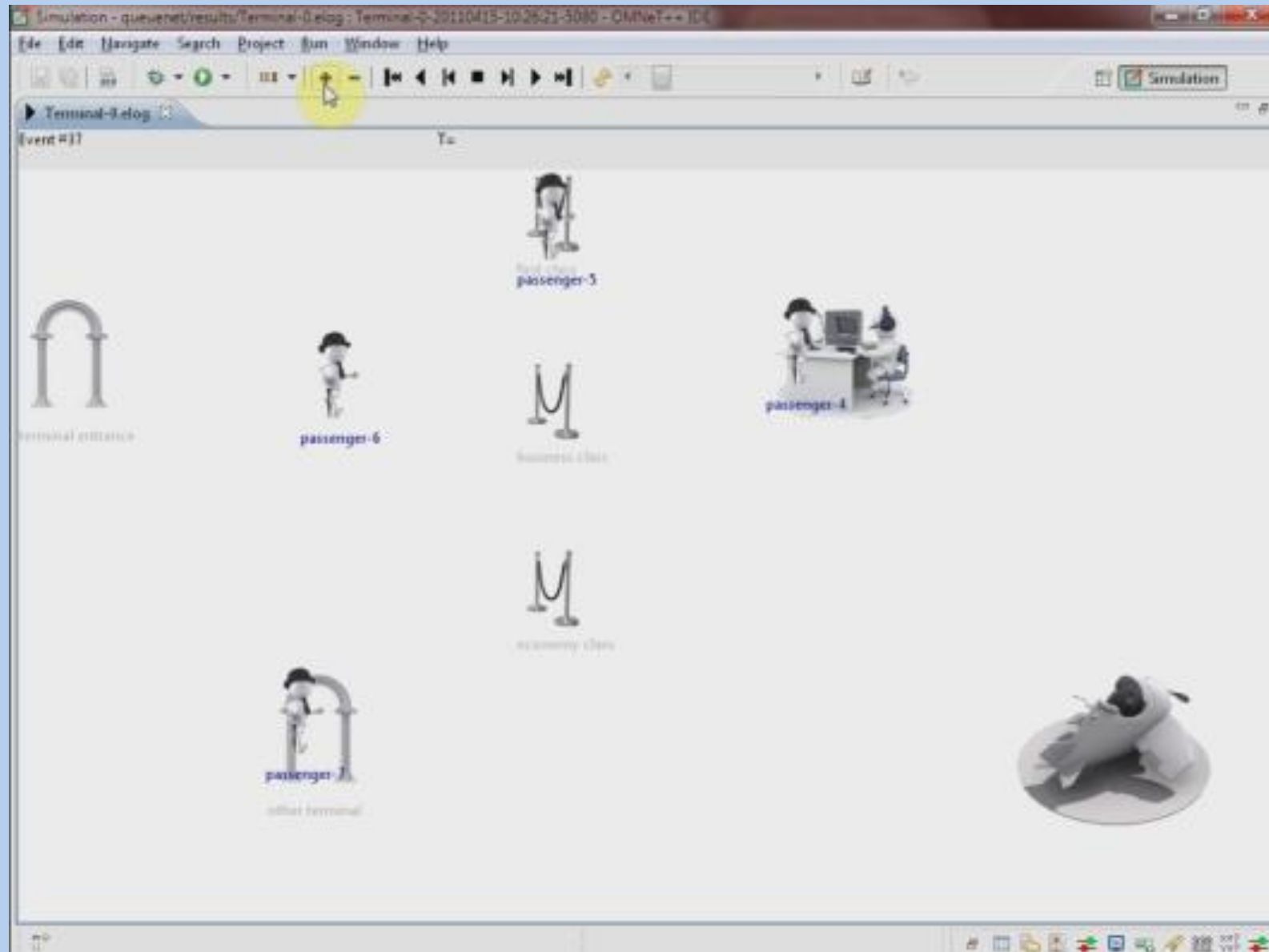
IN WORK

- Animation Framework
 - extends the IDE
 - input: eventlog files + model specific files
 - like an interactive video player
 - time linear/nonlinear
 - content can be filtered
 - can be interactive!
 - extensible with model- (INET-) specific animations
 - support for new animation effects, visualizations, layers, interactivity, etc.
 - Java API
 - can be deployed with the model

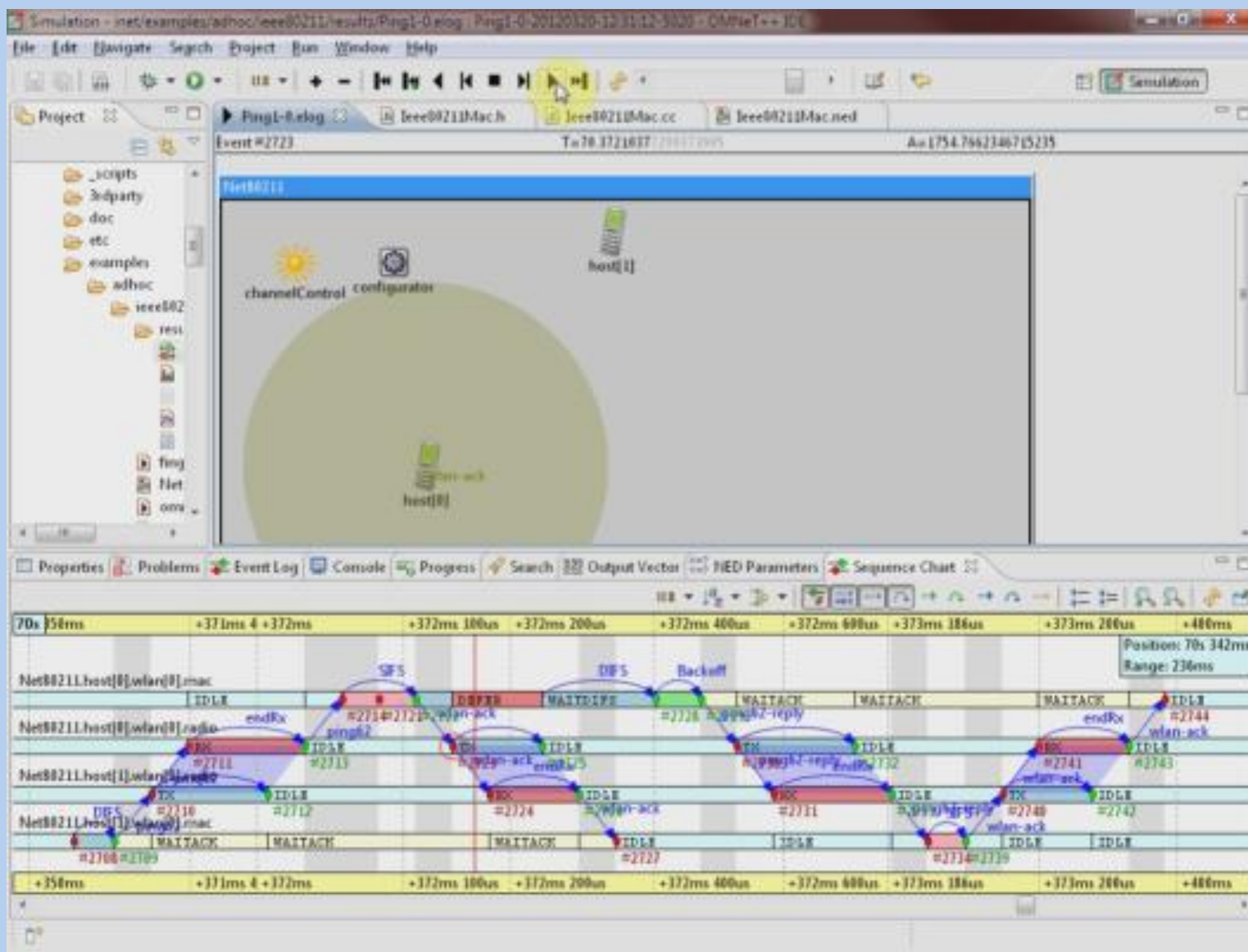
Animation Demo: Aloha



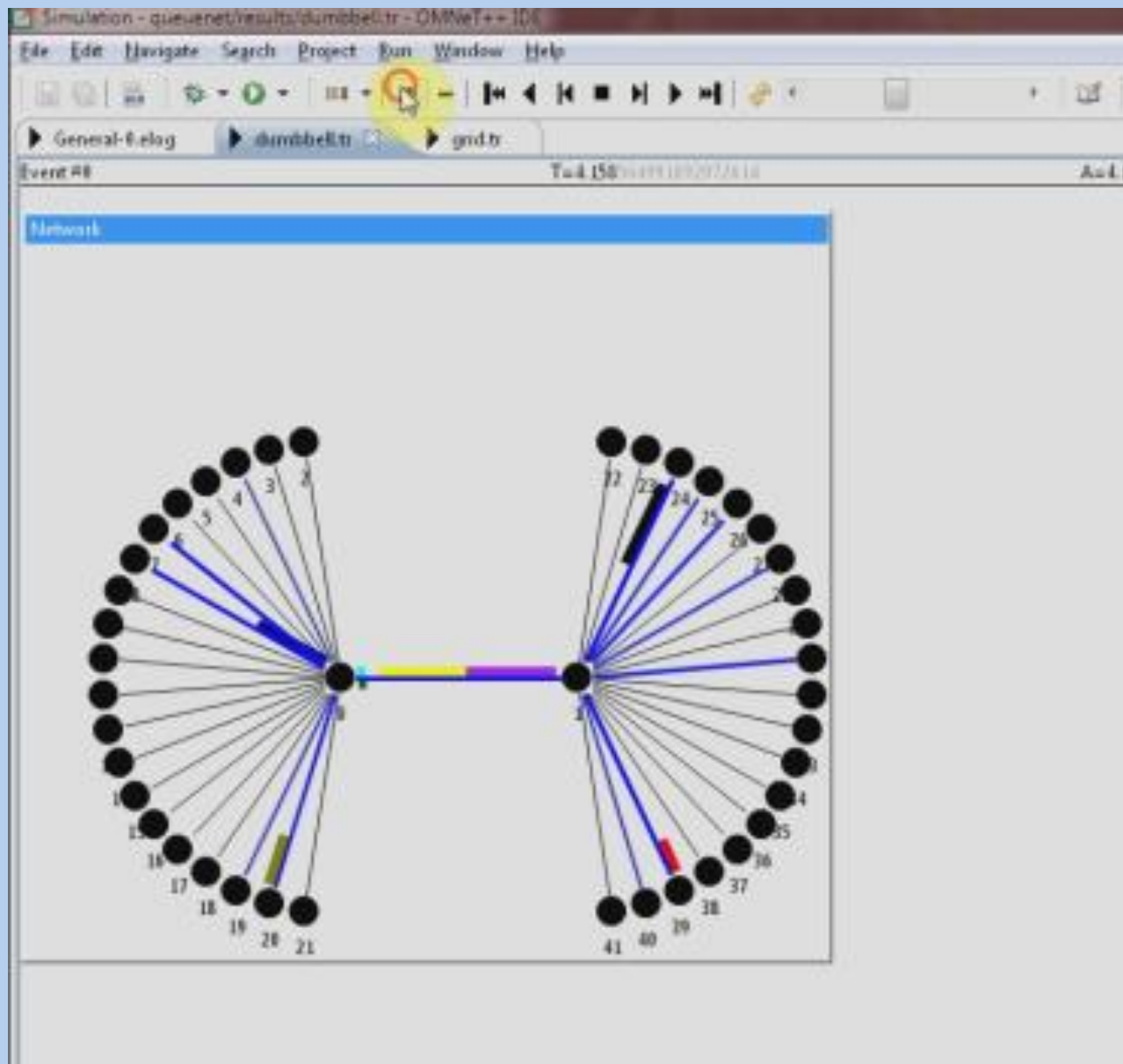
Animation Demo: Flight Terminal



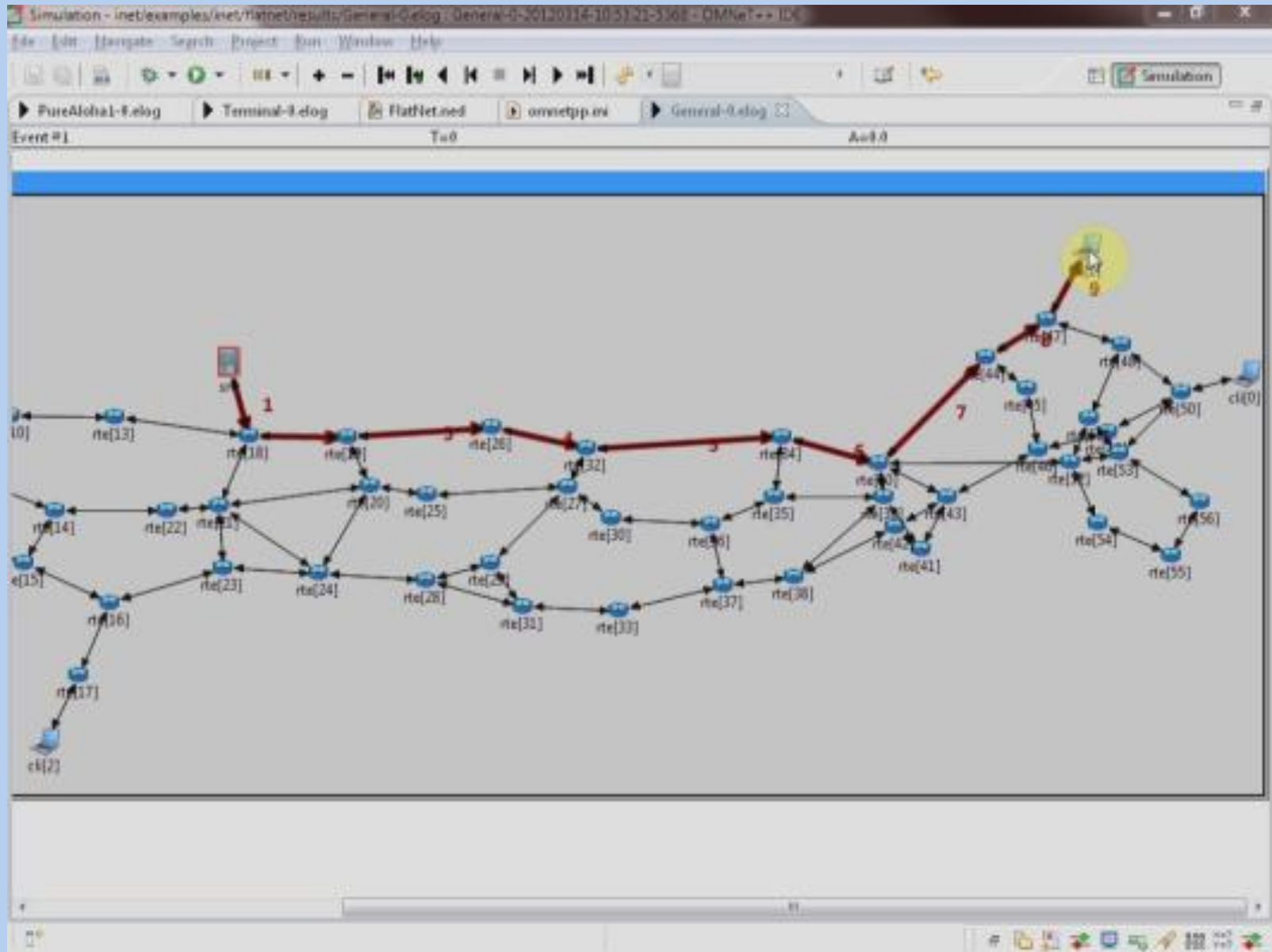
Animation Demo: 802.11



Animation Demo: Dumbbell



Animation Demo: Routing



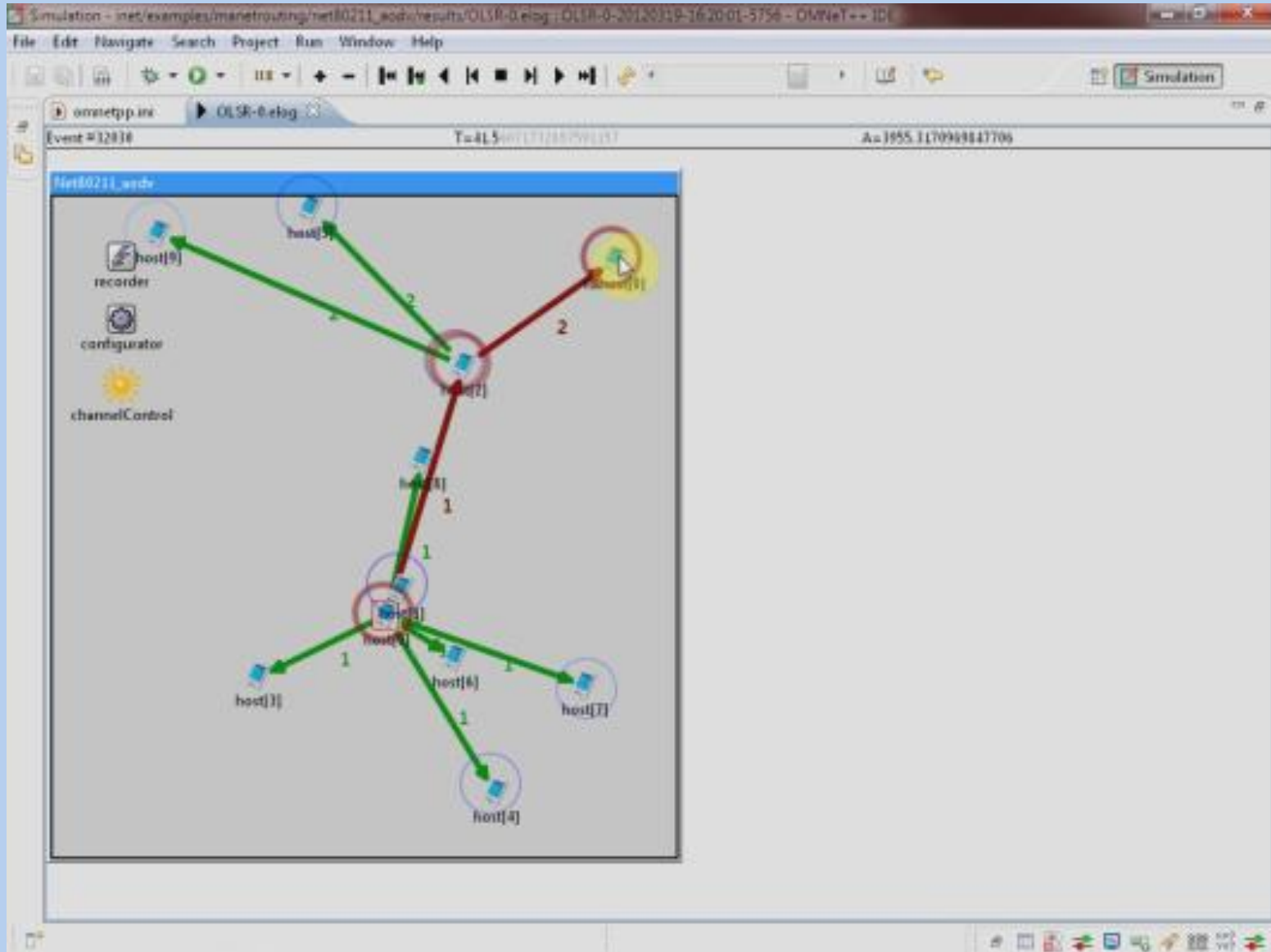
Animation Demo: Routing

The screenshot displays the OMNeT++ simulation environment. The main window shows a hierarchical network topology with the following components:

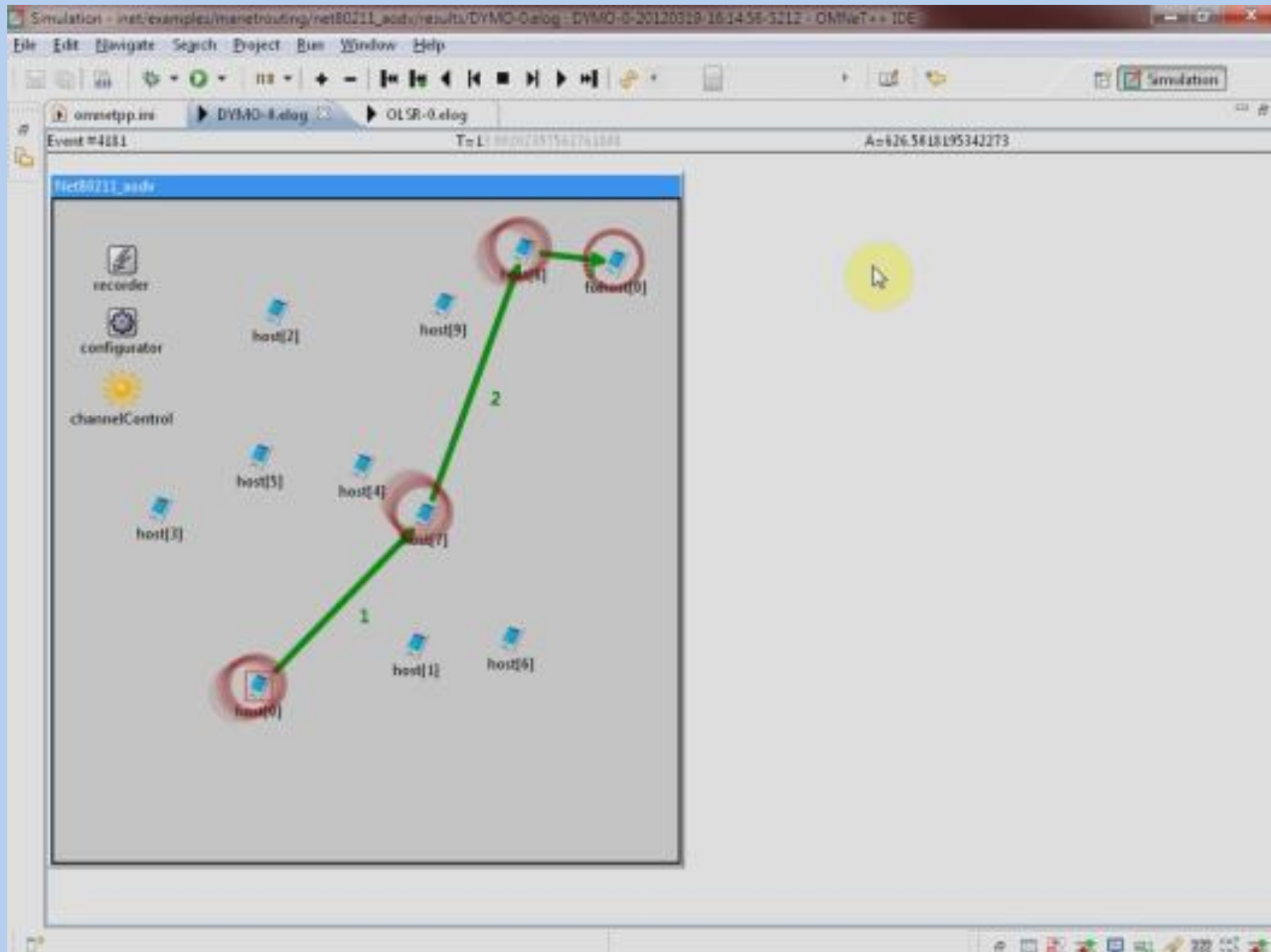
- Hierarchical99.area31:** A diamond-shaped network with three routers (router1, router2, router3) and four LANs (lan1, lan2, lan3, lan4). LANs are connected to routers: lan1 to router1, lan2 to router2, lan3 to router3, and lan4 to router1.
- Hierarchical99:** The central network containing a configurator, recorder, and three routers (router1, router2, router3). It is connected to six areas: area1 and area12 to router1; area31 and area32 to router3; and area21 and area22 to router2.
- Hierarchical99.area21:** A diamond-shaped network with three routers (router1, router2, router3) and four LANs (lan1, lan2, lan3, lan4). LANs are connected to routers: lan1 to router1, lan2 to router2, lan3 to router3, and lan4 to router1.
- Hierarchical99.area31.lan3:** A LAN containing a switch and three hosts (host1, host2, host3). Host1 is connected to the switch, which is connected to router3. Host2 and host3 are also connected to the switch.
- Hierarchical99.area21.lan3:** A LAN containing a switch and three hosts (host1, host2, host3). Host1 is connected to the switch, which is connected to router3. Host2 and host3 are also connected to the switch.

Green arrows in the bottom-right panel indicate the path of ARP requests (arpREQ) from host3 to host1 and host2, showing the flow through the switch and router3.

Animation Demo: OLSR Routing



Animation Demo: DYMO Routing



Discussion

We only have a few minutes now, but



**we can continue in the
Closing Session, 17.30-18.00**