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**JPO**

Operational Data Environment

**User Guide**

**Submitted to:**

U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)

Federal Highway Administration ITS JPO

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# Version History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Version # | Implemented By | Revision Date | What Changed? |
| 0.1 | Hamid Musavi |  | Initial draft |
| 0.2 | Hamid Musavi | 3/6/2017 | Updated document for [ODE-146](https://usdotjpoode.atlassian.net/browse/ODE-146) |
| 0.3 | ODE Team | 3/14/2017 | Added outbound TIM documentation |
| 0.4 | ODE Team | 3/28/2017 | Added PDM documentation |
| 0.5 | Hamid Musavi | 5/9/207 | Added support for System Design Documentation |
| 0.6 | ODE Team | 5/23/2017 | Added PPM Documentation |
| 0.7 | ODE Team | 5/30/2017 | Added VSD documentation |
| 0.8 | ODE Team | 6/02/2017 | Added BSM documentation |
| 0.9 | ODE Team | 8/28/2017 | Updated properties table. TIM/PDM REST details moved to Swagger document. |
| 0.10 | ODE Team | 9/1/2017 | Added BSM log file handling |
| 0.11 | ODE Team | 10/31/2017 | Updated for open-ode |
| 0.12 | ODE Team | 1/10/2018 | Updated SDC/SDW WebSockets end-point |
| 0.13 | ODE Team | 1/23/2018 | Documented changes related to schemaVersion 4 |
| 0.14 | ODE Team | 2/14/2018 | Added GZIP documentation |
| 0.15 | ODE Team | 12/18/2018 | Added rsuUsername and rsuPassword properties |
| 0.16 | ODE Team | 2/4/2019 | Removed deprecated properties. Added ode.kafkaDisabledTopics |
| 0.17 | ODE Team | 2/6/2019 | Added SDW depositor submodule instructions. Removed deprecated properties and capabilities (VSD deposit to SDC). |

# Introduction

The JPO Operational Data Environment (ODE) product is being developed under Agile Development Methodologies, using an open architecture approach, in an open source environment. This document describes the preliminary architectural design of the JPO ODE and its interfaces with external systems including the TMC applications, field devices and center services.

Note: This is a living document and will be updated throughout the life of the JPO ODE project to reflect the most recent changes in the ODE design and stakeholder feedback. All stakeholders are invited to provide input to this document. Stakeholders may direct all input to the JPO Product Owner at DOT, FHWA, JPO. To provide feedback, we recommend that you create an “[issue](https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/jpo-ode/issues)” in the project’s GitHub repository (<https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/jpo-ode/issues>). You will need a GitHub account to create an issue. If you don’t have an account, a dialog will be presented to you to create one at no cost.

# Project Overview

An Operational Data Environment is a real-time data acquisition and distribution software system that processes and routes data from Connected-X devices – including connected vehicles (CV), personal mobile devices, infrastructure components, and sensors – to subscribing applications to support the operation, maintenance, and use of the transportation system, as well as related research and development efforts.

The ODE is intended to complement a connected vehicle infrastructure by brokering, processing and routing data from various data sources, including connected vehicles, field devices, Transportation Management Center (TMC) applications and a variety of other data users. Data users include but not limited to transportation software applications, Research Data Exchange (RDE), US DOT Situation Data Warehouse.

As a data provisioning service, the ODE can provision data from disparate data sources to software applications that have placed data subscription requests to the ODE. On the other direction, the ODE can accept data from CV applications and broadcast them to field devices through Road Side Units (RSU) and US DOT Situation Data Warehouse which in turn will transmit the data to Sirius XM satellites for delivery to the connected vehicles in the field.

While provisioning data from data sources to data users, the ODE also will perform necessary security / credential checks and, as needed, data validation and sanitization.

* Data validation is the process of making a judgment about the quality of the data and handling invalid data as prescribed by the system owners.
* Data sanitization is the modification of data as originally received to reduce or eliminate the possibility that the data can be used to compromise the privacy of the individual(s) that might be linked to the data.

# System Overview

JPO ODE is an open-sourced software application that will enable the transfer of data between field devices and backend TMC systems for operational, monitoring, and research purposes. The system will enable applications to submit data through a variety standard interfaces as illustrated in the figure below.

The mechanisms chosen for a specific deployment will depend on the infrastructure, technical resources, and applications available to an ODE environment.

The JPO-ODE will be designed to support the producers and consumers of CV data as illustrated in Figure 1 below. ***The implementation timeline for the identified interfaces will depend on the needs of the JPO ODE customers (Wyoming CV Pilot site, initially) and the priority of these capabilities to the JPO-ODE product owner.***

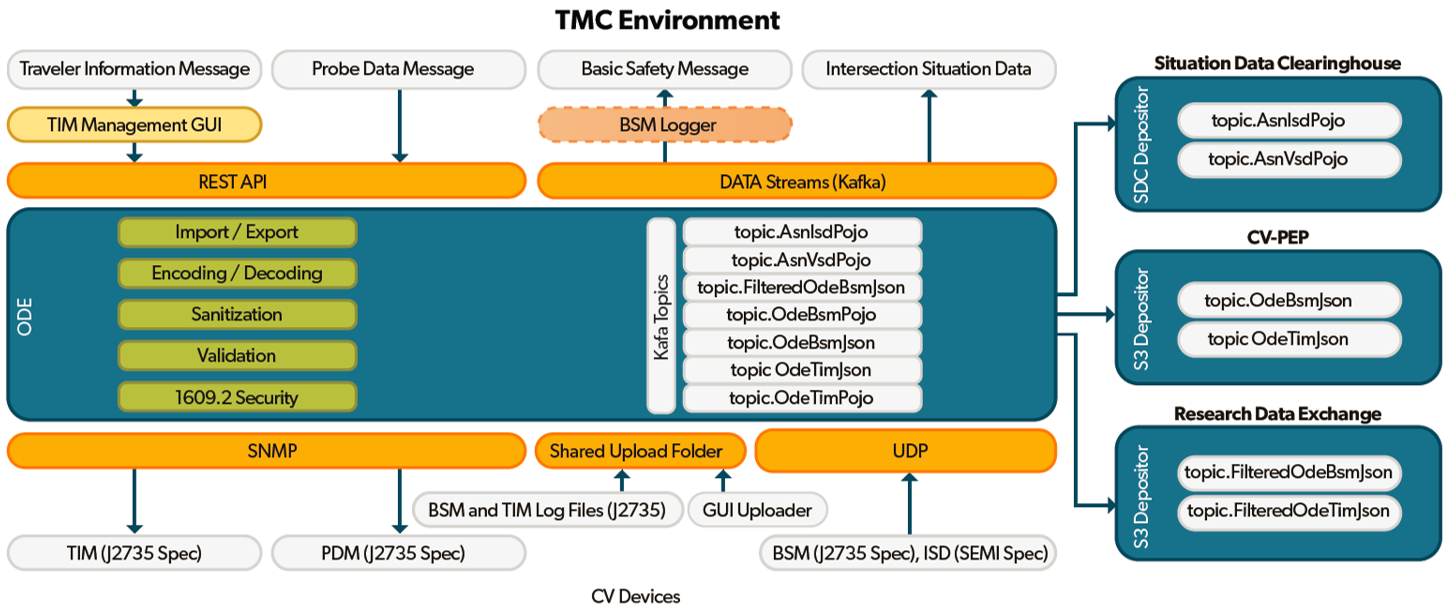


Figure 1 - ODE System Data Producers and Consumers

# Audience

This document is intended for use by the ODE client applications.

# Glossary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Description |
| API | Application Program Interface |
| ASN.1 | Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) is a standard and notation that describes rules and structures for representing, encoding, transmitting, and decoding data in telecommunications and computer networking |
| Git | Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency. <https://git-scm.com/> |
| JDK | Java Development Kit |
| JPO | Joint Program Office |
| JRE | Java Runtime Environment |
| JVM | Java Virtual Machine |
| Kafka | Apache Kafka is publish-subscribe messaging rethought as a distributed commit log. |
| POJO | Plain Old Java Object |
| SAE | SAE International is a global association of more than 128,000 engineers and related technical experts in the aerospace, automotive and commercial-vehicle industries. |
| J2735 | This SAE Standard specifies a message set, and its data frames and data elements specifically for use by applications intended to utilize the 5.9 GHz Dedicated Short Range Communications for Wireless Access in Vehicular Environments (DSRC/WAVE, referenced in this document simply as “DSRC”), communications systems. (SAE International 2016) |
| SCP | Secure Copy |
| SDW | Situation Data Warehouse |
| TIM | Traveler Information Message |
| US DOT | Unites States Department of Transportation |
| WebSocket | WebSocket is designed to be implemented in web browsers and web servers, but it can be used by any client or server application. The WebSocket Protocol is an independent TCP-based protocol. Its only relationship to HTTP is that its handshake is interpreted by HTTP servers as an Upgrade request. |
| ZooKeeper | Apache ZooKeeper is a centralized service for maintaining configuration information, naming, providing distributed synchronization, and providing group services. |

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# ODE DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

## Java Development Tools

The ODE team uses Java as the primary programming language.

Tools:

* Java
* Eclipse IDE
* Git
* Maven
* GitHub: <https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/jpo-ode>

## Java

Install Java Development Kit (JDK) 1.8

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk8-downloads-2133151.html>

## Eclipse IDE

Download and install Eclipse.

<https://eclipse.org>

Configure Eclipse to use Java 1.8 JDK. Local installation of Tomcat can integrate with Eclipse and can help with prototyping or debugging the application.

## Maven

Maven is a build and dependency management tool. It is recommended that a Maven plug-in is installed with your IDE so that your IDE is Maven "aware". Newer versions of eclipse (Luna and later versions) comes pre-installed with a Maven plug-in.

Download and install Maven: <https://maven.apache.org/>

## Git Version Control

The ODE software is maintained and version controlled using GIT version control system.

Recommend clients:

* Tortoise Git
* Source Tree
* GitHub Windows Desktop Application
* Git Extensions

It is recommended that GIT plug-ins are installed with your IDE so that your IDE is Git "aware". Newer versions of eclipse (Luna and later versions) comes pre-installed with a Git plug-in.

## Building ODE Software Artifacts

The ODE source code is maintained in several separate Git repositories. Instructions for obtaining and installing the following repositories can be found in the jpo-ode/README.md document:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Repository | Visibility | Description | Source |
| jpo-ode | public | Main repository | https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/jpo-ode |
| jpo-s3-deposit | public | S3 depositor service | <https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/jpo-s3-deposit> |
| jpo-cvdp | public | PII sanitization module | https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/jpo-cvdp |
| asn1\_codec | public | ASN.1 encoder/decoder | <https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/asn1_codec> |

### Open-Source Repository

The ODE deployment artifact consists of one of more jar files that make up the collection of software modules and service components. Initially, there will be only one executable jar file (one micros service) but in the future as the ODE functionality expands it is envisioned that additional services be introduced in separate jar files. Each service component jar file will be a standalone “uber-jar” that contains all necessary dependent jar files. The jar file will be deployable to a physical or virtual server as well as within a Docker container.

The following components make up the JPO ODE software:

* jpo-ode-common: this component contains all the common classes used by other jpo-ode components. *This component is the lowest common denominator and never depends on any other jpo-ode component.*
* jpo-ode-core: this component contains the core functions carried out by the jpo-ode.
* jpo-ode-plugins: this component contains the plug-in modules.
* jpo-ode-svcs: this component and similar future components are the actual service components. This component is always a Spring Framework application and implements a specific service.
* asn1\_codec: this component is a standalone module able to subscribing to encoded ASN.1 messages and publishing decoded data. The component is also capable of encoding and publishing them to the ODE and other applications. This module will replace the private repository jpo-ode-private.

### ASN.1 Java API

The data uploaded or deposited to the ODE from the connected vehicles (CV) and the road-side units (RSU) is encoded in ASN.1 format. In order for the ODE to utilize the data, it must be able to decode the data from ASN.1 format into a more generic format, in this case Plain Old Java Objects (POJOs). ODE utilizes an open-source ASN.1 codec library provided on GitHub at <https://github.com/vlm/asn1c> . ODE team has built a standalone C/C++ module that uses this library to perform all required encoding and decoding needs of the application. The module is a submodule of ODE, also provided on GitHub: <https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/asn1_codec>

### Build and Deploy Procedure

Follow the steps in jpo-ode/README.md Getting Started guide for building and deploying the JPO-ODE services.

### ODE Application Properties

JPO ODE configuration can be modified in a number of ways.

1. You can specify the configuration parameters in a file named *application.properties* located in the same directory from which the application is launched.
2. You may specify properties as command line options in the form of *--ode.propertyName=propertyValue*. For example, add ode.DdsCasUsername=fred.flintstone@stone.age
3. You may specify properties as system environment variables in the form of *ode.DdsCasUsername=fred.flintstone@stone.age.*

Other properties not specific to the ODE can also be defined in a similar way but without the *ode* prefix.

Current ODE properties and their default are defined in OdeProperties class. The property name is the name of the OdeProperties class instance parameter.

The following table describes all the ODE properties currently available.

Table 1 - ODE Application Properties

| Name | Default Value | Required | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ode.kafkaBrokers | $DOCKER\_HOST\_IP:9092 | X | List of kafka brokers and ports |
| ode.uploadLocationRoot | ./uploads |  | Location of the shared directory where ODE monitors for files to ingest. |
| ode.uploadLocationObuLog | ./uploads/bsmlog |  | Specific location for OBU log files with header fields to specify direction, UTC timestamp, and other metadata |
| ode.pluginsLocations | ./plugins |  | Location of the jar files for ODE plugins. |
| ode.kafkaProducerType | async |  | Specifies whether publishing to Kafka will be synchronous (i.e. blocking until the data has been persisted) or asynchronous (i.e. publish and forget). Valid values are: sync or async. Sync will generally be slower but more reliable, async is faster with the risk of losing data if kafka crashes during the write operation. |
| ode.ddsCasUsername | null | X | Username to be used for authentication when interfacing with Situation Data Warehouse |
| ode.ddsCasPassword | null | X | Password to be used for authentication when interfacing with Situation Data Warehouse (SDW) |
| ode.ddsCasUrl | https://cas.cvmvp.com/accounts/v1/tickets |  | URL of the US DOT security server. |
| ode.ddsWebsocketUrl | wss://webapp.cvmvp.com/whtools/websocket |  | URL of the US DOT SDW WebSockets API |
| ode.caCertPath | null | X | path/to/CaCertFile or define env variable ${ODE\_CA\_CERT\_PATH} |
| ode.selfCertPath | null | X | path/to/selfCertFile or define env variable ${ODE\_SELF\_CERT\_PATH} |
| ode.selfPrivateKeyReconstructionFilePath | null | X | path/to/selfPrivateKeyReconstructionFile or define env variable ${ODE\_SELF\_PRIVATE\_KEY\_RECONSTRUCTION\_FILE\_PATH} |
| ode.selfSigningPrivateKeyFilePath | null | X | path/to/selfSigningPrivateKeyFile or define env variable ${ODE\_SELF\_SIGNING\_PRIVATE\_KEY\_FILE\_PATH} |
| Kafka Topics | See Section 8.3.1.1 |  | See Section 8.3.1.1 |
| ode.securitySvcsSignatureUri | null |  | The URI for signing data using the jpo-security-svcs module. Normally doesn't need to be set because ODE will calculate it based on DOCKER\_HOST\_IP. If the service is deployed outside Docker, it should be set to http://host:ip/sign of the server it's running on. If you do not want to sign the data set this property to *UNSECURED.* |
| ode.rsuUsername | null | If not present in JSON | The SNMP username used to authenticate with an RSU when depositing, deleting, or querying TIMs. |
| ode.rsuPassword | null | If not present in JSON | The SNMP password used to authenticate with an RSU when depositing, deleting, or querying TIMs. |
| ode.kafkaTopicsDisabled | topic.OdeBsmRxPojo, topic.OdeBsmTxPojo, topic.OdeBsmDuringEventPojo,topic.OdeTimBroadcastPojo |  | List of topics to be disabled from publishing. |
| ode.depositSdwMessagesOverWebsocket | false (commented out) | If using websock deposit | Switches the ODE from using websocket deposit (true) to REST deposit w/ SDW Depositor submodule (false) |

### ODE Logging Properties

ODE produces two log files:

1. The application log file: for overall application health monitoring
2. Events log file: for tracking and monitoring major data events such as the flow of data files through the system

The configuration of the loggers is done via *logback.xm*l file. The default logback.xml is located in the *src/main/resources* directory of the source code as well as in the *BOOT-INF\classes\* directory of the executable jar file. To modify the default values, you can modify the source *src/main/resources/logback.xml* file before building the software or place a different *logback.xml* file with the modified values in the working directory of the application.

# ODE Features

JPO ODE provides the following features and functions to TMC applications:

1. Managing SNMP Devices
2. Logging Events
3. IEEE 1609.2 Compliance
4. SCMS Certificate Management
5. Inbound BSM Distribution
6. Inbound Probe Data Distribution
7. Outbound Probe Device Management
8. Outbound TIM Broadcast
9. Inbound TIM Distribution
10. Data Validation
11. Data Sanitization

## Managing SNMP Devices

Over SNMP Protocol, the ODE can ping and assess the health of an existing Road Side Unit to ensure the system is up and running. To trigger a specific heartbeat call, the ODE provides two separate interfaces to deploy a message to an RSU.

### Query Parameters

To make a heartbeat call, a user must provide two pieces of information to identify the device and the information the user is attempting to capture.

**IP Address:** The published ip address of the device.

**SNMP OID Value:** The numeric OID of the desired information.

The OIDs for the RSUs are specified in the DSRC Roadside Unit (RSU) Specifications Document v4.1. The units also respond to ISO standard OIDs, as demonstrated in the screenshot below.

### API Details

To get the results from the SNMP protocol, submit a RESTful GET request to the route listed below.

/rsuHeartbeat?ip=<ip\_address>&oid=<oid\_string>

You should receive a detailed plain text response that looks like the following example. If the device is off, a 4 second timeout will occur and the ODE will indicate this with an "[ERROR] Empty response" message. (This specific OID returns the amount of time since the device was last powered on)

[1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0 = 0:05:12.59]

### Web Based View

An additional method way to interact with the heartbeat service is through the existing web interface located at the root of the application. On it, a user will see a section for RSU SNMP Query and may enter in the same IP and OID information as the API Endpoint.

### Additional Features/ Discussion Points

* SNMP v3 discussion needed surrounding v2, v1 support
  + V3 username/password
* Should the responses from the application be in a standard format? (JSON)

## Logging Events

ODE uses Logback logging framework to log application and data events.

### Log Levels

1. ALL - Logger reports to all levels below
2. DEBUG - Logger reports debug information
3. ERROR - Logger reports error events that may still allow the application to continue running
4. FATAL - Logger reports fatal errors that will cause the application to abort
5. INFO - Logger reports informational messages
6. OFF - Turns off the logger
7. TRACE - Logger reports more specific debug information
8. WARN - Logger reports application warnings

### Logging setup

* As it stands, the current logging framework has two separate log files. The first log file is for application output called ode.log. Application debug information and backend service messages are output to this file. The second log file, Events.log contains informational messages pertaining to the services a message goes through inside of the system.
* The current setup of the logging framework is very minimal. It contains four loggers and two appenders for the respective files. The logback framework has the ability to set time based file deletion, and rolling archive file naming. For the full list of features visit this URL: <https://logback.qos.ch/manual/>

### Steps to turn on/off logging during application runtime.

1. Start ode, Kafka, and Zookeeper as normal.
2. In a new terminal window run "jconsole".
3. After the dialog box comes up asking for connection, click on the remote access button at the bottom.
4. Input the ip address you set to be your DOCKER\_HOST\_IP:9090 (ex. 0.0.0.0:9090).
5. Click connect.
6. Select insecure connection.
7. Select the MBeans tab at the top.
8. Expand the folder ch.qos.logback.classic until you get to Attributes and Operations.
9. Open the operations Tab.
10. Select the reloadbyfilename option.
11. In the dialog box input the name of your logging configuration file. (Currently logback.xml)
12. Edit logback.xml inside of the docker container for ode and modifiy the log level for whatever logger you wish to turn off to "OFF".
13. Save the file and go back to the jconsole and click the button reloadbyfilename to submit changes.

## IEEE 1609.2 Compliance

As of this release, ODE supports signature validation of BSM data received via file upload and UDP interfaces. To enable this functionality, CA certificates must be installed and configured using below properties or environment variables as described in section 6.6.3.

|  |
| --- |
| ode.caCertPath |
| ode.selfCertPath |
| ode.selfPrivateKeyReconstructionFilePath |
| ode.selfSigningPrivateKeyFilePath |

Upon validation, the Boolean field variable validSignature in the metadata field of OdeBsmData message will be set to true or false according to the validation result.

## SCMS Certificate Management

TBD

## Inbound Data Distribution

ODE accepts Inbound BSMs, TIMs and other data types via File Copy Data Deposit mechanism as described in section 8.1. Note that after files are processed by the ODE, they are moved to either the backup sub-directory upon success, or the “failed” sub-directory upon error. The ODE is capable of accepting log files in both raw data format as well as in GZIP-compressed format. Compressed files are detected automatically and processed in the same way as normal files, no special actions are needed by the user.

The ODE propagates received data to applications via a subscription service provided by Kafka messaging hub. The ODE offers two Kafka subscription formats, JSON and serialized Java objects (also referred to as POJO). ODE uses Kryo serializer for serializing POJOs before publishing. See section 8.3.1 for the topic names to which applications can subscribe.

### Inbound BSM Log File Processing and Distribution

#### bsmLogDuringEvent

1. BSMs for event (10 seconds before, event, 10 seconds after all at 10 Hz) (purge first)
   1. Driver alert
   2. Received BSMs from remote vehicle(s), also record host vehicle BSMs
   3. If event is longer than 1-minute drop to 1 Hz for host and remove vehicles
   4. Add time to each record for all BSMs (from 1609.2 header)

#### bsmTx

1. BSM once every 30 seconds (purge second)
   1. Add time to each record for all BSMs (from 1609.2 header)

#### rxMsg

1. Received messages (purge third)
   1. Received BSMs from nearby OBUs are logged and deposited to the ODE via the file copy interface.

### Inbound TIM Log File Processing and Distribution

#### rxMsg

1. Received messages (purge third)
   1. TIMs from RSU and Satellite, message, location, method of reception (Sat/RSU) and time, only log messages within 20-mile radius and only log first time message is received

#### dnMsg

1. DNM (purge eight)
   1. Location, time, DNM (log first unique DNM for Distressed vehicle and for each relay/received vehicle)
   2. Top priority for sending this log

#### driverAlert

1. We have a log for driver’s alerts, it will need to flag alerts that were not given because of a higher priority alert (purge ninth)
   1. Location, time, alert (FCW, TIM, not DNM)

### Inbound Other Log File Processing and Distribution

STATUS: These log messages have not yet been implemented.

#### environmentMsg

1. Environmental Log (purge seventh)
   1. Location, time, environmental log
   2. Second priority for sending this log

#### scms

1. SCMS (purge fifth)
   1. Log connections to SCMS

#### systemLog

1. System log (very PII sensitive, just for internal use and will have to be locked down and encrypted, may want to exclude collection of this once the pilot is working well) (purge sixth)
   1. Boot and shutdown location/time
   2. Application errors and re-starts
   3. OBU unique identifier

#### upgrades

1. OBU upgrades (purge fourth)
   1. Log success/fail of firmware updates
   2. Log availability of firmware updates

### Inbound BSM - Test File Processing (HEX and JSON)

HEX and JSON file processing is no longer supported

## Probe Data Management

ODE accepts PDM messages and other metadata parameters for broadcasting PDM messages via the REST API interface. The ODE accepts data elements in JSON which are then sent via SNMP to an array of Roadside Units (RSUs) which are also specified in that same JSON string.

### PDM Broadcast Request Quick Start Guide

To run a local test of the PDM message API, please follow these instructions.

1. Start the ODE.
2. Reference the Swagger documentation located in the /docs folder of the repo to view the specifications for the API call. If needed, paste the YAML file into http://editor.swagger.io to see a rendered webpage for the documentation.
3. Use a web based REST tool such as Postman to send the PDM broadcast request to the ODE. Make sure the REST request body contains the “snmp” and “rsus” elements with valid IP addresses of the RSUs that you intend to send the message to.
4. The REST interface will return a response indicating the request was executed successfully: {success: true}. If the request fails, you will receive an error message such as:  
   {  
    "timestamp": 1489415494755,  
    "status": 400,  
    "error": "Bad Request",  
    "exception": "us.dot.its.jpo.ode.traveler.TimMessageException",  
    "message": "us.dot.its.jpo.ode.traveler.TimMessageException: Empty response from RSU 127.0.0.1",  
    "path": "/tim"  
   }

## Outbound TIM Broadcast

ODE accepts TIM messages and other metadata parameters for broadcasting TIM messages via the REST API interface. The ODE accepts data elements in JSON format from which a fully formed ASN.1 compliant J2735 TravelerInformation message will be constructed and sent to an array of RSUs. The RSUs must be specified in the TIM broadcast message received by the ODE. In addition to the RSU devices, the TIM message is also deposited to the US DOT Situation Data Warehouse (SDW) from which the SiriusXM satellites will pull from and broadcast to vehicles that are not within range of RSUs. SDW parameters are also specified in the TIM REST interface. Please refer to the Swagger file documentation for details of a TIM REST interface.

### Outbound TIM to SDW Setup

#### Option 1: Websocket Interface

ODE **Configuration**: Update the effective application.properties file with username and password for Webapp2/sdw. Substitute your username and password for <SDWUSERNAME> and <SDWPASSWORD>, respectively.

ode.ddsCasUsername=<SDWUSERNAME>

ode.ddsCasPassword=<SDWPASSWORD>  
 ode.depositSdwMessagesOverWebsocket=true

OR defined the following command line arguments while launching jpo-ode-svcs

--ode.ddsCasUsername=<SDWUSERNAME>, \

--ode.ddsCasPassword=<SDWPASSWORD>, \  
 --ode. depositSdwMessagesOverWebsocket=true, \

Or define the following system properties / environment variables

ode.ddsCasUsername=<SDWUSERNAME>

ode.ddsCasPassword=<SDWPASSWORD>

ode.depositSdwMessagesOverWebsocket=true

* **RSU Enablement**: /tim REST service sends the TIM messages to RSUs if both “rsus” and “snmp” elements of the request body are defined and valid. If either “rsus” or “snmp” are missing, the request will not be sent to the RSUs.
* **SDW Enablement**: /tim REST service sends the TIM messages to SDW if the “sdw” element of the request body is defined and valid. If “sdw” element is missing, the request will not be sent to the SDW.

**Note**: This option uses the ODE’s built-in SDW depositor and does not require a SDW service to be running. Therefore, jpo-sdw-depositor service should be removed from docker-compose.yml.

#### Option 2 (Recommended): SDW Depositor Submodule

Depositing a TIM message to the Situation Data Warehouse can be done using the pre-built jpo-sdw-depositor repository. To set this service up:

* 1. Follow the steps in the ODE README.md to clone and compile the SDW depositor service.
  2. Set the following environment variable to false OR comment it out
     + ode.depositSdwMessagesOverWebsocket
  3. Set the following environment variables
     + sdw.username
     + sdw.password
  4. Follow the rest of the ODE setup steps. The SDW depositor service containers will be automatically created by docker-compose.
  5. Verify arrival of messages in SDW by verifying response status messages in the logs.

### Outbound TIM to S3 Bucket Setup

Depositing a TIM message to an S3 bucket can be done using the pre-built jpo-s3-depositor repository. To set this service up:

* 1. Follow the steps in the ODE README.md to clone and compile the S3 depositor service.
  2. Set the following environment variables (and/or use the RDE prefixed variables, these prefixes are for guidance only and do not necessarily need to be a CVPEP or RDE bucket):
     + CVPEP\_TIM\_S3\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID
     + CVPEP\_TIM\_S3\_SECRET\_ACCESS\_KEY
     + CVPEP\_TIM\_S3\_BUCKET\_NAME
     + CVPEP\_TIM\_S3\_DEPOSIT\_KEY
     + CVPEP\_TIM\_S3\_TOPIC
  3. Follow the rest of the ODE setup steps. The S3 depositor service containers will be automatically created by docker-compose.
  4. Verify arrival of messages in S3 by visiting the AWS UI or an S3 client application.

### TIM Broadcast Request Quick Start Guide

To run a local test of the TIM Message API, please follow these instructions:

1. Start the ODE with valid ode.ddsCasUsername and ode.ddsCasPassword in the effective application.properties file.
2. Reference the Swagger documentation located in the /docs folder of the repo or at https://usdot-jpo-ode.github.io/ to view the specifications for the API call.
3. Copy the curl command, run the python script, or use a web based REST tool such as Postman to send the TIM broadcast request to the ODE. Make sure the REST request body contains the “snmp” and “rsus” elements with valid IP addresses of the RSUs that you intend to send the message to as well as the required SDW parameters.
4. The REST interface will return a response indicating the deposit success (“success”:”true”) or failure (“success”:”false”) for each RSU and the SDW deposit:

{

"rsu\_responses": [

{

"target": "192.168.1.100",

"success": "true",

"message": "Success."

}

],

"dds\_deposit": {

"success": "true"

}

}

## Privacy Protection Module (PPM)

PPM is a separate repository within the GitHub [usdot-jpo-ode](https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode) organization. ODE interfaces with the PPM module via Kafka messaging hub. Please refer to the GitHub repository <https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/jpo-cvdp> for details. For instructions about configuration and integration of the PPM with ODE, please refer to the ODE README file at the root of the GitHub page <https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/jpo-ode> .

## Data validation

TBD

## String S3 Depositor

The ODE has the capability to deposit any string messages to any S3 buckets using the application in the jpo-s3-depositor repository. To obtain and build this service, follow the instructions in the ODE README.md document. Once downloaded and compiled, all the user must do is set the relevant environment variables, the rest is managed automatically by docker-compose.

Four example S3 depositor configurations are provided in the docker-compose.yml file in the root of the jpo-ode directory, a BSM and TIM depositor for both CVPEP and RDE: cvpep\_bsm\_s3dep, rde\_bsm\_s3dep, cvpep\_tim\_s3dep, and rde\_tim\_s3dep. These example templates are provided for convenience and guidance but may be removed/commented out by adding a # symbol to the front of each line, or copied to create new a new S3 depositor.











## Security Services Module

ODE integrates with the [jpo-security-svcs](https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/jpo-security-svcs) (JSS) module for performing message signing, verification, encryption and decryption. ODE sends TIM messages to JSS module to be signed before broadcasting the message to RSUs and SDW. No new configuration properties need to be set if the module and ODE run in Docker containers on the same server. However, if they are running o different host machines the property *ode.securitySvcsSignatureUri* must be set to point to the JSS domain name or IP:Port number. The JSS module must, however, be configured with the DNS name or IP:Port of the Green Hills HSM security service URI. This property can be defined using the environment variable *SEC\_CRYPTO\_SERVICE\_BASE\_URI*. It must be set to <http://ip:port> of the Green Hills appliance. If you do not want to sign the data set *SEC\_CRYPTO\_SERVICE\_BASE\_URI=UNSECURED*

# Appendix A: ODE Interface Specification

Field devices and TMC applications interface with the ODE for both sending and receiving data to and from the ODE

Ode provides two methods of accepting data from field devices:

* File copy: described in section 7.1
* RESTful API: upload described in section 7.2

ODE provides several methods for the TMC applications (or any ODE client application) to send and receive data to and from the ODE

* RESTful API: upload described in section 7.2
* Streaming API: described in section 7.3.

All of the above interfaces can be secured using SSL encryption.

## File Copy Data Deposit

The File copy method is achieved by providing a configurable location on a shared file system where field devices will be able to deposit their data files and log files for processing. The upload location is specified by the application properties ode.uploadLocationRoot/ode.uploadLocationObuLog. If not specified, default locations would be uploads/obulog sub-directory off of the location where ODE is launched. ODE creates the specified directories if they do not exist.

Once the ODE processes the received file, it moves it to the “ode.uploadLocationRoot/backup” sub-directory. The backed-up file is renamed with a timestamp in milliseconds. If the ODE fails to process a file, it instead moves the file to the “ode.uploadLocationRoot/failed” sub-directory.

The files copied to “ode.uploadLocationObuLog” are treated as binary data of variable length records conforming to the specification in “data/wydotLogRecords.h” file. No header information is expected to precede each record. As mentioned in section 7.5, the ODE is also capable of accepting individual files compressed with GZIP. Note that while the ODE will automatically detect and process GZIP files, it is not capable of importing GZIP-TAR archives containing multiple files.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Field Name | Field Length (bytes) | Description |
| logRecordType | 1 | Represents the type of log record as defined below:  typedef enum \_logRecordType {  DN\_MSG = 0,  ENVIRONMENT\_MSG = 1,  DRIVER\_ALERT = 2,  UPGRADES = 3,  SYSTEM\_LOG = 4,  RX\_MSG = 5,  SCMS = 6,  BSM\_TX = 7,  BSM\_RX = 8  } logRecordType; |
| direction | 1 | Represents the source of the BSM. 0 for EV(Tx), 1 for RV(Rx) |
| utctimeInSec | 4 | UTC time in seconds from Epoc 1/1/1970 |
| mSec | 2 | milliseconds part of UTC time |
| verificationStatus | 1 | contains a SecurtyStatusCode as defined below:  typedef enum \_securityResultCode { /\* from dot3 \*/  success = 0,  inconsistentInputParameters = 2,  spduParsingInvalidInput = 3,  spduParsingUnsupportedCriticalInformationField = 4,  spduParsingCertificateNotFound = 5,  spduParsingGenerationTimeNotAvailable = 6,  spduParsingGenerationLocationNotAvailable = 7,  spduCertificateChainNotEnoughInformationToConstructChain = 8,  spduCertificateChainChainEndedAtUntrustedRoot = 9,  spduCertificateChainChainWasTooLongForImplementation = 10,  spduCertificateChainCertificateRevoked = 11,  spduCertificateChainOverdueCRL = 12,  spduCertificateChainInconsistentExpiryTimes = 13,  spduCertificateChainInconsistentStartTimes = 14,  spduCertificateChainInconsistentChainPermissions = 15,  spduCryptoVerificationFailure = 16,  spduConsistencyFutureCertificateAtGenerationTime = 17,  spduConsistencyExpiredCertificateAtGenerationTime = 18,  spduConsistencyExpiryDateTooEarly = 19,  spduConsistencyExpiryDateTooLate = 20,  spduConsistencyGenerationLocationOutsideValidityRegion = 21,  spduConsistencyNoGenerationLocation = 22,  spduConsistencyUnauthorizedPSID = 23,  spduInternalConsistencyExpiryTimeBeforeGenerationTime = 24,  spduInternalConsistencyextDataHashDoesntMatch = 25,  spduInternalConsistencynoExtDataHashProvided = 26,  spduInternalConsistencynoExtDataHashPresent = 27,  spduLocalConsistencyPSIDsDontMatch = 28,  spduLocalConsistencyChainWasTooLongForSDEE = 29,  spduRelevanceGenerationTimeTooFarInPast = 30,  spduRelevanceGenerationTimeTooFarInFuture = 31,  spduRelevanceExpiryTimeInPast = 32,  spduRelevanceGenerationLocationTooDistant = 33,  spduRelevanceReplayedSpdu = 34,  spduCertificateExpired = 35  } securityResultCode; |
| curLocation | location | The location and speed of the vehicle receiving and reporting the event.  /\* below elements units are as per SAE-2735 \*/  typedef struct \_location {  uint32\_t latitude;  uint32\_t longitude;  uint32\_t elevation;  uint16\_t speed;  uint16\_t heading;  } \_\_attribute\_\_((\_\_packed\_\_)) location; |
| rxFrom | rxSource | The source of the message received:  typedef enum \_rxSource {  RSU = 0,  SAT, //XM satelite  RV, /\* for BSM rx \*/  SNMP /\* for SRM payload from backend/ODE\*/  } rxSource; |
| latitude | 4 | The latitude of the vehicle receiving and reporting the event. |
| longitude | 4 | The longitude of the vehicle receiving and reporting the event. |
| elevation | 4 | The elevation of the vehicle receiving and reporting the event. |
| speed | 2 | The speed of the vehicle receiving and reporting the event. |
| heading | 2 | The heading of the vehicle receiving and reporting the event. |
| length | 2 | Length of data contained in the following payload |
| payload | 2302 | RAW encoded data in 1609.2 format containing a MessageFrame header plus BSM or raw BSM |

ODE will use utctimeInSec plus mSec fields to populate the generatedAt field of the output messages if and only if the payload is not signed with a valid signature. If the payload contains a valid 1609.2 signature, the generationTime from 1609.2 header will be used.

### Messages and Alerts

This interface uses the file system to copy a file from source to destination. As a result, the messages and alerts generated by the copy command are platform dependent. The following table describes a sample set of exit codes returned by scp command but they may differ from the system on which ODE is deployed and running.

Table 1 - SCP Return Codes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0 | Operation was successful |
| 1 | General error in file copy |
| 2 | Destination is not directory, but it should be |
| 3 | Maximum symlink level exceeded |
| 4 | Connecting to host failed. |
| 5 | Connection broken |
| 6 | File does not exist |
| 7 | No permission to access file. |
| 8 | General error in sftp protocol |
| 9 | File transfer protocol mismatch |
| 10 | No file matches a given criteria |
| 65 | Host not allowed to connect |
| 66 | General error in ssh protocol |
| 67 | Key exchange failed |
| 68 | Reserved |
| 69 | MAC error |
| 70 | Compression error |
| 71 | Service not available |
| 72 | Protocol version not supported |
| 73 | Host key not verifiable |
| 74 | Connection failed |
| 75 | Disconnected by application |
| 76 | Too many connections |
| 77 | Authentication cancelled by user |
| 78 | No more authentication methods available |
| 79 | Invalid user name |

Table 2 - File Copy Data Deposit Messages and Alerts

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Message or Alert | Communication Method | Description | Criteria |
| See Table 1 - SCP Return Codes for “copy” function Messages and Alerts | Command exit code | See Table 1 - SCP Return Codes for “copy” function Messages and Alerts | Platform dependent |
| Post-copy:   * “IMPORTER - Failed to open or process file: {}”   + FileNotFoundException | Application log file | When a data file is copied into one of the ODE upload folders, ODE will try to open the file and process its content. This error message is logged when ODE fails to open the file due to file not being present. | If the file does not exist when ODE starts to process it or for some other reason cannot be opened for reading, this message is logged in the application log file. |
| * “IMPORTER - Failed to open or process file: {}”   + SecurityException | Application log file | When a data file is copied into one of the ODE upload folders, ODE will try to open the file and process its content. This error message is logged when ODE fails to read the file due to lack of Java security privileges. | If a security manager exists and its checkRead method denies read access to the file, a message will be logged to the application log file.” |
| * “IMPORTER - Failed to open or process file: {}”   + "Error decoding data." | Application log file | When a data file is copied into one of the ODE upload folders, ODE will try to open the file and process its content. This error message is logged when ODE fails to decode the data from ASN.1 format. | If the message is not encoded to the expected ASN.1 encoding, ODE will raise this error to indicate failure to decode the data. |

## ODE REST API

ODE exposes a RESTful API for use by clients for security, administrative and data functions. Standard HTTP/HTTPS verbs such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc., will be deployed for various functions.

1. host: ip:port
2. root context path: ode/api/rest
3. schemes:
4. - http
5. - https

The REST API is documented using Swagger and can be found at <https://usdot-jpo-ode.github.io/> - this document is also located in the repository at docs/ODESwagger.yml.



Figure 3 - ODE REST API Editor Tool

### Upload BSM File

ODE provides a REST API interface to upload a file to the ODE. Refer to [ODE REST API](https://usdot-jpo-ode.github.io/) online documentation (<https://usdot-jpo-ode.github.io>) for details.

### MANAGE SNMP API

Over an SNMP Protocol, the ODE can ping and assess the health of an existing Road Side Unit to ensure the system is up and running. To trigger a specific heartbeat call, the ODE provides two separate interfaces to deploy a message to an RSU.

#### MANAGE SNMP API - Web Based View

ODE Demo UI provides a section for RSU SNMP Query that can be used to enter the IP and OID information and send it to RSU through a REST endpoint.



#### MANAGE SNMP API – REST Interface

ODE provides a REST API interface to query the health of SNMP devices. Refer to [ODE REST API](https://usdot-jpo-ode.github.io/) online documentation (<https://usdot-jpo-ode.github.io>) for details.

### Traveler Information Message (TIM) Interface

Refer to the [ODESwagger.yaml](https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/jpo-ode/blob/develop/docs/ODESwagger.yaml) for details of the TIM interface.

### Probe Data Management Messages (PDM) Interface

Refer to the [ODESwagger.yaml](https://github.com/usdot-jpo-ode/jpo-ode/blob/develop/docs/ODESwagger.yaml) for details of the PDM interface.

## ODE Streaming API

ODE client applications will be able to subscribe to data streams via two distinct but dependent interfaces.

1. Clients may interface directly or through proxies with Kafka brokers to subscribe to a well-known topics. See section 7.3.1 for details.
2. Clients may Interface directly with ODE through ODE provided WebSocket interface as defined by RFC 6455 (<http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6455> ). See section 7.3.2 for details.

### Direct Kafka Interface

To interface with Kafka directly, the client needs to know the list of available Kafka brokers and the name of the topic that will contain the data. The client application may use any of the following methods to access Kafka topics:

* Native Kafka API (C, Java, Python, etc.)
* Kafka API RESTful Proxy such as: <https://www.confluent.io/blog/a-comprehensive-open-source-rest-proxy-for-kafka/>
* Kafka API WebSocket Proxy such as: <https://github.com/b/kafka-websocket/blob/master/pom.xml>

A sample Java client will be available in the ODE source repository under jpo-ode-consumer-example project.

#### Kafka Publish/Subscribe Topics

For a complete list and description of ODE publish/subscribe topics, refer to [ODE Output Schema Reference Document](#_References). (Booz Allen Hamilton 2018)

### ODE Output Schema Reference

Full details of ODE streaming interface schemas are provided in the [ODE Output Schema Reference Document](#_References). (Booz Allen Hamilton 2018)

# References

Booz Allen Hamilton. 2018. "ODE Output Schema Reference."

SAE International. 2016. 03 30. https://www.sae.org/standards/content/j2735\_201603/.