

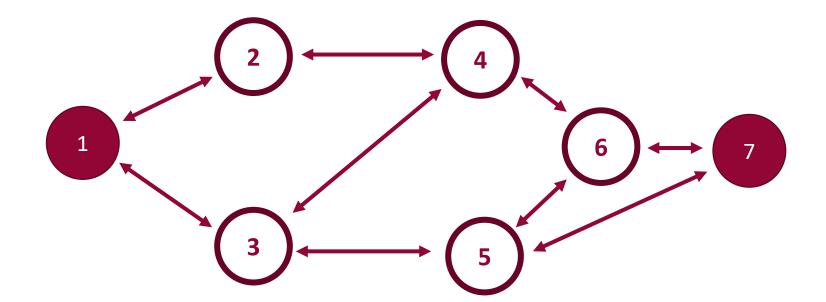


IoT Challenge #3

TinyOS and TOSSIM

What to do?

- Develop a TinyOS application to be simulated with TOSSIM
- Implementation of a simple routing protocol based on broadcasting
 STARTING FROM OUR SKETCH (find the RadioRoute.zip in WeBeep)
- Simulation of the network with the following topology (7 nodes)





Routing protocol specifications (1)

- Before transmitting a message, each node checks its routing table to see if a route is present for the selected destination:
 - If the destination is present, the message is forwarded to the next hop indicated in the routing table.
 - Otherwise a ROUTE_REQ message is sent in broadcast, containing the selected destination in the message.

Routing table example (Node 1)

Destination	Next Hop	Cost
4	2	2
5	3	2



Routing protocol specifications (2)

If I receive a ROUTE_REQ I should:

- Broadcast it if the ROUTE_REQ is a new one (i.e. requesting for a node not in my routing table and not me)
- If I am the node requested, I reply in broadcast with a ROUTE_REPLY, setting the ROUTE_REPLY cost to 1
- If the node requested is in my routing table, I reply in broadcast with a ROUTE_REPLY, setting the ROUT_REPLY cost to the cost in my routing table + 1

If I receive a ROUTE_REPLY I should:

- If I am the requested node in the reply:
 - Do nothing
- If my table does not have entry or if the new cost is lower than my current cost:
 - I update my routing table
 - I forward the ROUTE_REPLY in broadcast by incrementing its cost by 1
- Otherwise: Do nothing

Message formats

Data messages:

Type = 0

Sender - integer

Destination - integer

Value – integer

Route Request messages:

Type = 1

Node Requested – integer

Route Reply messages:

Type = 2

Sender - integer

Node Requested – integer

Cost – integer

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What to do (2)

Every time a node receives a message (of any type), it updates the status of the LEDs as it follows:

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Take the leader person code: i.e. 10692911

Starting from the first digit of your person code, in a round robin cycle, toggle the LED with index led_index = digit modulo 3

At each message the digit is changed, (for the first request take the first, then the second and so on) going back to the first digit after it reaches the end
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Example:

Simulation settings in TOSSIM

- Set the topology of the simulation (topology.txt) as in the slide 2
 Note that links are all bi-directional (use -60.0 dBm as gain for all entries)
- All the routing tables are empty at the beginning of the simulation, they should be filled with proper ROUTE_REQ and ROUTE_REPLY when needed
- Set all the nodes to boot at time t=0.
- 5 seconds after its Radio is ON, Node 1 wants to transmit a data message with value 5 with destination Node 7. Since its routing table is empty, it will issue a ROUTE_REQ. At the reception of the ROUTE_REPLY in node 1, the actual DATA message should be sent (hop-by-hop based on routing table, NO BROADCAST!!!
 If more ROUTE_REPLY for Node 7 are received in node 1, only send DATA the first time (only 1 DATA is sent out from node 1)
- Use the same meyer-heavy.txt noise file as the RadioToss project

Important Note (to do 3)!

- To simplify the outcome and reduce the number of messages, limit the number of ROUTE_REQ and ROUTE_REPLY that a node sends to 1 (1 ROUTE_REQ and 1 ROUTE_REPLY)
- If a node has already sent one ROUTE_REQ, it should not send other ROUTE_REQ msgs
- If a node has already sent one ROUTE_REPLY, it should not send other ROUTE_REPLY msgs

- Enable debugs for all the important events you think are useful to report
- IMPORTANT: Print debug for leds at every message reception

