



USABILITY DOCUMENT

A step-by-step guide to use the NSSF on your system.



Technologies Required:

Docker

Docker is a software platform that allows you to build, test, and deploy applications quickly. Docker packages software into standardized units called containers that have everything the software needs to run including libraries, system tools, code, and runtime.

Follow the [link](#) to install Docker Desktop on your system.

Grafana

Grafana is an open-source interactive data-visualization platform, developed by Grafana Labs, which allows users to see their data via charts and graphs that are unified into one dashboard (or multiple dashboards!) for easier interpretation and understanding.

Follow the [link](#) to install Grafana Desktop on your system.

Flask

Flask is used for developing web applications using python, implemented on Werkzeug and Jinja2. Advantages of using Flask framework are built-in development server and a fast debugger provided.

Follow the [link](#) to install Flask on your system.

After installing the above applications, Follow the steps given below to avail your services and monitor traffic:

STEP 1: Docker Desktop

Open Docker Desktop and make sure it is logged in and stays connected.

You can ensure it is logged in if your Docker Hub username is displayed at the top right corner:



STEP 2: In CMD

Open Command Prompt.

To be able to pull the images from Docker Hub, firstly login to you Docker Hub account on your terminal using the following:

```
docker login --username <username>
```

It prompts you to enter your password, enter your password to login.

```
C:\Users\91800\OneDrive - vit.ac.in\Deepika\HPE CTY\NSSF>docker login --username deepikapavundoss
Password:
Login Succeeded

Logging in with your password grants your terminal complete access to your account.
For better security, log in with a limited-privilege personal access token. Learn more at https://docs.docker.com/go/access-tokens/
```

STEP 3: Pulling Images

Pull the images from Docker Hub by following:

```
docker pull deepikapavundoss/nssf-db
docker pull deepikapavundoss/nssf-host
docker pull deepikapavundoss/nssf-request
docker pull deepikapavundoss/nssf-automate
```

You will get similar output on doing so:

```
C:\Users\91800\OneDrive - vit.ac.in\Deepika\HPE CTY\NSSF>docker pull deepikapavundoss/nssf-db
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from deepikapavundoss/nssf-db
Digest: sha256:aed6e54083b4a3f18c968b082a6149a45f246df6fbc3cc35a41fbefa3ef24715
Status: Image is up to date for deepikapavundoss/nssf-db:latest
docker.io/deepikapavundoss/nssf-db:latest
```









STEP 4: Create Network


Run the pulled docker images:

Firstly, we create a network, “mynetwork” so that all the images we’ll be running can stay connected and communicate among them:

```
docker network create mynetwork
```

If the images are already running, you can stop them by clicking at the stop button beside each of the containers in the container section of Docker Desktop:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Image	Status	Port(s)	Last started	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	 mysql-container e2e11f5af0ab	deepikapavundoss/nssf-db	Running	3307:3306	9 minutes ago	  
<input type="checkbox"/>	 uploader 51f328dcb56a	deepikapavundoss/nssf-host	Running	5000:5000	2 minutes ago	  



STEP 5:

Then, we run the image for SQL database by creating a container for it, specifying the port on which it will run and subsequently running it:

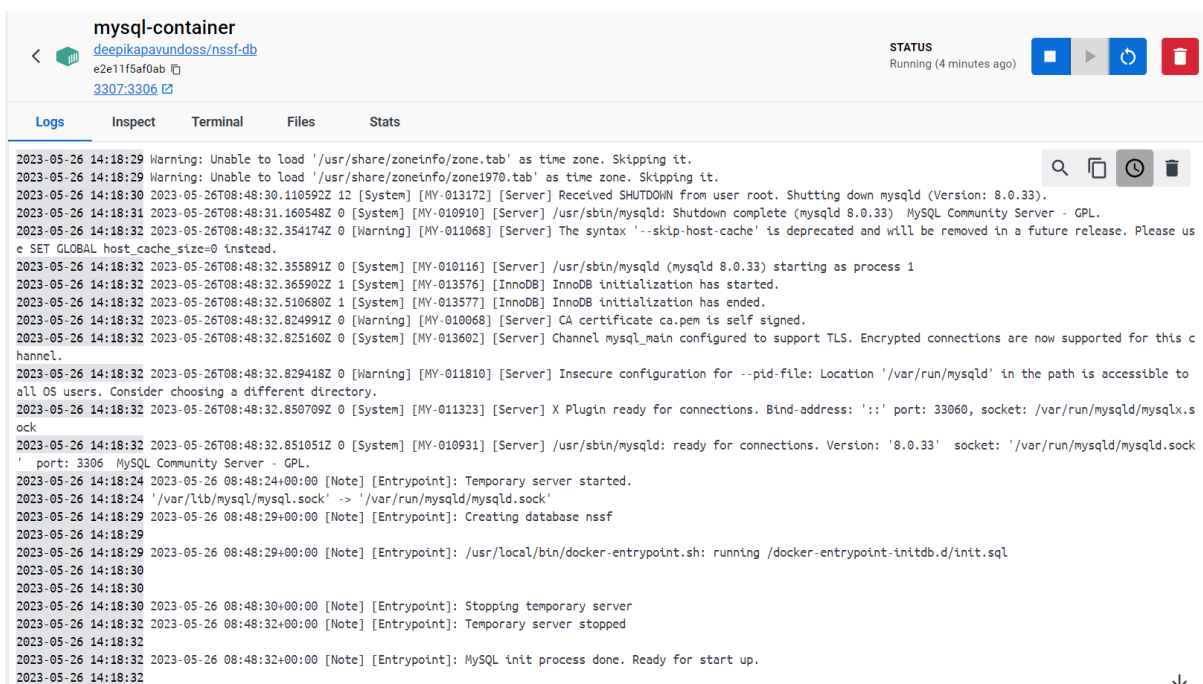
```
docker run --rm --name mysql-container -p 3307:3306 --network mynetwork -d deepikapavundoss/nssf-db
```

A similar output is displayed where the output displayed is basically the Container ID of the container created

```
C:\Users\91800\OneDrive - vit.ac.in\Deepika\HPE CTY\NSSF>docker run --rm --name mysql-container -p 3307:3306 --network mynetwork -d deepikapavundoss/nssf-db
e2e11f5af0ab2946e508fd545e6bf604659f78522d36ec43d60bb0848c57ef6c
```

STEP 6:

Wait for some time, 30 seconds or so, till the mysql-container is fully running. On clicking on the container in Docker Desktop, you'll get to see the logs. If you see a similar log, you're good to go to the next step:



The screenshot shows the Docker Desktop interface for a container named 'mysql-container' with image 'deepikapavundoss/nssf-db'. The container ID is 'e2e11f5af0ab' and it is running on port '3307:3306'. The status is 'Running (4 minutes ago)'. The 'Logs' tab is selected, displaying a series of log messages from MySQL 8.0.33. The logs show the server starting, InnoDB initialization, and the server becoming ready for connections on port 3306. A note indicates that the MySQL init process is done and ready for start up.

STEP 7: Run Image for Flask Application

Run the next image by running the following on your terminal:

```
docker run -it --rm -d --name uploader --network mynetwork -p 5000:5000 deepikapavundoss/nssf-host
```

On running the above, the Container ID of the newly created Uploader container is displayed.

The flask Application (hosted for internal purposes) runs on localhost on port 5000,

- Make sure the Uploader is running well by checking its logs, if you find similar log, then you're good to go to the next step.



- If you find some error in the logs, go to the Images section of Docker Desktop, make sure the mysql-container is fully running, again click the Uploader image and you'll find the button to restart on the top right corner. Restart the Uploader container:



STEP 8: Run the next Images to obtain user input.

The application can be run in 2 ways:

Case 1. The user can give manual input by entering his user ID and application type for which he wants slice to be allocated.

Case 2. Or simply check the Output to see the Slices allocated for a particular set of Inputs.

For Case 1: Stay in the same Step.

For Case 2: Proceed to next Step (Step 9)

The image for Manual input must be run:

```
docker run -it --rm --name listener --network mynetwork deepikapavundoss/nssf-request
```

It will first display the testing details and then ask for User ID and Application desired for Slice Allocation in a similar way:

```
C:\Users\91800\OneDrive - vit.ac.in\Deepika\HPE CTV\NSSF>docker run -it --rm --name listener --network mynetwork deepikapavundoss/nssf-request
Testing:
Test case passed: input=(30, 5000, 'low'), output=Slice Type A
Test case passed: input=(1, 5, 'very low'), output=Slice Type C
Test case passed: input=(20, 5000, 'low'), output=Slice Type A
Test case passed: input=(40, 700, 'high'), output=Slice Type E
Test case passed: input=(30, 500, 'low'), output=Slice Type A
Test case passed: input=(4000, 0, 'variable'), output=Error. No service found.
Test case passed: input=(0, 7, 'very low'), output=Slice Type C

Running the Application:
Enter your user id:2
Enter the desired application:IoT Sensor
User has requested for: 2
200 {'bwLower': 0.01, 'bwUpper': 0.1, 'jitter': 'variable', 'latLower': 500.0, 'latUpper': 1000.0, 'nssai': 2, 'uid': 2}
{'SliceID': 8610, 'TargetAMF': ['AMF-2']}
```

STEP 9:

The image for Automated input has to be run:

```
docker run -it --rm --name automate --network mynetwork deepikapavundoss/nssf-automate
```

No user interaction is needed and a similar output is displayed:

```
C:\Users\91800\OneDrive - vit.ac.in\Deepika\HPE CTY\NSSF>docker run -it --rm --name automate --network mynetwork deepikapavundoss/nssf-automate
Testing:
Test case passed: input=(30, 5000, 'low'), output=Slice Type A
Test case passed: input=(1, 5, 'very low'), output=Slice Type C
Test case passed: input=(20, 5000, 'low'), output=Slice Type A
Test case passed: input=(40, 700, 'high'), output=Slice Type E
Test case passed: input=(30, 500, 'low'), output=Slice Type A
Test case passed: input=(4000, 0, 'variable'), output=Error. No service found.
Test case passed: input=(0, 7, 'very low'), output=Slice Type C
```

```
Running the application:
Displaying for:
User ID: 1
Desired Application: AR Gaming
User has requested for: 1
200 {'bwLower': 5.0, 'bwUpper': 200.0, 'jitter': 'low', 'latLower': 10.0, 'latUpper': 50.0, 'nssai': 1, 'uid': 1}
{'Serviced by default AMF': 'AMF-1', 'SliceID': 1023}

Displaying for:
User ID: 2
Desired Application: IoT Sensor
User has requested for: 2
200 {'bwLower': 0.01, 'bwUpper': 0.1, 'jitter': 'variable', 'latLower': 500.0, 'latUpper': 1000.0, 'nssai': 2, 'uid': 2}
{'SliceID': 8610, 'TargetAMF': ['AMF-2']}

Displaying for:
User ID: 1
Desired Application: AR Gaming
User has requested for: 1
200 {'bwLower': 5.0, 'bwUpper': 200.0, 'jitter': 'low', 'latLower': 10.0, 'latUpper': 50.0, 'nssai': 1, 'uid': 1}
{'error': 'Slice not available at this moment'}

Displaying for:
User ID: 2
Desired Application: IoT Sensor
User has requested for: 2
200 {'bwLower': 0.01, 'bwUpper': 0.1, 'jitter': 'variable', 'latLower': 500.0, 'latUpper': 1000.0, 'nssai': 2, 'uid': 2}
{'error': 'Slice not available at this moment'}
```

```
Displaying for:
User ID: 2
Desired Application: Traffic Management
User has requested for: 1
200 {'bwLower': 0.1, 'bwUpper': 1.0, 'jitter': 'very low', 'latLower': 1.0, 'latUpper': 10.0, 'nssai': 1, 'uid': 2}
{'Serviced by default AMF': 'AMF-1', 'SliceID': 4236}

Displaying for:
User ID: 3
Desired Application: Video Conferencing
User has requested for: 1
403 {'error': 'Forbidden: SNSSAI_NOT_SUPPORTED'}

Displaying for:
User ID: 4
Desired Application: AR Gaming
User has requested for: 1
200 {'bwLower': 5.0, 'bwUpper': 200.0, 'jitter': 'low', 'latLower': 10.0, 'latUpper': 50.0, 'nssai': 1, 'uid': 4}
{'error': 'Slice not available at this moment'}

Displaying for:
User ID: 1
Desired Application: AR Gaming
User has requested for: 1
200 {'bwLower': 5.0, 'bwUpper': 200.0, 'jitter': 'low', 'latLower': 10.0, 'latUpper': 50.0, 'nssai': 1, 'uid': 1}
{'Serviced by default AMF': 'AMF-1', 'SliceID': 1023}

Displaying for:
User ID: 2
Desired Application: IoT Sensor
User has requested for: 2
200 {'bwLower': 0.01, 'bwUpper': 0.1, 'jitter': 'variable', 'latLower': 500.0, 'latUpper': 1000.0, 'nssai': 2, 'uid': 2}
{'SliceID': 8610, 'TargetAMF': ['AMF-2']}

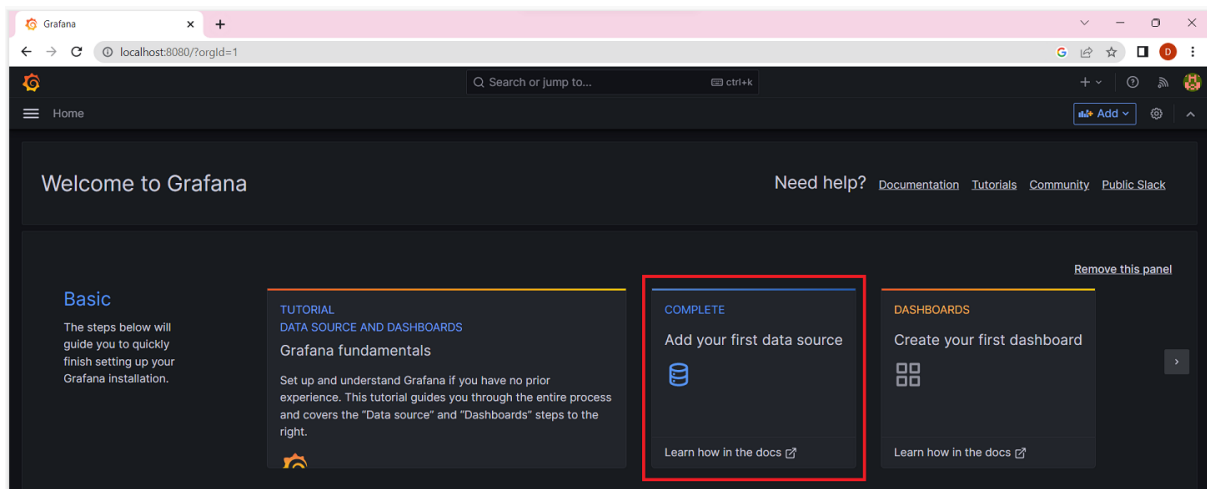
Displaying for:
User ID: 1
Desired Application: AR Gaming
User has requested for: 1
200 {'bwLower': 5.0, 'bwUpper': 200.0, 'jitter': 'low', 'latLower': 10.0, 'latUpper': 50.0, 'nssai': 1, 'uid': 1}
{'error': 'Slice not available at this moment'}
```

The container keeps on running unless you stop in Docker Desktop.

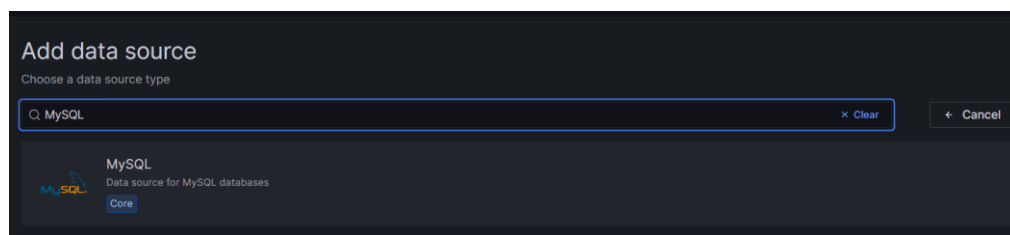
STEP 10: Visualizing the N22 Network Traffic on Grafana.

To visualize the network traffic of N22 interface, follow the following steps:

1. If you do not have an account for Grafana, Register yourself on Grafana Labs.
2. Make sure you have Grafana Desktop installed on your system.
3. Open <http://localhost:3000/> on your web browser which is default http port for Grafana labs.
4. If the above doesn't work, try for <http://localhost:8080/>
5. Create a Grafana Data source first by clicking on the following:

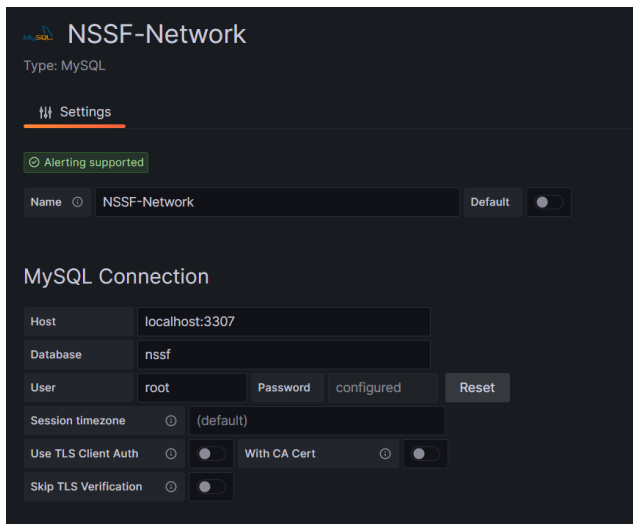


6. Search for MySQL and click on it to create SQL data source:

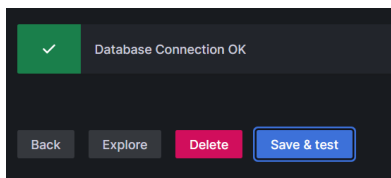


7. Enter the following details:
Name: anything of your choice (here: NSSF-Network)
host: localhost:3307
Database: nssf
User: root
Password: password

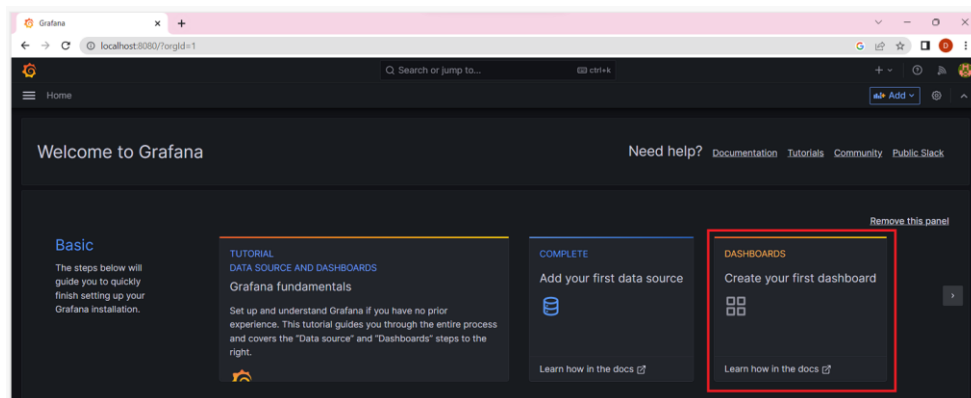
The setup looks as follows:



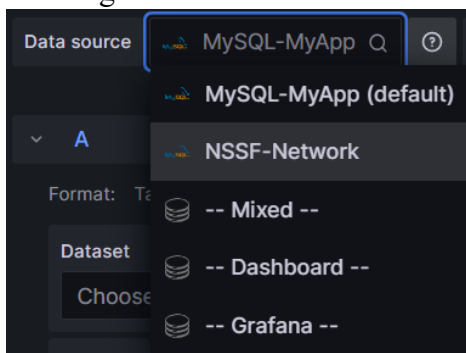
8. Click on “Save & Test” to make sure it works perfectly:



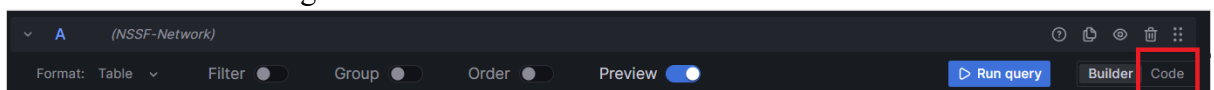
9. Go back to Home to create Dashboard by clicking on the following:



10. Click on “Add Visualization”
11. In the Data source option right below the panel, click on the Data source created a while ago:

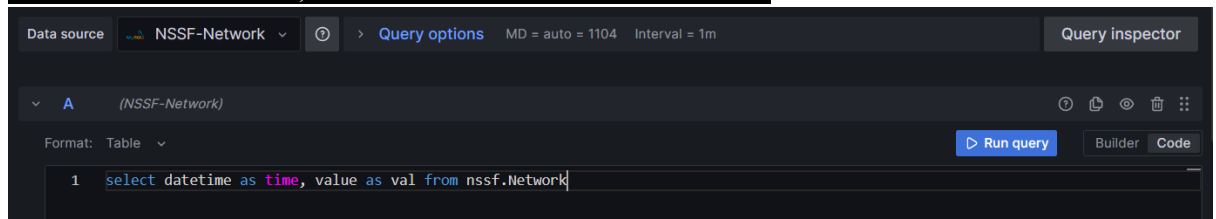


12. Click on code button right below:

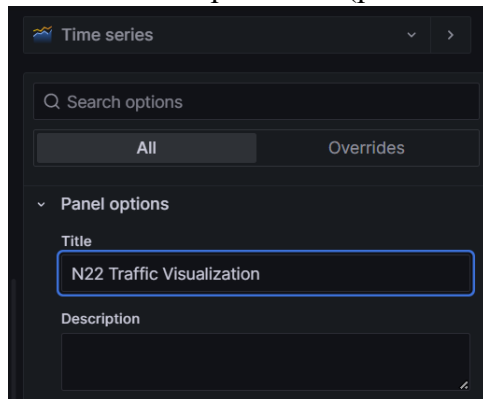


13. Enter the following SQL query and then click on “Run query”:

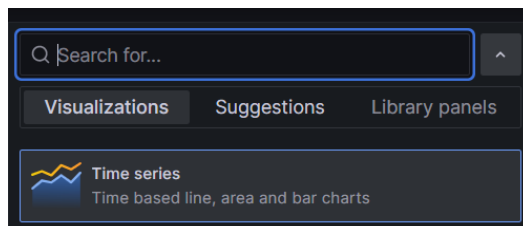
`select datetime as time, value as val from nssf.Network`



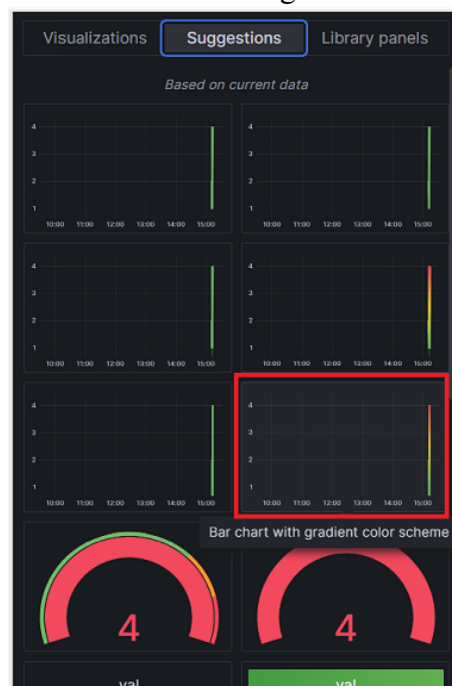
14. You can set the panel title (present on right) as follows:



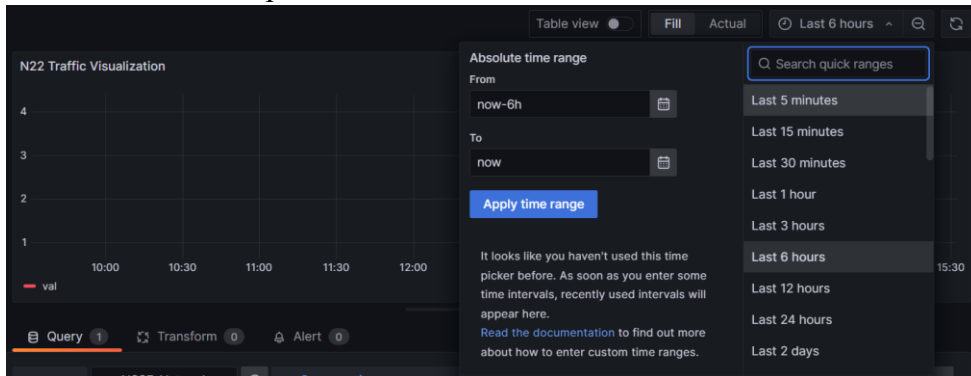
15. Right above “Panel Options” exist a drop-down menu with “Time series” on top. For better Visualization of data click on it and click on “suggestions”:



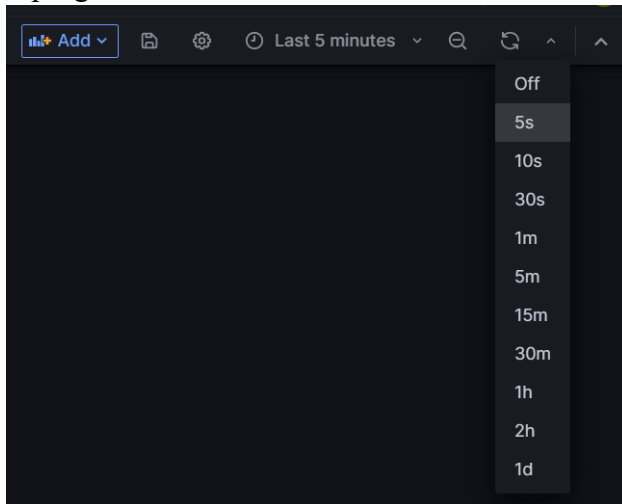
Click on the following – “Bar chart with gradient colour scheme”



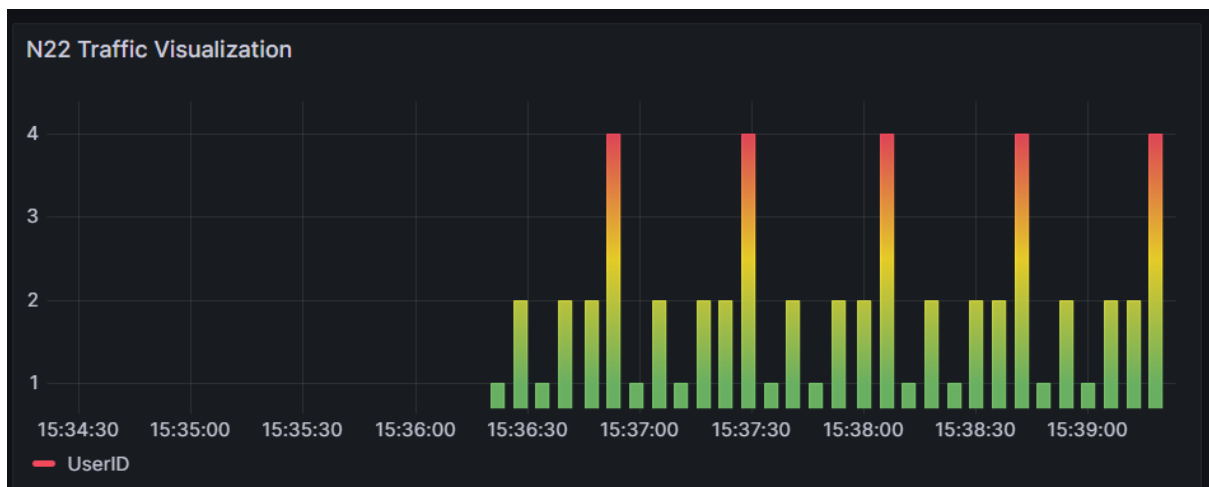
16. Select “Last 5 minutes” in the drop down menu right above the Panel. The menu has “Last 6 hours” on top:



17. Click on “apply” on top right corner.
18. To get live visualization, click on “5s” in the following drop down menu present at top right corner:

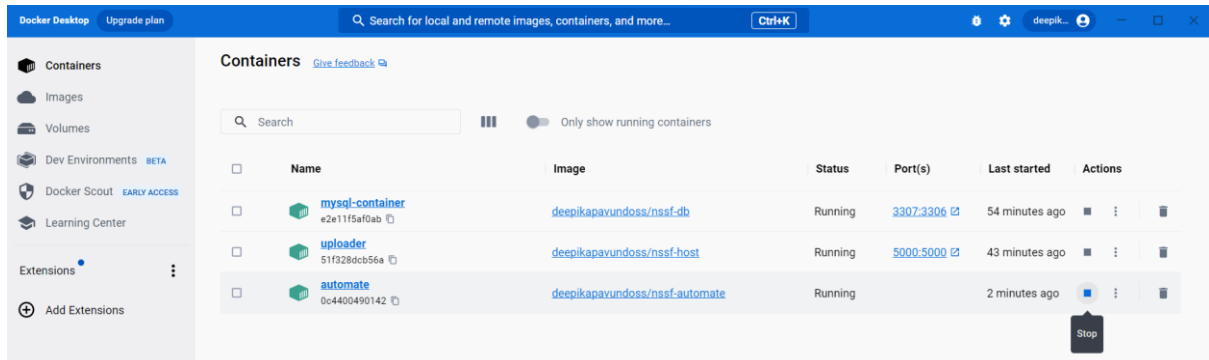


19. You’re finally done with Grafana setup and you’ll get to such Visualization of traffic on N22 interface. Each bar represents a communication via the N22 interface. The X-axis represents the timestamp of each such traffic and the Y-axis represents the UserID of an authorized User, who is requesting for the slice allocation.



STEP 11: Stopping the Containers

To stop the execution of each of the containers, click on Stop button for the container in Docker Desktop. On stopping them, they'll automatically get deleted.



Thank You!