



Bridging ns-3 and O-RAN: a tutorial on ns-O-RAN

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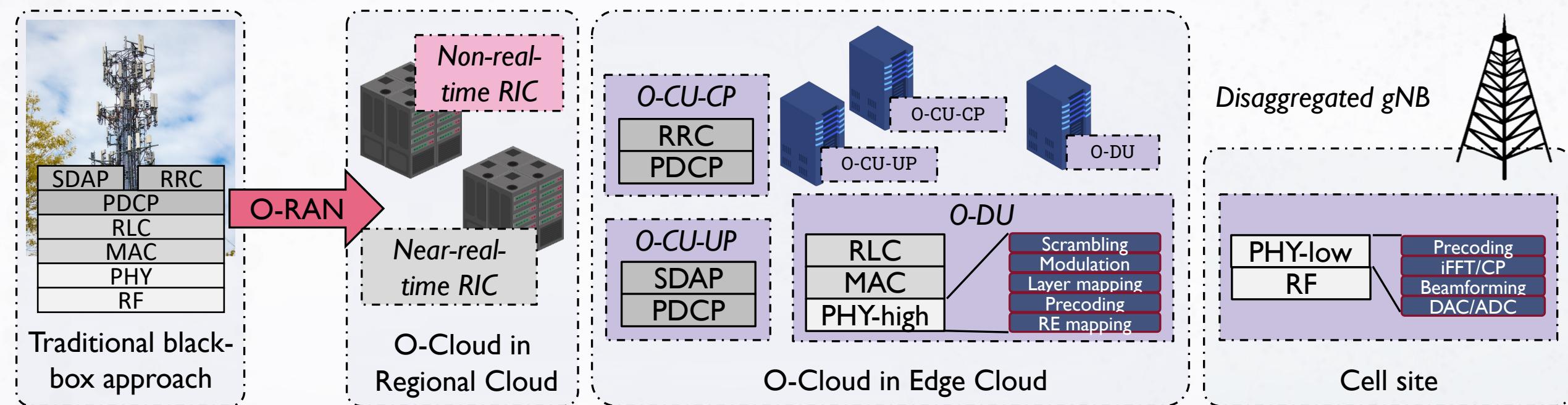
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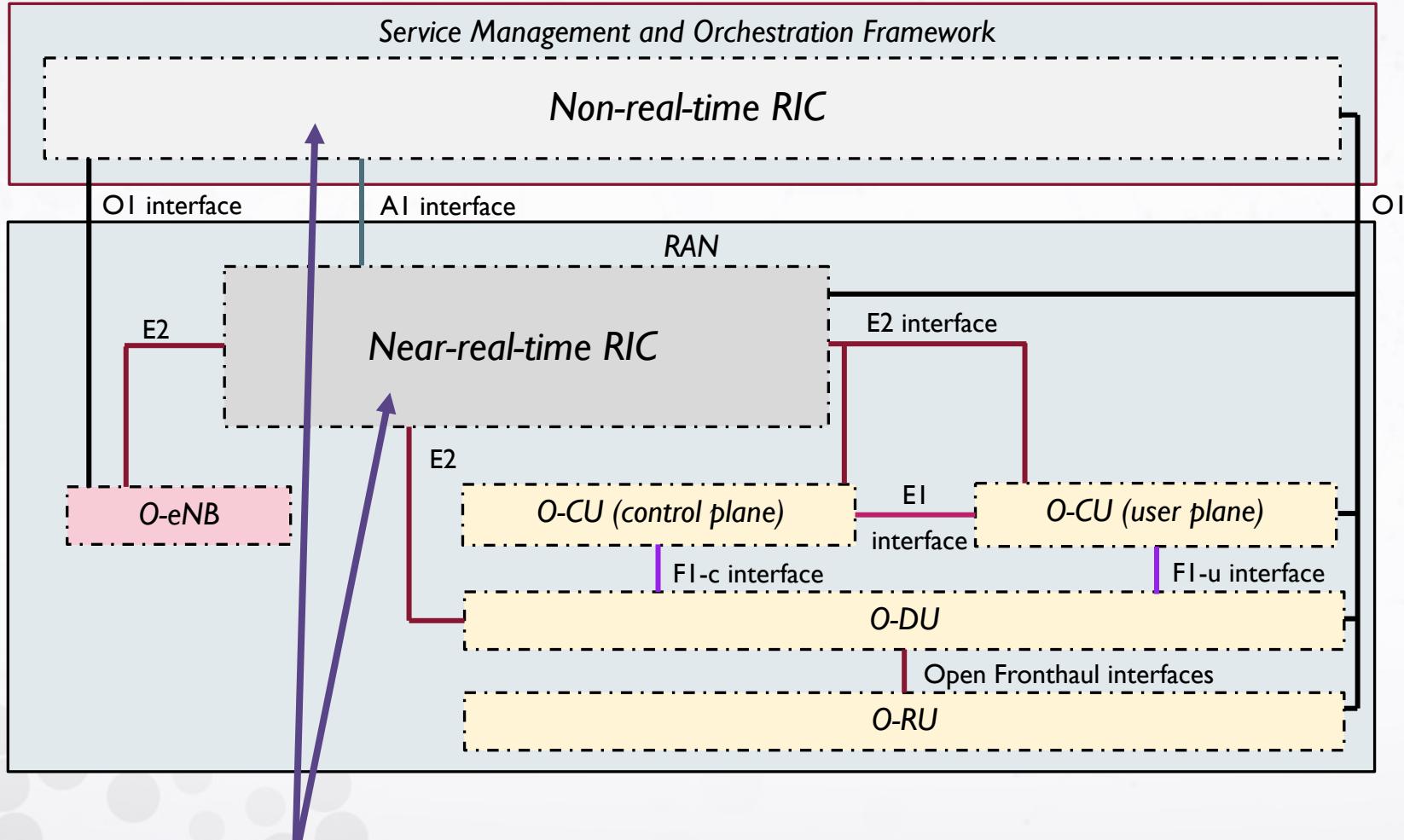
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Agenda

1. O-RAN – a primer
2. RIC Setup
3. ns-O-RAN setup
4. KPI monitor Setup
5. RC Control xApp
6. Scenario Zero

Open RAN





4. RAN Intelligent Controllers

1. Open, standardized interfaces
2. Disaggregated RAN
3. Softwarization

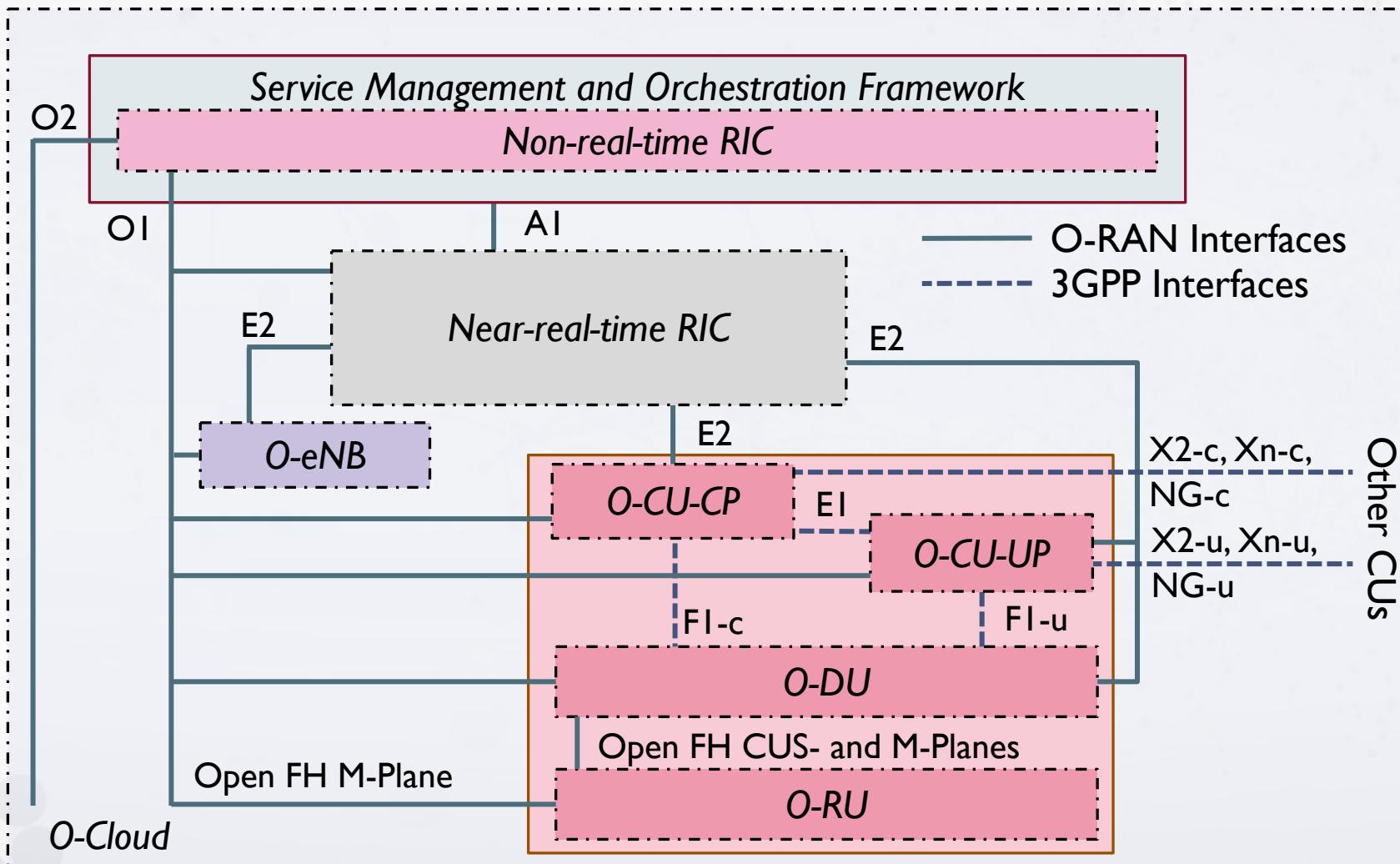
Intelligent Control Loops

Currently supported by O-RAN

Control and learning objective	Scale	Input data	Timescale	Architecture
Policies, models, slicing	> 1000 devices	Infrastructure-level KPIs	Non real-time > 1 s	
User Session Management e.g., load balancing, handover	> 100 devices	CU-level KPIs e.g., number of sessions, PDCP traffic	Near real-time 10-1000 ms	
Medium Access Management e.g., scheduling policy, RAN slicing	> 100 devices	MAC-level KPIs e.g., PRB utilization, buffering	Near real-time 10-1000 ms	
Radio Management e.g., resource scheduling, beamforming	~10 devices	MAC/PHY-level KPIs e.g., PRB utilization, channel estimation	Real-time < 10 ms	
Device DL/UL Management e.g., modulation, interference, blockage detection	1 device	I/Q samples	Real-time < 1 ms	

For further study or not supported

Logical architecture overview



O-RAN Virtualization

O-Cloud:

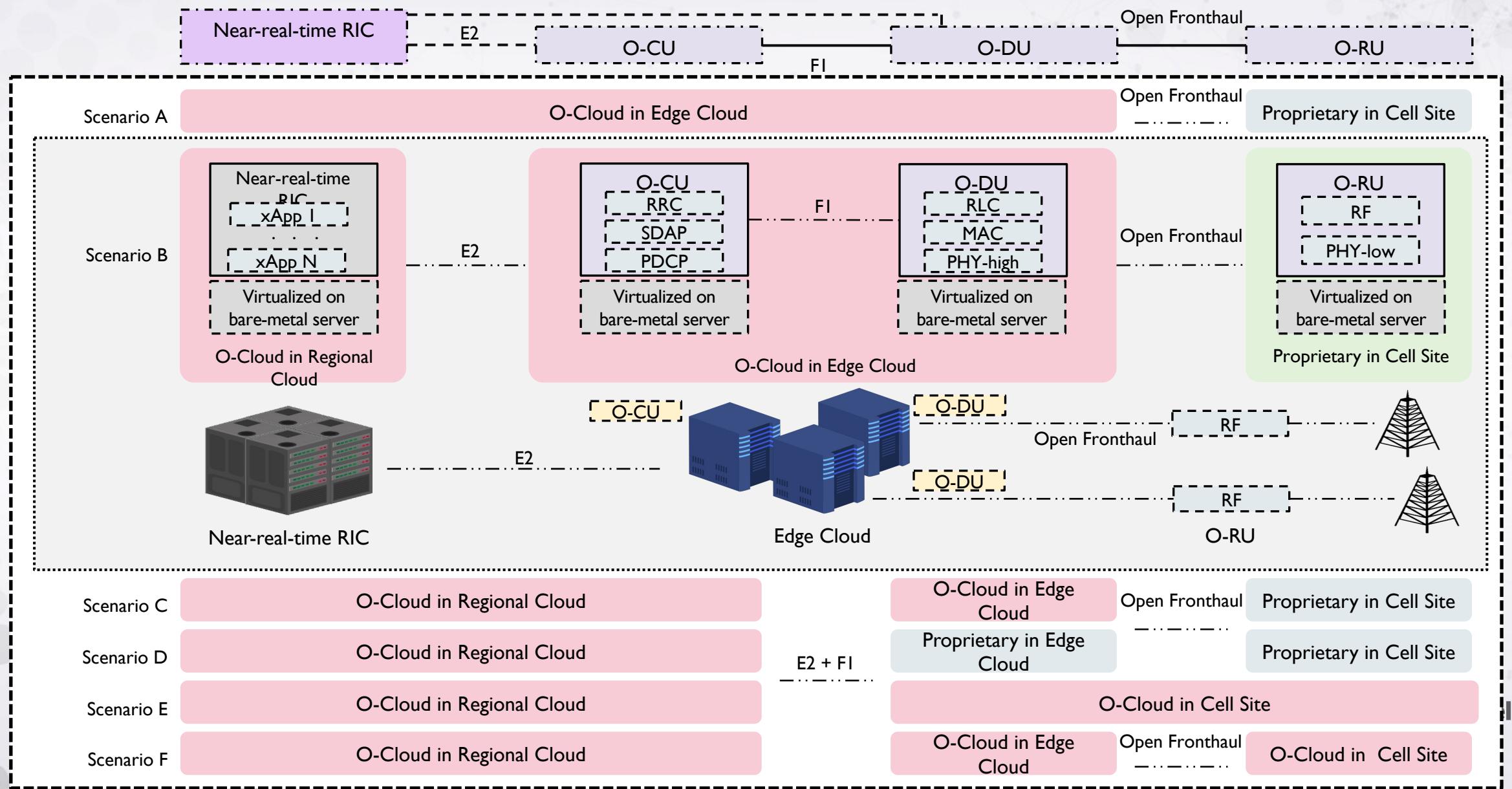
- Set of computing resources and virtualization infrastructure
 - Pooled together in one or multiple physical datacenters
- Virtualization paradigm for O-RAN
 - Decoupling between hardware and software components
 - Standardization of the hardware capabilities for the O-RAN infrastructure
 - Sharing of the hardware among different tenants
 - Automated deployment and instantiation of RAN functionalities

O-RAN Virtualization

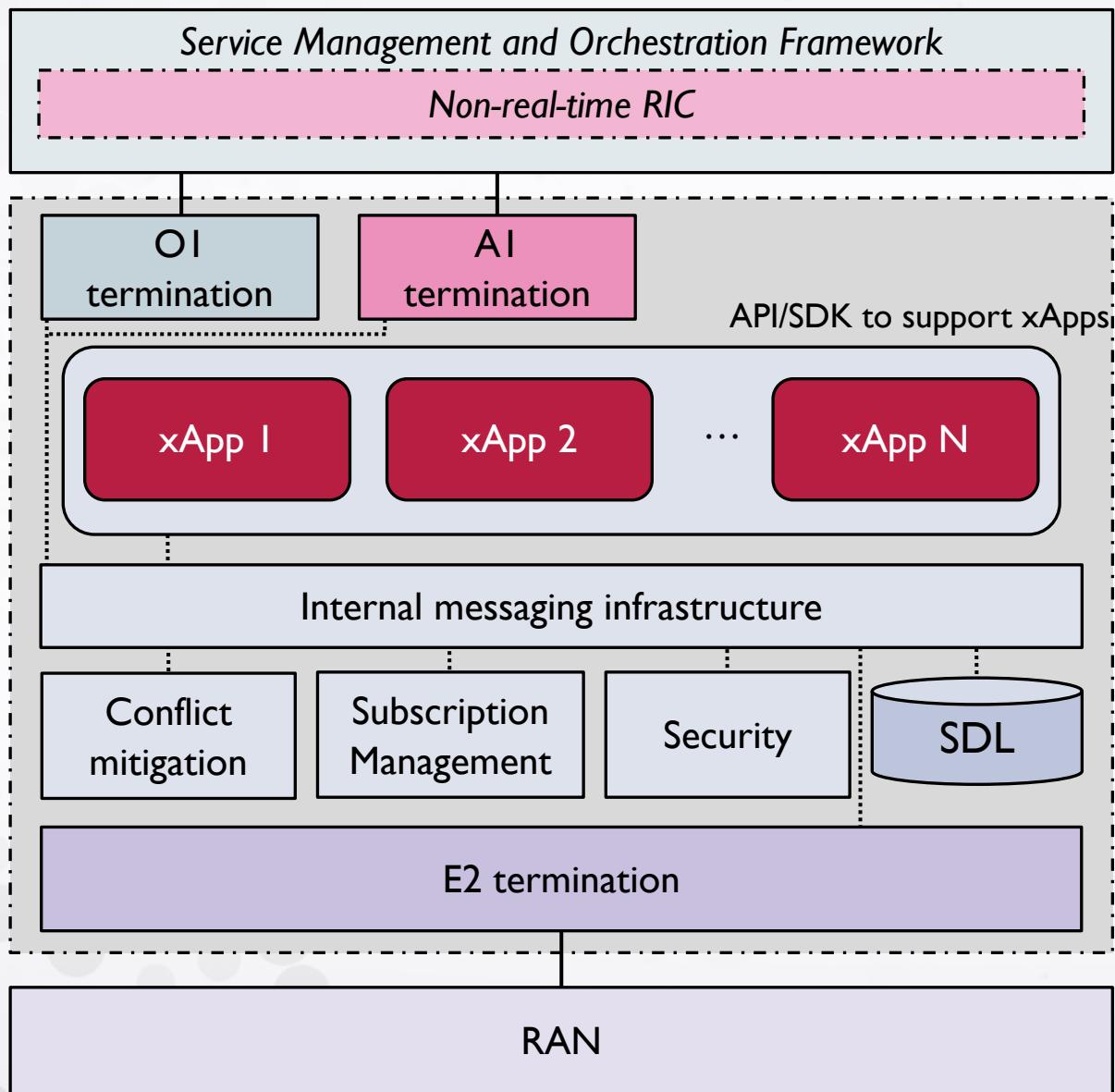
Acceleration Abstraction Layers (AALs):

- APIs between dedicated hardware-based logical processors and the O-RAN softwarized infrastructure
 - e.g., for channel coding/FEC
- Open new opportunities for compute in the RAN
 - e.g., integrate open, programmable GPUs and FPGAs

O-RAN deployment options

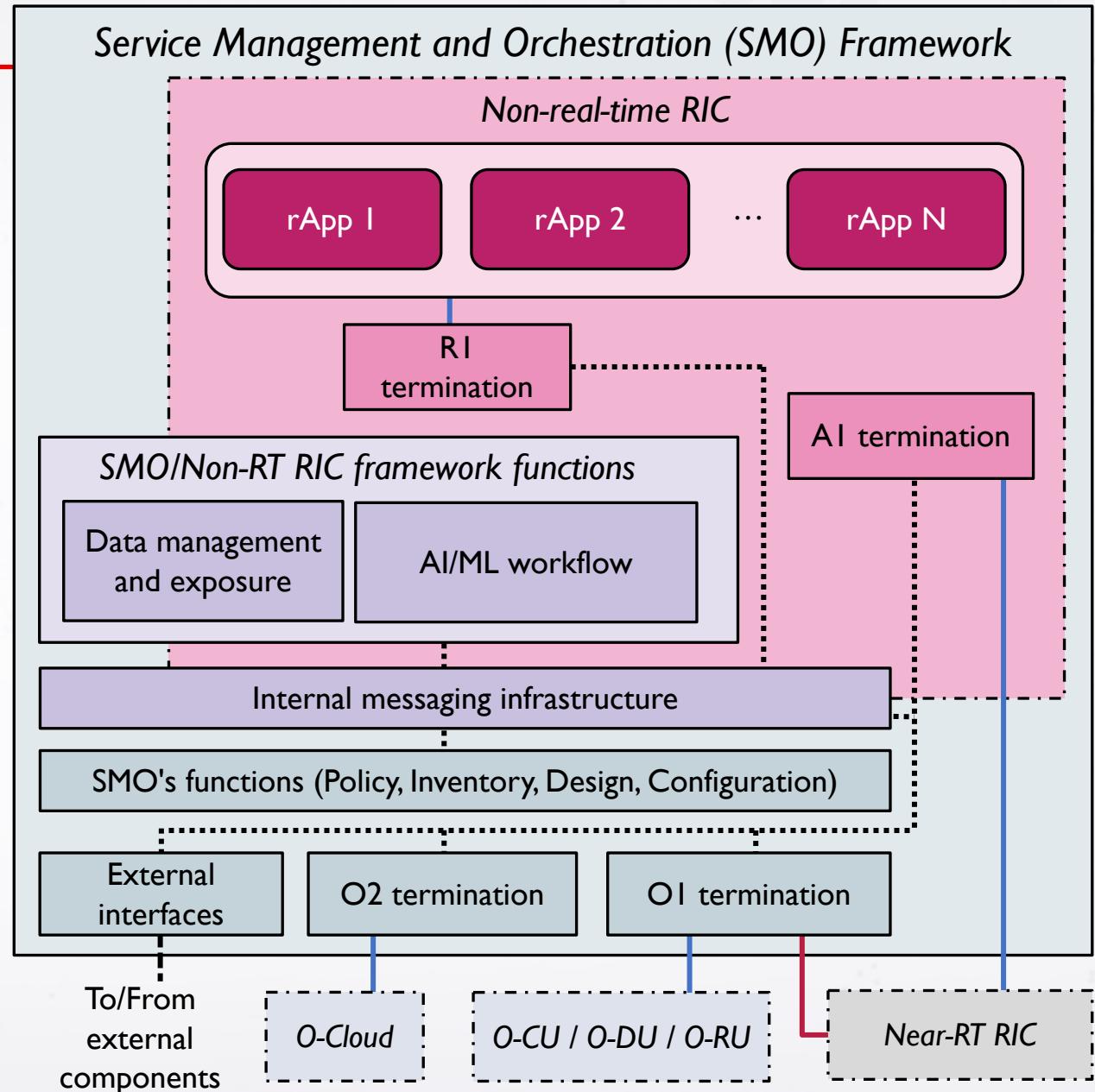
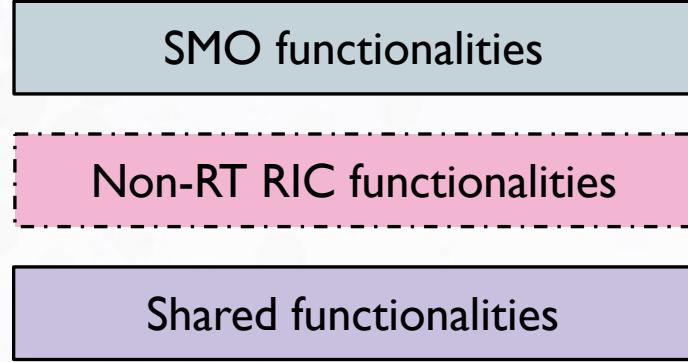


Near-real-time RIC



- Standardized blocks and functionality
- Different implementations

Non-real-time RIC and SMO



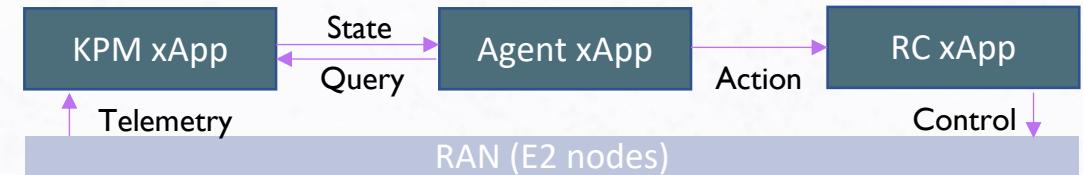
Intelligent Use Cases



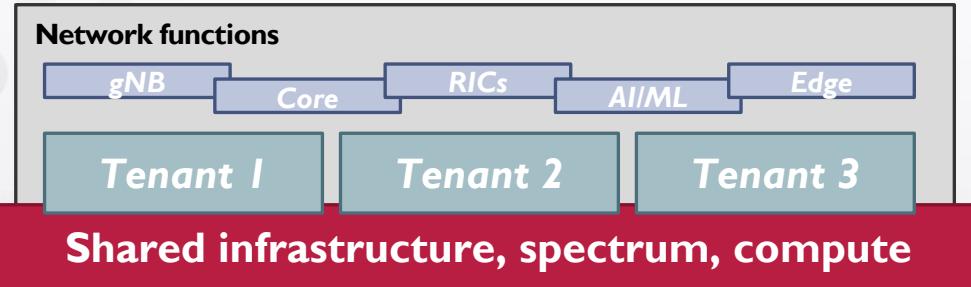
Network slicing and scheduling



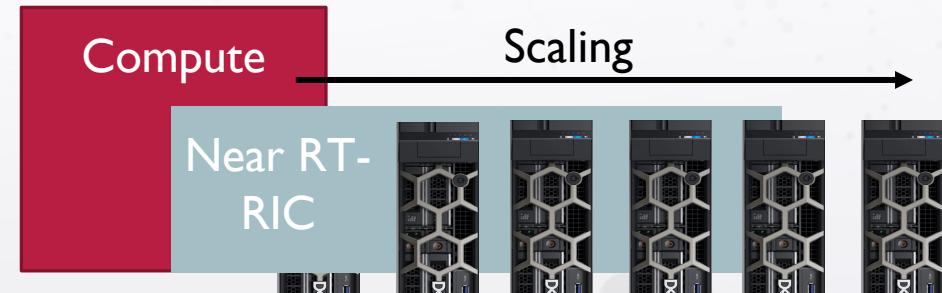
Traffic steering



Spectrum sharing



Energy efficiency



Open Challenges toward Intelligent Open RAN



Datasets, platforms, development and testing



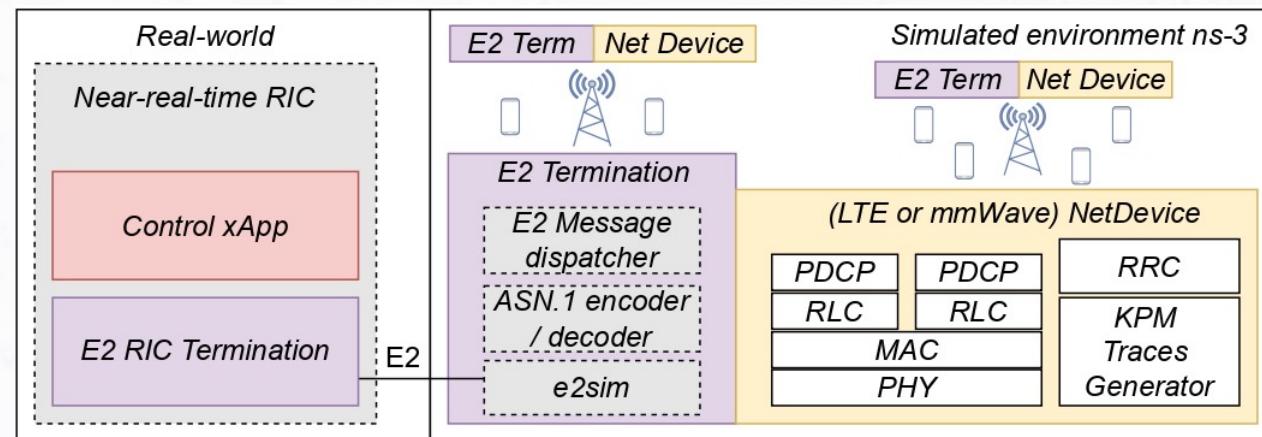
AI/ML that generalizes to different deployments and scenarios



Agile spectrum, infrastructure, and AI management

ns-O-RAN: Simulating O-RAN 5G Systems in ns-3

- Integration of a real-world RIC with a simulated RAN in ns-3
 - Enabling large scale simulations for O-RAN
 - KPI and Control messages exchange supported
 - Realistic dataset generation
- No infrastructure expenses
 - Highly customizable
 - Implement custom use cases
- O-RAN compliant
 - Create the xApp on ns-3 and use it on a real RAN with no software changes



More on the implementation and architecture tomorrow!

ns-3 simulations with an O-RAN RIC – tutorial

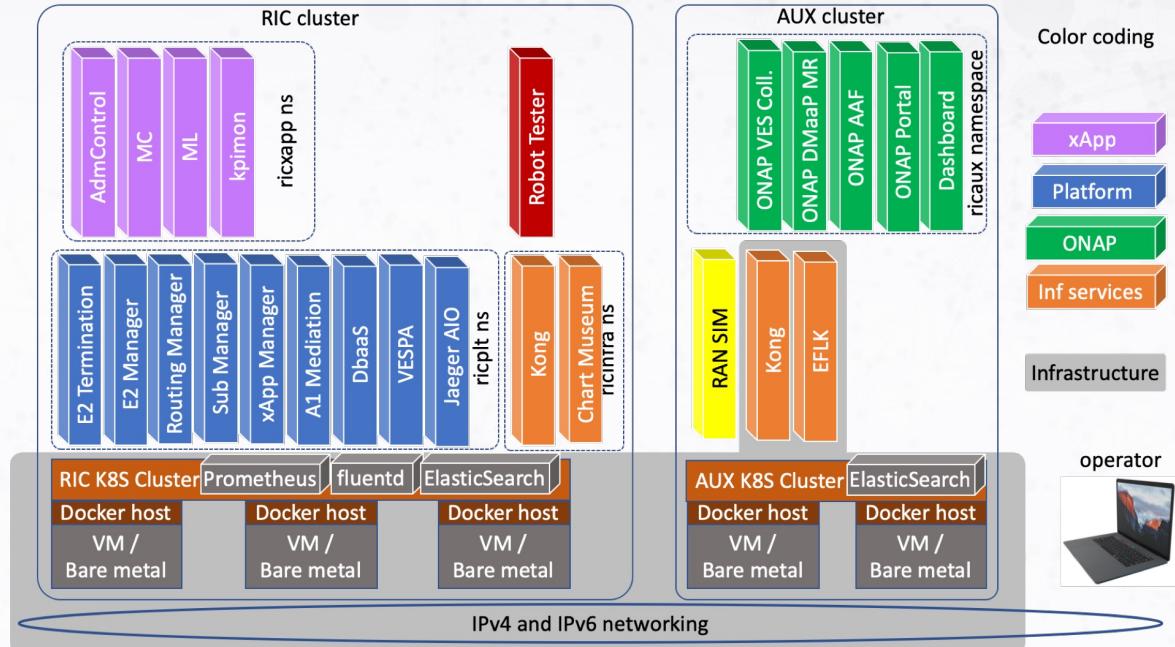
RAN Intelligent Controller (RIC) – OSC Implementation

- Cluster of network functions at the RAN edge or in the cloud

- Open Specifications
- Different implementations available
 - OSC - Kubernetes
 - ColoRAN [I]
 - FlexRIC

- Functionalities implemented as microservices (*pods*)

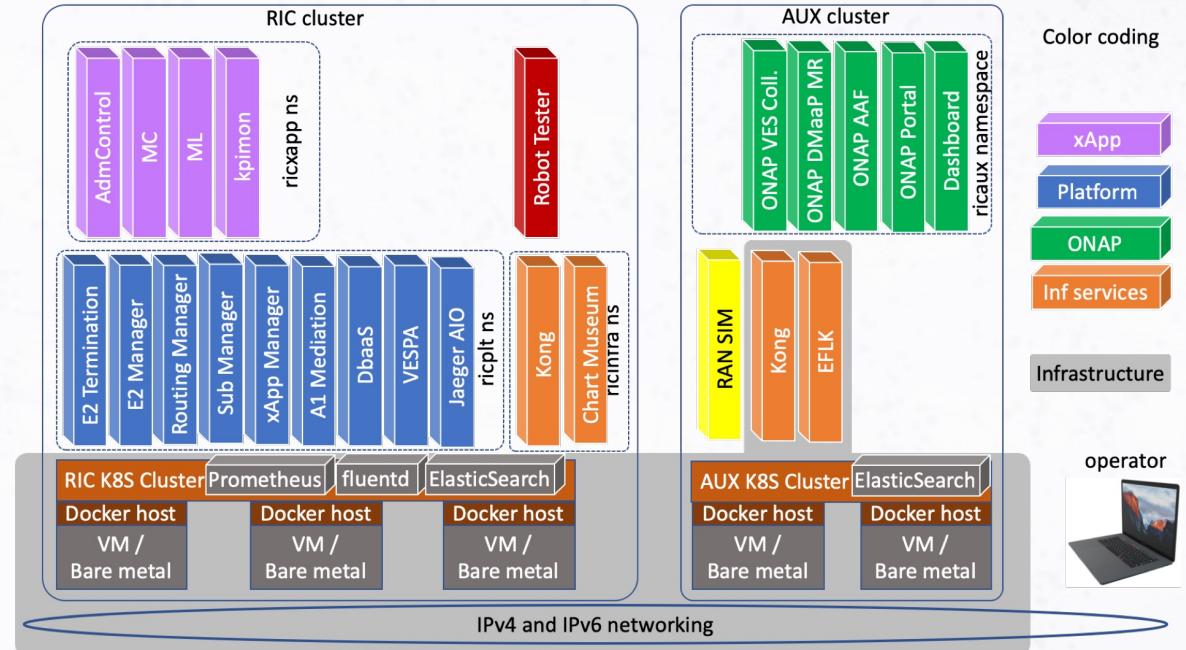
- Namespaces isolate services according to their role
 - ricxapp: xApps
 - ricinfra: functional pods for Kubernetes and the RIC
 - ricplt: RIC components connecting to the RAN



[I] M. Polese, L. Bonati, S. D’Oro, S. Basagni, and T. Melodia, “Colo-RAN: Developing Machine Learning-based xApps for Open RAN Closed-loop Control on Programmable Experimental Platforms,” IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing, July 2022.

RIC Major Components

- E2 Termination
 - Connection with the RAN
- E2 Manager
 - RAN Subscription Manager
- Routing Manager
 - Intra xApps and RAN
- xApp Manager
 - Handles the onboarding of the xApps
- xApps
 - Network operator applications
 - Custom control logic



RIC Setup

- We install the G - Release
 - <https://docs.o-ran-sc.org/projects/o-ran-sc-it-dep/en/latest/installation-guides.html#ric-platform>
- Prerequisites:
 - Kubernetes
 - Docker

```
● ● ●  
git clone https://gerrit.o-ran-sc.org/r/ric-plt/ric-dep -b g-release  
cd ric-dep/  
git submodule update --init --recursive --remote  
../uninstall # uninstalling any old version  
../install -f ..../RECIPE_EXAMPLE/example_recipe_oran_g_release.yaml
```

```
root@wines-PowerEdge-R340:/home/wines/ric-dep# kubectl get pods -n ricplt  
NAME                                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE  
deployment-ricplt-a1mediator-6ccd8896d7-ddqj4   1/1     Running   0          51d  
deployment-ricplt-alarmmanager-56d79dc55-5xvqr   1/1     Running   0          51d  
deployment-ricplt-appmgr-8f7467877-8k2dc        1/1     Running   0          51d  
deployment-ricplt-e2mgr-66cdc4d6b6-l2hvr        1/1     Running   2          51d  
deployment-ricplt-e2term-alpha-84d4db76d6-kq2zp   1/1     Running   0          38d  
deployment-ricplt-o1mediator-677ff764d7-492g8   1/1     Running   0          51d  
deployment-ricplt-rtmgr-578c64f5cf-mqdwg       1/1     Running   1          51d  
deployment-ricplt-submgr-7f6499555d-4zp24      1/1     Running   0          51d  
deployment-ricplt-vespamgr-84f7d87dfb-5zlzr    1/1     Running   0          51d  
r4-infrastructure-kong-7995f4679b-v5pg9       2/2     Running   1          51d  
r4-infrastructure-prometheus-alertmanager-5798b78f48-46ght  2/2     Running   0          51d  
r4-infrastructure-prometheus-server-c8ddcdf5-4mhxj 1/1     Running   0          51d  
statefulset-ricplt-dbaas-server-0               1/1     Running   0          51d  
root@wines-PowerEdge-R340:/home/wines/ric-dep#
```

ns-O-RAN Setup

- ns-3 will run in a Docker pod in the Kubernetes cluster
- Installation toolchain
 - <https://openrangym.com/tutorials/ns-o-ran>
- Dockerfile:
 - <https://github.com/wineslab/colosseum-near-rt-ric/blob/ns-o-ran/Dockerfile>
- 3 main components will be installed
 - E2sim software
 - ns-O-RAN external module
 - ns-3 MmWave module

```
● ● ●
docker build -t ns3 -f Dockerfile --build-arg log_level_e2sim=2 . --no-cache
```

Log Level e2Sim	Value	Description
LOG_LEVEL_UNCOND	0	Show only the unconditional logs.
LOG_LEVEL_ERROR	1	Show all the previous logs plus failures on the e2Sim side (such as errors on encoding)
LOG_LEVEL_INFO	2 (default)	Show all the previous logs plus the some info about the size of the messages
LOG_LEVEL_DEBUG	3	Show all the possible logs including the xer_printing of the ASN1.C messages

ns-O-RAN Codebase structure

- 3 different repositories

RAN functional simulator, fork of
<https://github.com/nyuwireless-unipd/ns3-mmwave>
(aligned to latest updates)



Provides RAN simulation with E2AP
and E2SM APIs

Contributed to OSC (Oct 2022)
<https://github.com/o-ran-sc/sim-ns3-o-ran-e2>

Fork of <https://github.com/o-ran-sc/sim-e2-interface> in Dec. 2020 – commit a8f2a

Uses e2sim as a library

ns-O-RAN Dockerfile

```
● ● ●

FROM wineslab/o-ran-sc-bldr-ubuntu18-c-go:9-u18.04 as buildenv
ARG log_level_e2sim=2

# Install E2sim
RUN mkdir -p /workspace
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y build-essential git cmake libsctp-dev autoconf automake libtool bison flex libboost-all-dev

WORKDIR /workspace

RUN git clone -b develop https://github.com/wineslab/ns-o-ran-e2-sim /workspace/e2sim

RUN mkdir /workspace/e2sim/e2sim/build
WORKDIR /workspace/e2sim/e2sim/build
RUN cmake .. -DDEV_PKG=1 -DLOG_LEVEL=${log_level_e2sim}

RUN make package
RUN echo "Going to install e2sim-dev"
RUN dpkg --install ./e2sim-dev_1.0.0_amd64.deb
RUN ldconfig

WORKDIR /workspace

# Install ns-3
RUN apt-get install -y g++ python3

RUN git clone -b release https://github.com/wineslab/ns-o-ran-ns3-mmwave /workspace/ns3-mmwave-oran
RUN git clone -b master https://github.com/o-ran-sc/sim-ns3-o-ran-e2 /workspace/ns3-mmwave-oran/contrib/oran-interface

WORKDIR /workspace/ns3-mmwave-oran

RUN ./waf configure --enable-tests --enable-examples
RUN ./waf build

WORKDIR /workspace

CMD [ "/bin/sh" ]
```

ns-O-RAN onboarding

- Add the Docker container in the RIC
 - i.e., we create a new pod in the cluster
- We use a k8s file to ease the job
 - Yaml format to dynamically create the pod

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: ns-3-pod
  namespace: ricplt
spec:
  containers:
  - name: ns-3-pod
    image: ns3
    imagePullPolicy: Never
    command: ["sleep", "infinity"]
```

```
● ● ●
kubectl apply -f ns-o-ran-pod.yaml
```

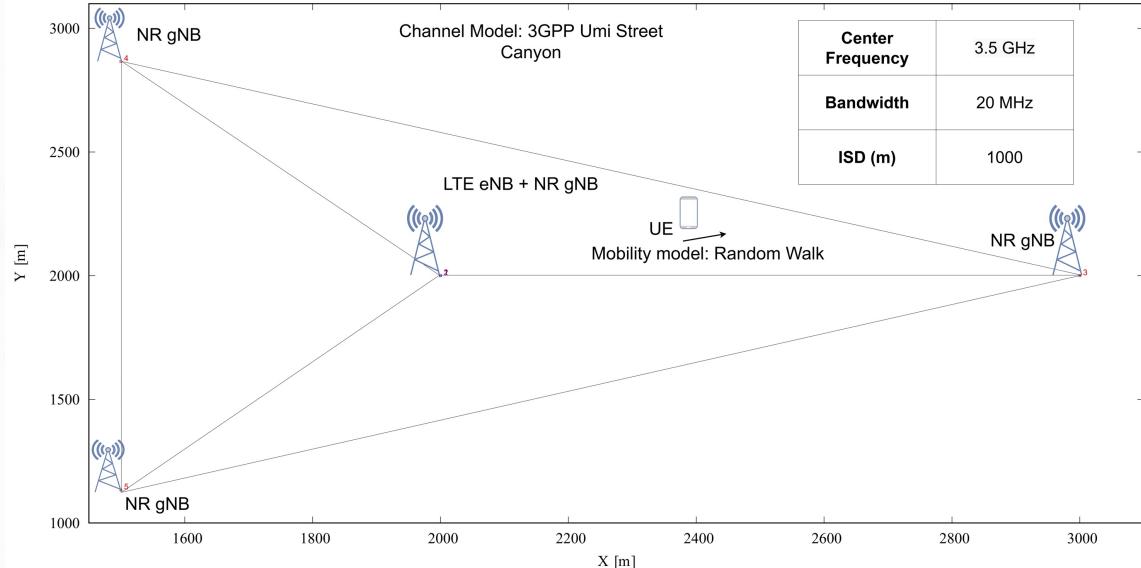
```
wines@wines-PowerEdge-R340:~$ sudo kubectl get pods
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
ns-3-pod  1/1     Running   0          79d
```

Test ns-O-RAN in stand-alone mode



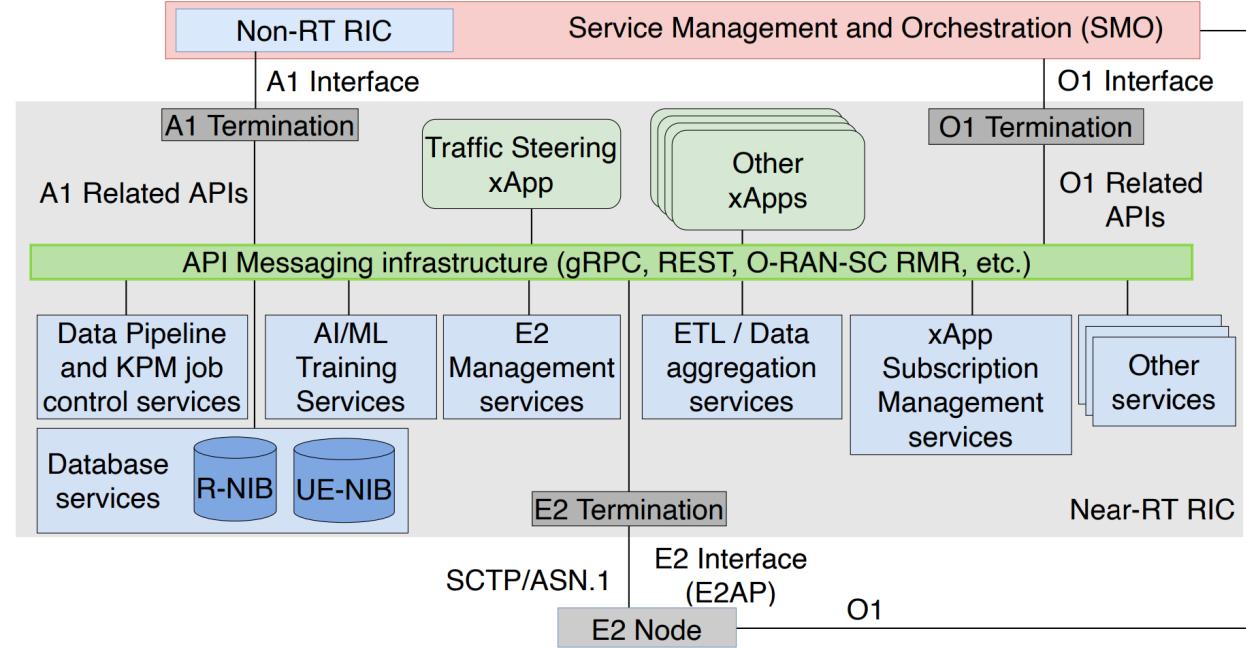
```
./ns3 run "scratch/scenario-zero.cc --simTime=10 --enableE2FileLogging=1"
```

- ns-3 without RIC
 - Save logs and RAN telemetry
- Scenario Zero
 - 1 eNB, 4 gNB
 - 12 UEs
 - simTime: seconds of the simulation
 - enableE2FileLogging: if true, ns-O-RAN is in stand alone mode
 - e2Termlp: IP address of the RIC E2 Termination



Connecting the xApps

- Working with xApps is **hard**:
 - Compatibility among versions
 - Handling of Subscription IDs
 - Internal routing of the E2 Messages
- The flexibility of ns-O-RAN can help



Onboarding a complete xApp

- xApps are designed to be plug and play
- Once you have configurations details they can be deployed with a zero-touch approach
- Two major files are needed to load the xApp in the RIC:
 - config-file.json
 - schema.json
- The result is the xApp live and a docker container

```
● ● ●  
# Start chartmuseum  
docker run --rm -u 0 -it -d -p 8090:8080 -e DEBUG=1 -e STORAGE=local -e  
STORAGE_LOCAL_ROOTDIR=/charts -v $(pwd)/charts:/charts chartmuseum/chartmuseum:latest  
  
# setting environment variable  
export CHART_REPO_URL=http://0.0.0.0:8090  
# onboard xApp  
dms_cli onboard config-file.json schema.json  
  
# install xApp  
dms_cli install {name_xapp} {version_xapp} ricxapp  
# uninstall xApp  
dms_cli uninstall {name_xapp} ricxapp[])
```



Automation

On-demand

Reconfigurability

Customizing the xApp

- Changing the code requires recreating the container:
 - Entrypoint
 - Source code
- After building the image, it should be pushed to a registry because dms cli
- Modify then the config-file.json to point the correct registry and image
- To manually work in the container the Dockerfile shall have as ENTRYPPOINT the command: ['sleep', 'infinity']

```
● ● ●  
# start registry on localhost  
docker run -d -p 5000:5000 -- name registry registry:2  
  
# build the docker image always tagging it with -t as 127.0.0.1:5000/${name_xapp}:${version}  
  
# push the image to the registry  
docker push 127.0.0.1:5000/${name_xapp}:${version}
```

Before moving on – ASN.1 Definitions

- Encoding technique used by cellular networks
 - Hard to customize
 - Follows standard definitions
 - Very efficient
 - Must be consistent
- For this tutorial we use:
 - E2AP ASN from OSC G release
 - Custom ns-O-RAN E2SM KPI
 - E2SM RC from G release
- All of them can be found at:
 - <https://github.com/wineslab/libe2proto/tree/ns-o-ran>

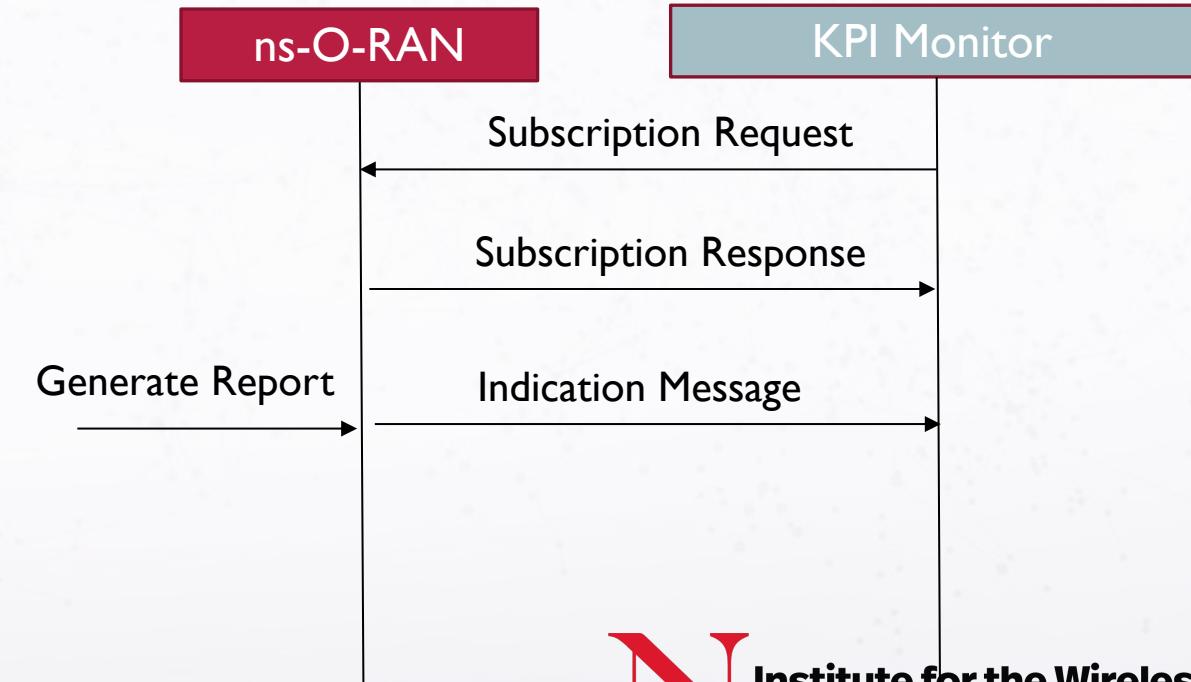
```
RANfunction-Name ::= SEQUENCE{  
    ranFunction-ShortName    PrintableString (SIZE(1..150,...)),  
    ranFunction-E2SM-OID     PrintableString (SIZE(1..150,...)),  
    ranFunction-Description  PrintableString (SIZE(1..150,...)),  
    ranFunction-Instance      INTEGER OPTIONAL,  
    ...  
}  
  
RIC-EventTriggerStyle-Item ::= SEQUENCE{  
    ric-EventTriggerStyle-Type    RIC-Style-Type,  
    ric-EventTriggerStyle-Name   RIC-Style-Name,  
    ric-EventTriggerFormat-Type RIC-Format-Type,  
    ...  
}
```

All the xApps are taken from the
OSC repositories

xApp KPI monitor

- Monitoring xApp
 - Send the E2 Subscription Request
 - Receives the Indication Messages from the RAN
 - Decode the parameters
 - Store the values in the real time database (not in this demo)
- Available here:
 - <https://github.com/wineslab/ns-o-ran-scp-ric-app-kpimon>

```
● ● ●  
git clone https://github.com/wineslab/ns-o-ran-scp-ric-app-kpimon kpimon -b libe2proto  
cd kpimon  
. ./launch_app.sh  
# a shell should spawn inside the kpimon pod  
# Actually launch the routine of the xApp  
/kpimon -f /opt/ric/config/config-file.json
```



xApp KPI monitor – launch script

- Creates an env. variable to specify the k8s backend.
- Uninstall old versions
- Building the xApp from source
- Push the image to the registry
- Onboards the xApp, using the descriptor and validation schema.
- Installing the xApp in the RIC
- After 10s, the script returns the name of the pod in the *ricxapp* namespace and the command to shell inside it

```
#!/bin/bash
#set -x

export CHART_REPO_URL=http://0.0.0.0:8090

dms_cli uninstall xappkpimon ricxapp

docker build . -f Dockerfile -t 127.0.0.1:5000/kpimon_master:1.0.0 # --no-cache

docker push 127.0.0.1:5000/kpimon_master:1.0.0

# dms_cli onboard config.json schema.json

dms_cli install xappkpimon 1.0.0 ricxapp

echo "Wait for 10 seconds"
sleep 10

unset $pod_name

pod_name=$(kubectl get pods -n ricxapp --no-headers -o custom-columns=:metadata.name)

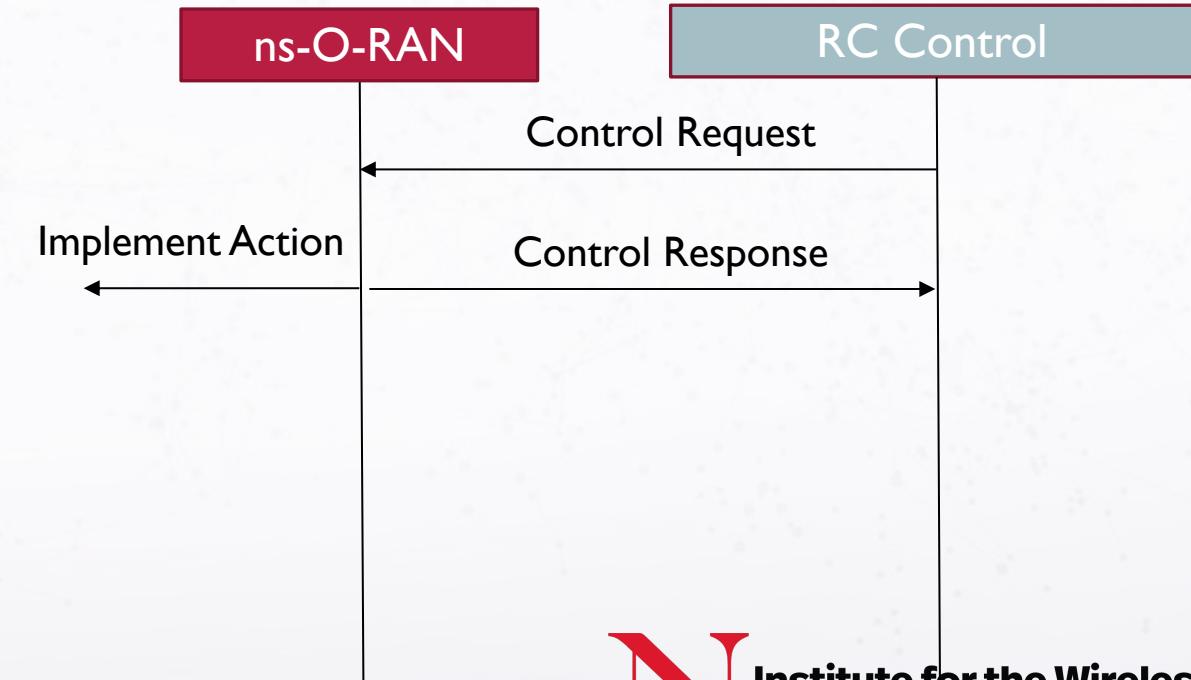
echo kubectl exec -ti -n ricxapp $pod_name bash

# To run the kpimon
# ./kpimon -f /opt/ric/config/config-file.json
```

RC Control xApp

- Implements the TS use case
 - Send the E2 RC Control Action to the RAN
 - For example, an handover command
 - Can be used as a network function by other xApps
 - Server GRPC that create the controls on demand
- Available here:
 - <https://github.com/wineslab/ns-o-ran-xapp-rc>

```
git clone https://github.com/wineslab/ns-o-ran-xapp-rc xapp-rc  
cd xapp-rc  
../launch_app.sh
```



RC Control Command

- GRPC commands can be executed:
 - by xApps
 - manually with grpcurl:
 - <https://github.com/fullstorydev/grpcurl>

```
RC_XAPP_IP=10.104.101.157

grpcurl -plaintext -d "{ \"e2NodeID\": \"36000000\", \"plmnID\": \"313131\", \"ranName\": \"gnb_131_133_31000000\",
\"RICE2APHeaderData\": { \"RanFuncId\": 300, \"RICRequestorID\": 2 }, \"RICControlHeaderData\": { \"ControlStyle\": 3,
\"ControlActionId\": 1, \"UEID\": \"00003\" }, \"RICControlMessageData\": { \"RICControlCellTypeVal\": 4, \"TargetCellID\": \"11103\" },
\"RICControlAckReqVal\": 0 }" ${RC_XAPP_IP}:7777 rc.MsgComm.SendRICControlReqServiceGrp
```

Putting things together

- We get the IP of the e2 termination
- We launch the simulation
- Launch and observe the monitoring of the kpimon
- Send control action to ns-O-RAN with GRPC



```
kubectl get pods -n ricplt -o wide
```



```
NS_LOG="RicControlMessage" ./ns3 run "scratch/scenario-zero.cc --simTime=15 --e2TermIp=10.244.0.161"
```

Useful commands for working in the RIC

```
# check IP of RIC components (especially) E2 Termination  
kubectl get pods -A -o wide -n ricplt  
  
# check IP of the services in the xApp namespace  
kubectl get svc -o wide -n ricxapp
```

Useful commands for working in the RIC

- APP manager:

- View all the deployed xApps

```
curl -X GET -H "Content-Type:application/json" http://$APPMGR:8080/ric/v1/xapps | jq .
```

- Manually remove an xApp

```
curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/json" \  
      http://$APPMGR:8080/ric/v1/deregister -d \  
      '{"appInstanceName": "cnn-31", "appName": "cnn-31"}'
```

- Subscription Manager:

- View subscription IDs

```
curl -X GET "http://${SUBMGR}:8088/ric/v1/subscriptions"
```

Useful commands for working in the RIC

- Routing Manager:

- View routes

```
curl -X GET -H "accept: application/json" \ "http://${RTMGR}:3800/ric/v1/getdebuginfo" | jq .
```

- Manually add a route

```
curl -X 'POST' \  
  "http://${RTMGR}:3800/ric/v1/handles/addrmrroute" \  
  -H 'accept: application/json' \  
  -H 'Content-Type: application/json' \  
  -d '[  
    {  
      "TargetEndPoint": "service-ricxapp-cnn-1-rmr.ricxapp:4560",  
      "MessageType": 12050,  
      "SenderEndPoint": "",  
      "SubscriptionID": 1  
    }  
  ]'
```

- Manually delete a route

```
curl -X 'DELETE' \  
  "http://${RTMGR}:3800/ric/v1/handles/delrmrroute" \  
  -H 'accept: application/json' \  
  -H 'Content-Type: application/json' \  
  -d '[  
    {  
      "TargetEndPoint": "service-ricxapp-cnn-1-rmr.ricxapp:4560",  
      "MessageType": 12050,  
      "SenderEndPoint": "",  
      "SubscriptionID": 1  
    }  
  ]'
```

Thanks for the attention! Questions?

[1] Lacava, Andrea, Michele Polese, Rajarajan Sivaraj, Rahul Soundrarajan, Bhawani Shanker Bhati, Tarunjeet Singh, Tommaso Zugno, Francesca Cuomo, and Tommaso Melodia. "Programmable and customized intelligence for traffic steering in 5g networks using open ran architectures." IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing (2023).

[2] Andrea Lacava, Matteo Bordin, Michele Polese, Rajarajan Sivaraj, Tommaso Zugno, Francesca Cuomo, and Tommaso Melodia. 2023. Ns-O-RAN: Simulating O-RAN 5G Systems in ns-3. In Proceedings of the 2023 Workshop on ns-3 (WNS3 '23). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 35–44. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3592149.3592161>