

Session 3. High-Level Tracing 및 ns-3 기본 제공 어플리케이션

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- Exercise

Tracing System

Tracing System

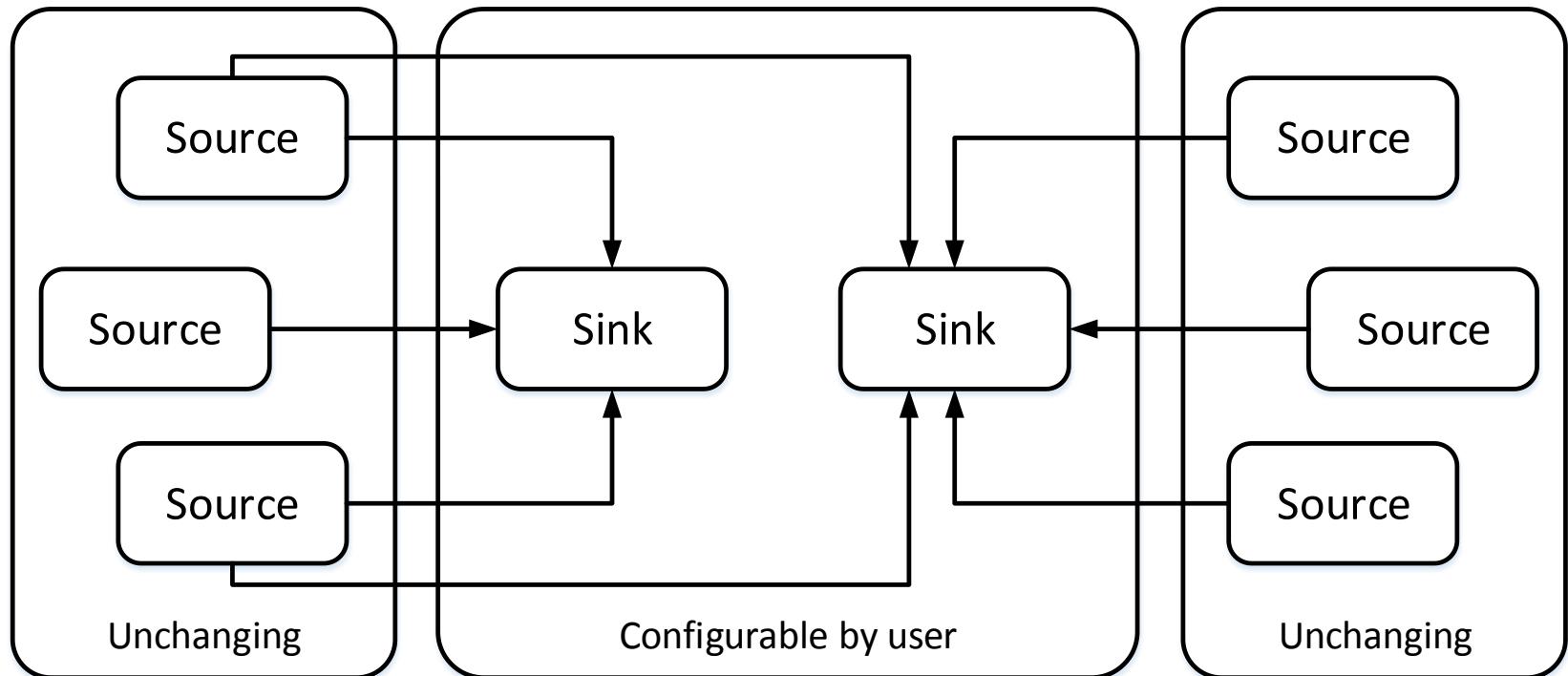
- Generating output after running a simulation
 - Checking the operation
 - Measuring the system performance
- Advantage of tracing
 - Reaching into the core system and getting required information without changing or recompiling
- Independent tracing sources and tracing sinks along with a uniform mechanism for connecting sources to sinks

Tracing System

- Trace source
 - Signaling events and providing access to interesting data
- Trace sink
 - Consuming trace information
- ns-3 provides a set of pre-configured trace sources
- Users provide trace sinks and attach to the trace source

Tracing System

- Multiple trace sources can be connected to a trace sink



Tracing System

■ High-level tracing

- Using a *trace helper* to hook a predefined trace source to an existing trace sink
- No special step to create trace sink and connect trace source and sink manually
- PCAP (Packet capture)

■ Low-level tracing

- Connecting trace source(s) to a custom trace sink manually

PCAP Tracing

- PCAP tracing
 - .pcap file format
 - Traffic trace analyze
 - pointToPoint.EnablePcapAll ("example");
- Reading output using tcpdump

```
$ tcpdump -nn -tt -r s3_inclass_pcap-0-0.pcap
```

reading from file s3_inclass_pcap-0-0.pcap, link-type PPP (PPP)

1.000000 IP 10.1.1.1.49153 > 10.1.1.2.9: UDP, length 100

1.010000 IP 10.1.1.1.49153 > 10.1.1.2.9: UDP, length 100

PCAP Tracing

- Reading output using Wireshark
- <http://www.wireshark.org/download.html>

s3_inclass_pcap-1-0.pcap [Wireshark 1.6.6 (SVN Rev 41803 from /trunk-1.6)]

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

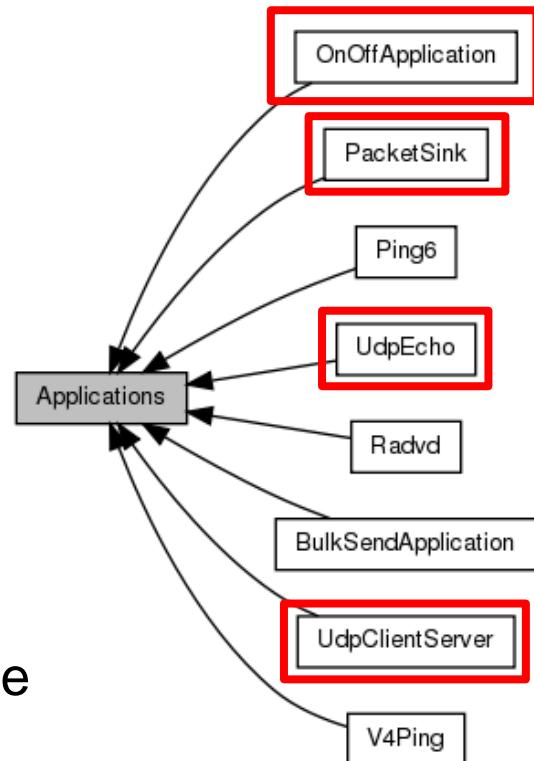
Filter: Expression... Clear Apply

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Data rate (Mb/s)	Sequence number	Acknowledgement number	Info
1	0.000000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
2	0.010000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
3	0.020000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
4	0.030000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
5	0.040000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
6	0.050000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
7	0.060000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
8	0.070000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
9	0.080000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
10	0.090000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
11	0.100000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
12	0.110000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
13	0.120000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
14	0.130000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
15	0.140000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
16	0.150000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
17	0.160000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
18	0.170000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
19	0.180000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
20	0.190000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
21	0.200000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
22	0.210000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard
23	0.220000	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.2	UDP	130				Source port: 49153 Destination port: discard

Applications in ns-3

Applications in ns-3

- An Application generates packets
- Applications are associated with individual nodes
- Class **ns3::Application** can be used as a base class for **ns3** applications
- Various application modules are provided by **ns3**
- Application **Helper**
 - Can make it easy to install application to node
 - Set attributes



Applications in ns-3

■ **OnOffApplication (OnOffHelper)**

- During the “On” state, constant bit rate (CBR) traffic generated

■ **PacketSink (PacketSinkHelper)**

- Receive and consume packets

■ **UdpEcho**

- UdpEchoClient / UdpEchoServer / UdpEchoClient(Server)Helper
- A client sends packets to a server and the server returns packets

■ **UdpClientServer**

- A UDP client and server

OnOffApplication

■ Class ns::OnOffApplication

- Generate traffic to a single destination according to an OnOff pattern
- After Application::StartApplication is called, “On” and “Off” states alternate
- onTime and offTime variables represent duration of each state
- “Off” state: no traffic, “On” state: CBR (constant bit rate) traffic
- The attributes, **data rate** and **packet size**, characterize CBR traffic

■ Class ns::OnOffHelper

■ Examples

- onoff.SetAttribute ("MaxPackets", UintegerValue (**100**));
- onoff.SetAttribute ("DataRate", StringValue ("**14kb/s**"));

Attributes for OnOffApplication

- **DataRate:** The data rate in on state.
 - Set with class: **DataRateValue**
 - Underlying type: **DataRate**
 - Initial value: 500000 bps
- **PacketSize:** The size of packets sent in on state
 - Set with class: **ns3::UIntegerValue**
 - Underlying type: **uint32_t** (1 to 4294967295)
 - Initial value: 512
- **OnTime (OffTime):** The duration of the 'on (off)' state.
 - Set with class: **RandomVariableValue**
 - Underlying type: **RandomVariable**
 - Initial value: Constant:1
- **Link**
 - https://www.nsnam.org/doxygen/classns3_1_1_on_off_application.html

PacketSink

■ PacketSink

- Receive and consume traffic
- Attributes
 - **Protocol**: The type id of the protocol to use for the rx socket
 - **Local**: The Address on which to bind the rx socket

■ PacketSinkHelper

- ns3::PacketSinkHelper::PacketSinkHelper
(std::string protocol, Address address)

■ Example

- PacketSinkHelper sink (“**ns3::UdpSocketFactory**”,
Address (InetSocketAddress (Ipv4Address::GetAny (), port)));

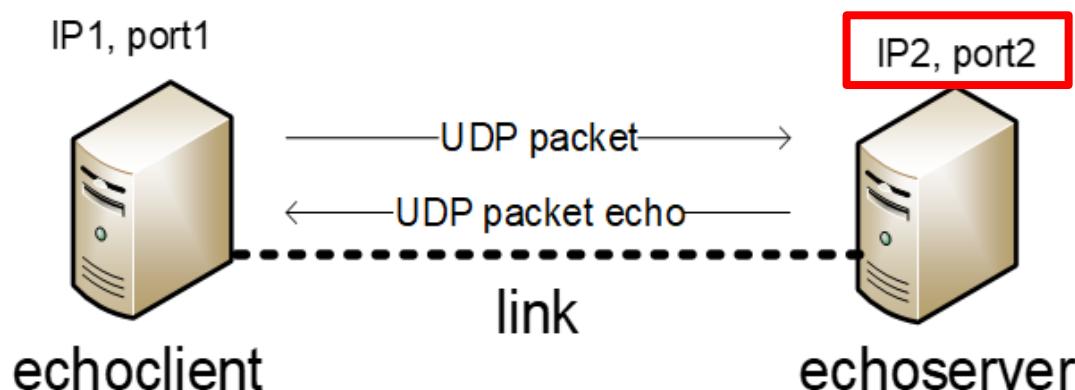
UdpEcho

■ UdpEchoServerHelper

- Installed on server
- `UdpEchoServerHelper::UdpEchoServerHelper (uint16_t port)`
- **Port:** The port the server will wait on for incoming packets

■ UdpEchoClientHelper

- Installed on client
- `UdpEchoClientHelper::UdpEchoClientHelper (Address IP, uint16_t port)`
- **IP and Port:** IP address and port number of the remote UpdEchoServer



Attributes for UdpEcho

- **MaxPackets**: The maximum number of packets the application will send
 - Set with class: **ns3::UintegerValue**
 - Underlying type: **uint32_t**
- **Interval**: The time to wait between packets
 - Set with class: **ns3::TimeValue**
 - Underlying type: **Time**
- **PacketSize**: Size of echo data in outbound packets
 - Set with class: **ns3::UintegerValue**
 - Underlying type: **uint32_t**
- **Example**
 - `echoClient.SetAttribute ("MaxPackets", UintegerValue (1));`
 - `echoClient.SetAttribute ("Interval", TimeValue (Seconds (1.)));`
 - `echoClient.SetAttribute ("PacketSize", UintegerValue (1024));`

UdpClientServer

■ Applications

- UdpClient
- UdpServer

■ Application Helpers

- UdpClientHelper
- UdpServerHelper

Attributes for UdpClient

- **Interval:** The time to wait between packets
 - Set with class: **ns3::TimeValue**
 - Underlying type: **Time**
- **RemoteAddress:** The destination **Address** of the outbound packets
 - Set with class: **AddressValue**
 - Underlying type: **Address**
- **RemotePort:** The destination port of the outbound packets
 - Set with class: **ns3::UIntegerValue**
 - Underlying type: **uint16_t**

Attributes for UdpServer

■ Port

- Port on which we listen for incoming packets.
- Set with class: **ns3::UintegerValue**
- Underlying type: **uint16_t**

■ PacketWindowSize

- The size of the window used to compute the packet loss.
This value should be a multiple of 8.
- Set with class: **ns3::UintegerValue**
- Underlying type: **uint16_t** (8 to 256)

Functions for Application

- `void Application::SetStartTime(Time time);`
 - Specifies when the application should be started
 - The application subclasses should override the private **StartApplication** method, which is called at the time specified, to cause the application to begin
- `void ApplicationContainer::Start(Time start);`
 - Call **Application::SetStartTime** method for all of applications in the application container

Functions for Application

- `void Application::SetStopTime(Time time);`
 - Specifies when an application is to stop
 - The application subclasses should override the private **StopApplication** method, to be notified when that time has come
- `void ApplicationContainer::Stop(Time stop);`
 - Call **Application::SetStopTime** method for all of applications in the application container

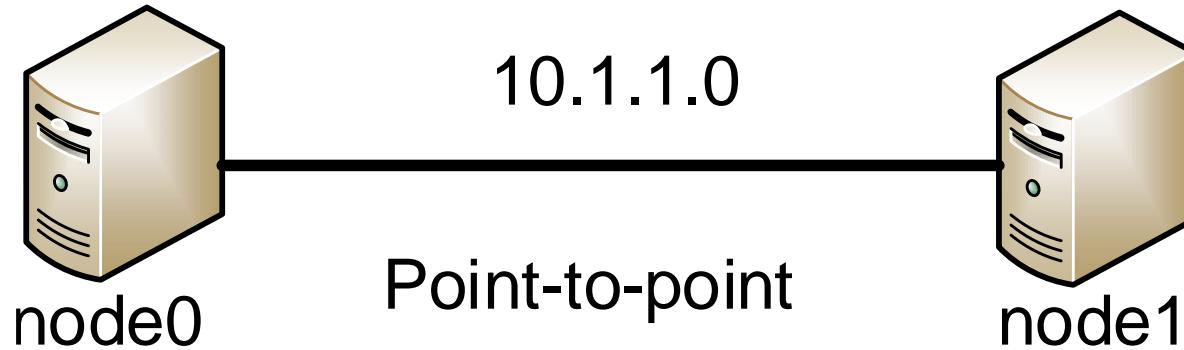
Functions for Application

- `virtual void Application::StartApplication(void);`
 - The StartApplication method is called at the start time specified by SetStartTime
 - This method should be overridden by all or most application subclasses
- `virtual void Application::StopApplication(void);`
 - The StopApplication method is called at the stop time specified by SetStopTime
 - This method should be overridden by all or most application subclasses

Simulation Example

Simulation Example

- P2P link
- UDP packet transmission
 - UdpEcho
 - OnOffApplication



UdpEcho Example (1)

```
// s3_ex1.cc
#include "ns3/core-module.h"
...
using namespace ns3;

NS_LOG_COMPONENT_DEFINE ("UdpEchoExample");

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
```

To determine whether the logging components are enabled or not

```
bool verbose = true;
```

command line argument for variable “verbose”

```
commandLine cmd;
cmd.AddValue ("verbose", "Tell echo applications to log if true", verbose);
cmd.Parse (argc,argv);
```

UdpEcho Example (2)

If verbose “true”, log components are enabled

```
if (verbose)
{
    LogComponentEnable("UdpEchoClientApplication", LOG_LEVEL_INFO);
    LogComponentEnable("UdpEchoServerApplication", LOG_LEVEL_INFO);
}
```

Create a node container and 2 nodes

```
NodeContainer p2pNodes;
p2pNodes.Create (2);
```

UdpEcho Example (3)

p2p link generation and install on the p2p nodes

```
PointToPointHelper pointToPoint;  
pointToPoint.SetDeviceAttribute ("DataRate", StringValue ("5Mbps"));  
pointToPoint.SetChannelAttribute ("Delay", StringValue ("2ms"));  
NetDeviceContainer p2pDevices;  
p2pDevices = pointToPoint.Install (p2pNodes);
```

Install Internet stack on the nodes

```
InternetStackHelper stack;  
stack.Install (p2pNodes.Get (0));  
stack.Install (p2pNodes.Get (1));
```

UdpEcho Example (4)

Allocate IP address

```
Ipv4AddressHelper address;  
address.SetBase ("10.1.1.0", "255.255.255.0");  
Ipv4InterfaceContainer p2pInterfaces;  
p2pInterfaces = address.Assign (p2pDevices);
```

Setup echoServer and Install it on node1

```
UdpEchoServerHelper echoServer (9);  
ApplicationContainer serverApps = echoServer.Install (p2pNodes.Get (1));  
serverApps.Start (Seconds (1.0));  
serverApps.Stop (Seconds (10.0));
```

Setup echoClient

```
UdpEchoClientHelper echoClient (p2pInterfaces.GetAddress (1), 9);  
echoClient.SetAttribute ("MaxPackets", UintegerValue (100));  
echoClient.SetAttribute ("Interval", TimeValue (Seconds (1.)));  
echoClient.SetAttribute ("PacketSize", UintegerValue (1024));
```

UdpEcho Example (5)

Install echoClient on node0

```
ApplicationContainer clientApps = echoClient.Install (p2pNodes.Get (0));
clientApps.Start (Seconds (2.0));
clientApps.Stop (Seconds (10.0));

Ipv4GlobalRoutingHelper::PopulateRoutingTables ();
```

enable pcap tracing

```
pointToPoint.EnablePcapAll ("second");

Simulator::Run ();
Simulator::Destroy ();
return 0;
}
```

OnOffApplication Example (1)

```
// s3_ex2.cc
#include <iostream>
...
using namespace ns3;

int
main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    CommandLine cmd;
    cmd.Parse (argc, argv);
```

OnOffApplication Example (2)

Create a node container and 2 nodes for p2p link

```
NodeContainer terminals;  
terminals.Create (2);
```

Create a netdevice container and p2p link

```
PointToPointHelper pointToPoint;  
pointToPoint.SetDeviceAttribute ("DataRate", StringValue ("5Mbps"));  
pointToPoint.SetChannelAttribute ("Delay", StringValue ("2ms"));  
NetDeviceContainer p2pDevices;  
p2pDevices = pointToPoint.Install (terminals);
```

OnOffApplication Example (3)

Install Internet stack on the nodes

```
InternetStackHelper internet;  
internet.Install (terminals.Get (0));  
internet.Install (terminals.Get (1));
```

Allocate IP address

```
Ipv4AddressHelper ipv4;  
ipv4.SetBase ("10.1.1.0", "255.255.255.0");  
ipv4.Assign (p2pDevices);
```

OnOffApplication Example (4)

Setup OnOff application

```
uint16_t port = 9;  
OnOffHelper onoff ("ns3::UdpSocketFactory",  
                  Address (InetSocketAddress (Ipv4Address ("10.1.1.2"), port)));  
onoff.SetAttribute ("OnTime",  
                   StringValue("ns3::ConstantRandomVariable[Constant=1.0]"));  
onoff.SetAttribute ("OffTime",  
                   StringValue("ns3::ConstantRandomVariable[Constant=1.0]"));  
onoff.SetAttribute ("DataRate", DataRateValue(5000000));
```

Install OnOff application sender on a node

```
ApplicationContainer app = onoff.Install (terminals.Get (0));  
  
app.Start (Seconds (1.0));  
app.Stop (Seconds (10.0));
```

OnOffApplication Example (5)

Create a packet sink to receive packets and install it on a node

```
PacketSinkHelper sink ("ns3::UdpSocketFactory",  
    Address (InetSocketAddress (Ipv4Address::GetAny (), port)));  
app = sink.Install (terminals.Get (1));  
app.Start (Seconds (1.0));
```

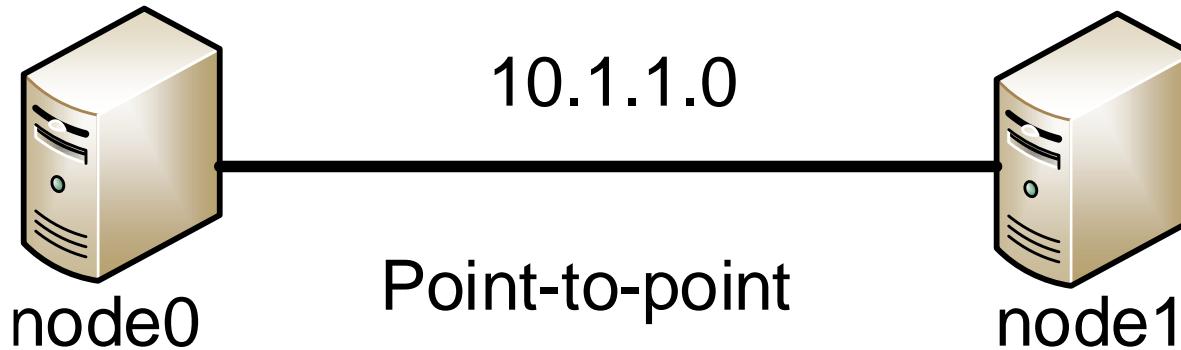
Running simulator

```
Simulator::Stop(Seconds (15));  
Simulator::Run ();  
Simulator::Destroy ();  
}
```

Exercise

Exercise

- Modify s3_inclass_skel.cc
- UDP Udpclientserver application
 - p2p link: DataRate **5 Mbps**, Delay **10 us**
 - Application & flow
 - Udpclientserver Application
 - UDP flow: node0 → node1, UDP 5 Mbps, 1—10s



Exercise

- Check and verify all the output system of OnOffApplication example
 - Print out all of the logging into .out file
 - Generate .pcap file using PCAP trace
 - Check .pcap file with both **TCPDUMP** and **Wireshark**

Q & A