

OMNeT++ Introduction

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CISTER/ISEP

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Real-Time & Embedded Computing Systems

Outline

1. Introduction to Discrete Event Simulators & OMNeT
2. Component-based Architecture
3. Inter-module communication
4. A bit more on modules
5. Object-Oriented Programming
6. Practical Aspects

*(Some bits inspired by Christian Timmerer's
Slides "An introduction to OMNeT++ 4.2")*

Discrete Event Simulator

> Types of simulators

> Timestep:

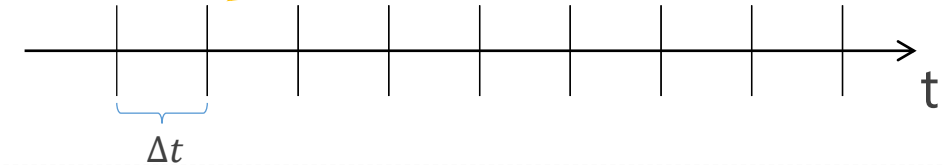
- > State of system and/or agents is evaluated every delta
- > Pros: easy to program
- > Cons: inferior temporal accuracy

> Discrete event:

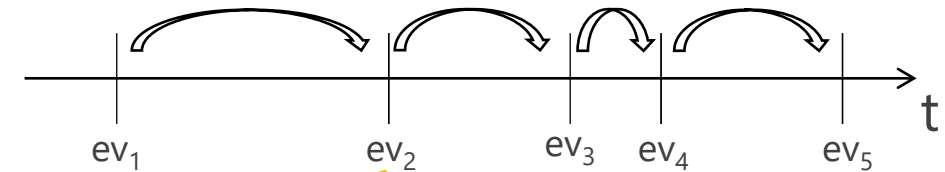
- > Events are scheduled for the future
- > Pros: more temporal accuracy
- > Cons: harder to program

Timestep:

System/agents evaluated every delta, whether there is or not a relevant update

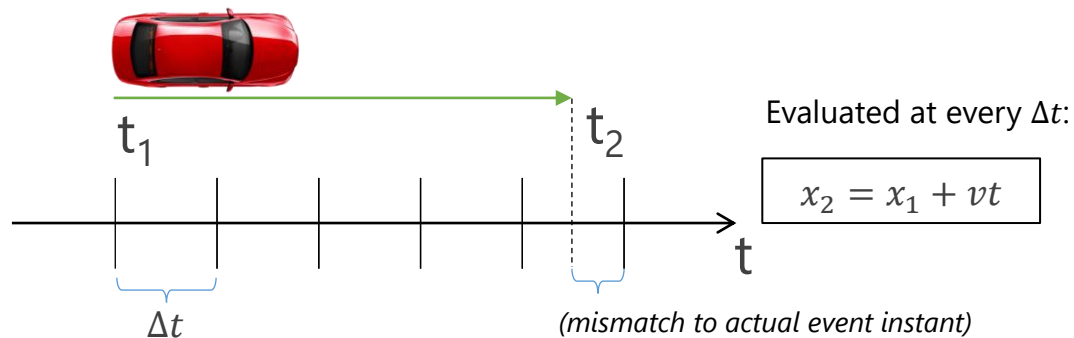


Discrete Event:

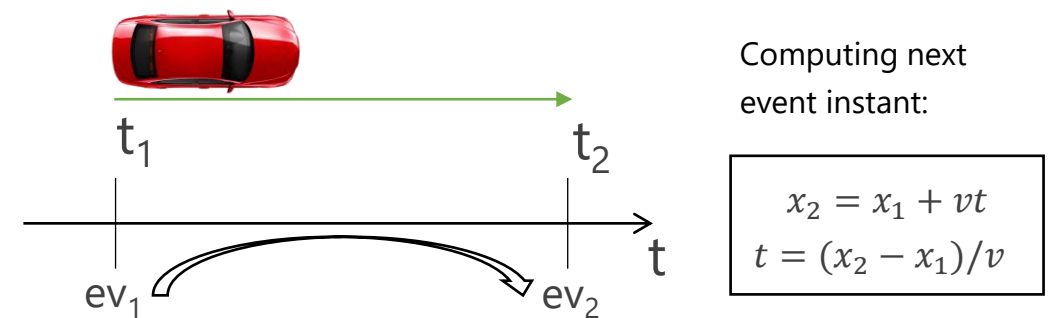


Only event instants are evaluated

Timestep:



Discrete event:



Computing next event instant:

OMNeT++

- OMNeT is a discrete event simulator
- Gained popularity with networking simulation
- OMNeT follows a component (or module)-oriented paradigm
- Two main features:
 1. Hierarchically nested modules
 2. Modules communicate using messages through channels

1. Component-based Architecture

The NED Syntax



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Component-based Architecture – The NED Syntax

- Network Description Language (NED): OMNeT-specific syntax to define modules and scenarios
- NED lets the user declare:
 - **Simple modules:** mapped into a .cc, .h and .ned files
 - **Compound modules:** mapped only into **.ned** file
 - **Networks:** mapped only into .ned file
- Compound and network modules are examples of **nested** modules
- Modules have:
 - **Parameters**
 - **Gates:** the mechanism through which modules send messages to each other
 - Very important for the 2nd feature (*"Modules communicate using messages through channels"*)

Single Module

```
simple DemoBaseApplLayer like IBaseApplLayer
{
    parameters:
        @class(veins::DemoBaseApplLayer);
        int headerLength = default(88bit) @unit(bit); //header length of the application

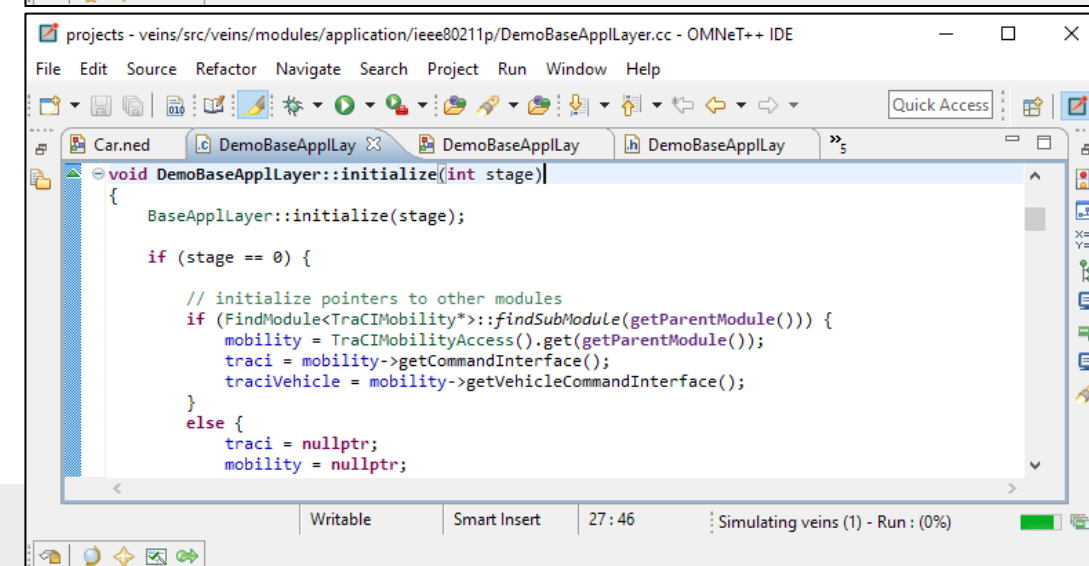
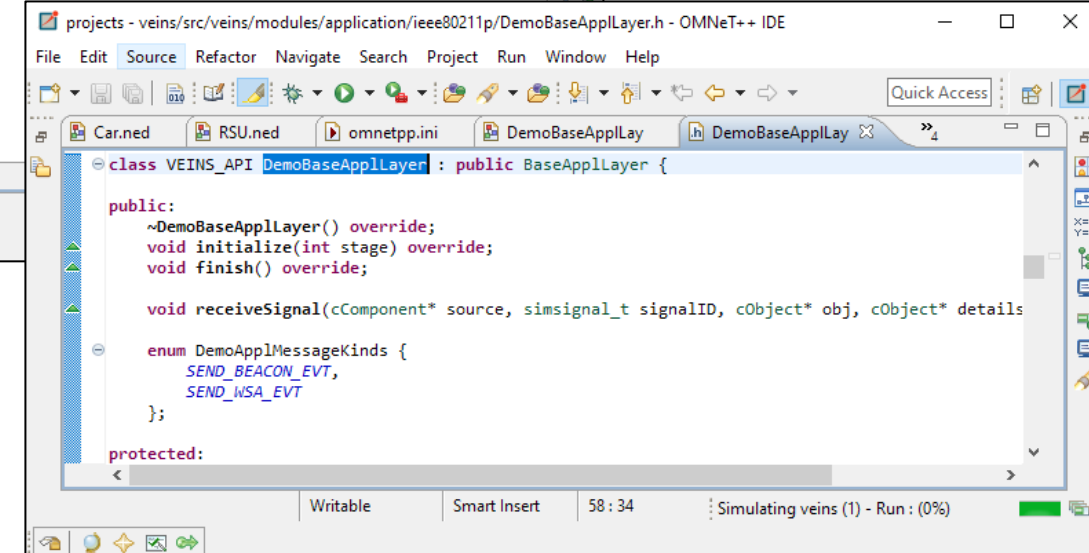
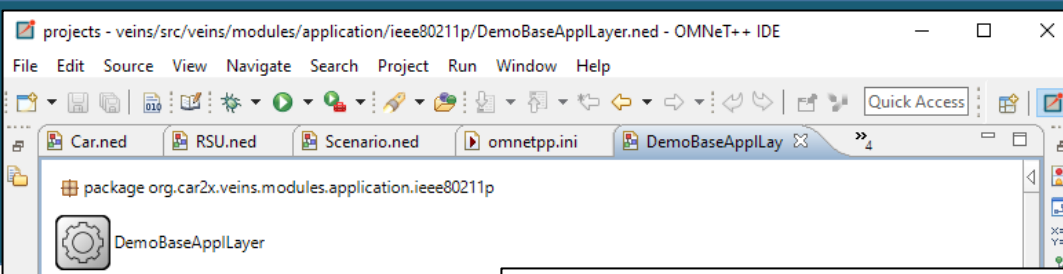
        bool sendBeacons = default(true); //tell the applayer to periodically send
        beacons
        int beaconLengthBits = default(256bit) @unit(bit); //the length of a beacon
        packet
        int beaconUserPriority = default(7); //the user priority (UP) of the beacon
        messages
        double beaconInterval = default(1s) @unit(s); //the intervall between 2 beacon
        messages

        int dataLengthBits = default(1024bit) @unit(bit); //the length of a data packet
        bool dataOnSch = default(false); //tells the applayer whether to use a service
        channel for datapackets or the control channel
        int dataUserPriority = default(7); //the default user priority (UP) for data
        packets

        bool avoidBeaconSynchronization = default(true); //don't start beaconing directly
        after node was created but delay to avoid artificial synchronization

        bool sendWSA = default(false);
        int wsaLengthBits = default(250bit) @unit(bit);
        double wsaInterval = default(1s) @unit(s);

    gates:
        input lowerLayerIn; // from mac Layer
        output lowerLayerOut; // to mac Layer
        input lowerControlIn;
        output lowerControlOut;
}
```



A Compound Module

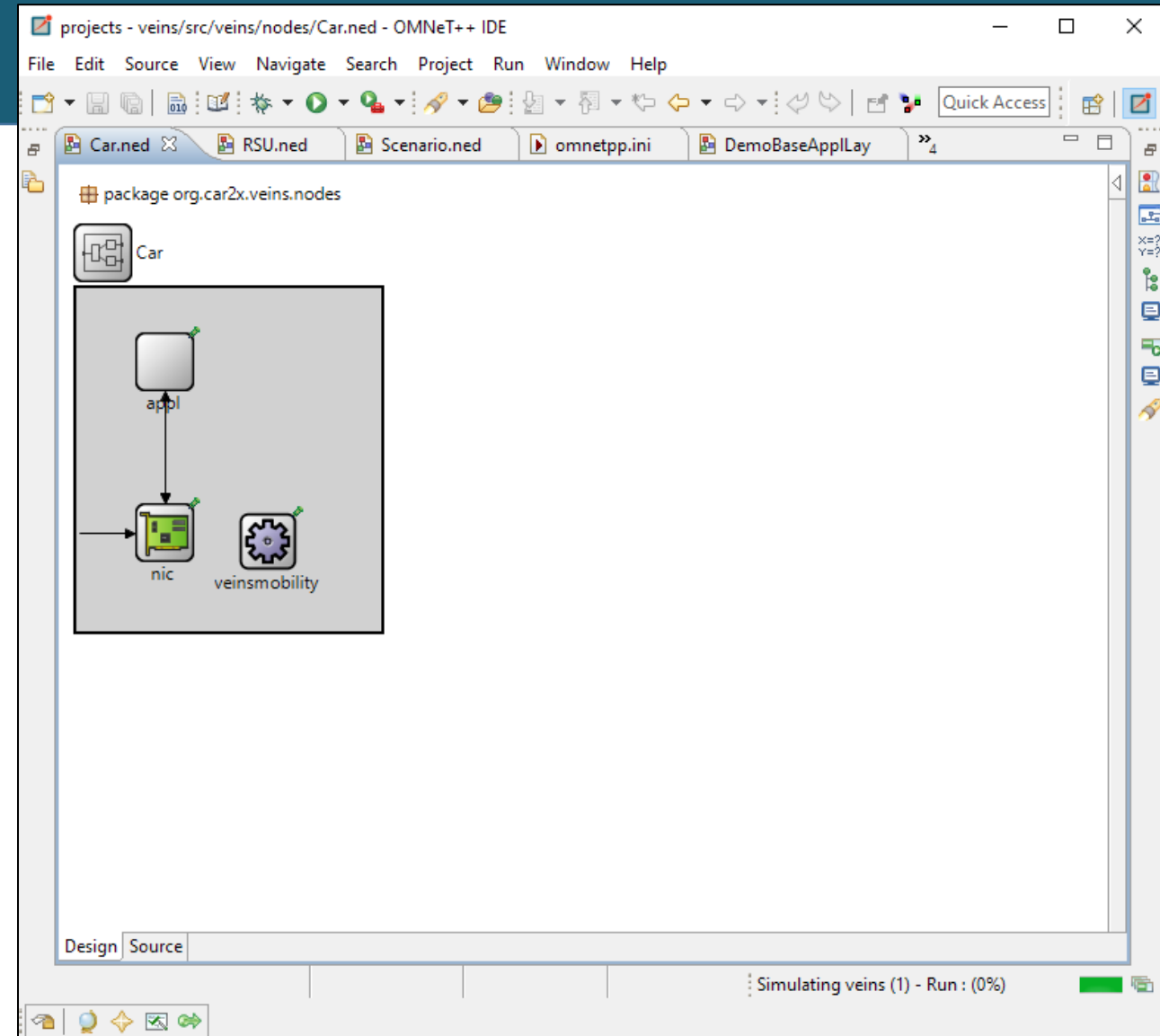
```
module Car
{
    parameters:
        string applType; //type of the application layer
        string nicType = default("Nic80211p"); // type of network interface card
        string veinsmobilityType =
default("org.car2x.veins.modules.mobility.traci.TraCIMobility"); //type of the
mobility module
    gates:
        input veinsradioIn; // gate for sendDirect
    submodules:
        appl: <applType> like org.car2x.veins.base.modules.IBaseAppLayer {
            parameters:
                @display("p=60,50");
        }

        nic: <nicType> like org.car2x.veins.modules.nic.INic80211p {
            parameters:
                @display("p=60,166");
        }

        veinsmobility: <veinsmobilityType> like org.car2x.veins.base.modules.IMobility
    {
        parameters:
            @display("p=130,172;i=block/cogwheel");
    }

    connections:
        nic.upperLayerOut --> appl.lowerLayerIn;
        nic.upperLayerIn <-- appl.lowerLayerOut;
        nic.upperControlOut --> appl.lowerControlIn;
        nic.upperControlIn <-- appl.lowerControlOut;

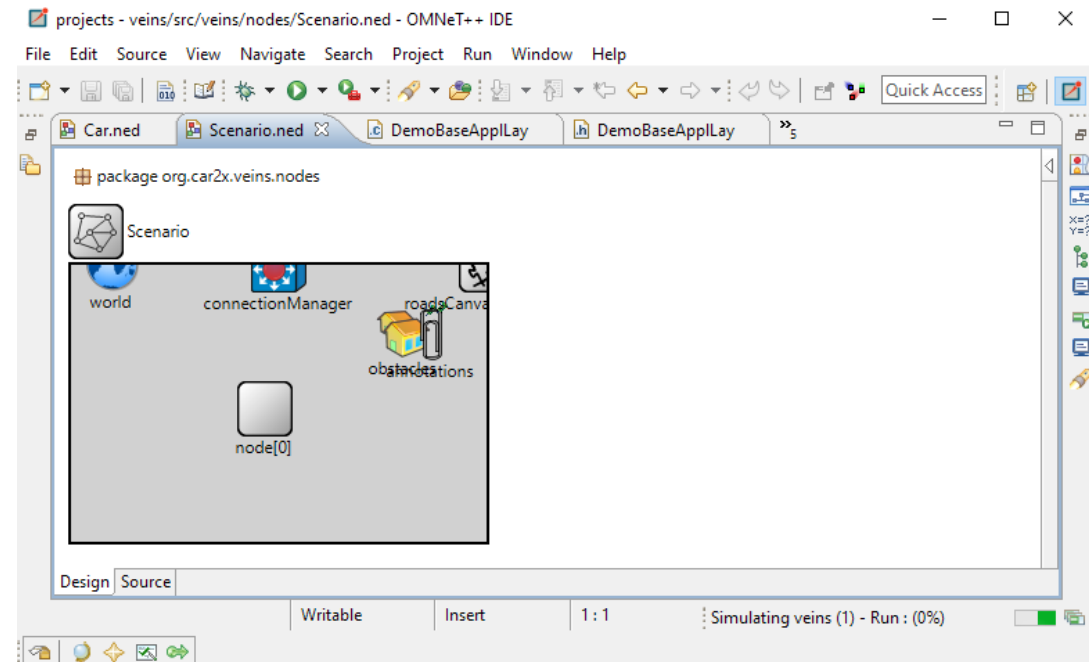
        veinsradioIn --> nic.radioIn;
}
```



A Network Module

```
network Scenario
{
    parameters:
        double playgroundSizeX @unit(m); // x size of the area the nodes are in (in meters)
        double playgroundSizeY @unit(m); // y size of the area the nodes are in (in meters)
        double playgroundSizeZ @unit(m); // z size of the area the nodes are in (in meters)
        @display("bgb=$playgroundSizeX,$playgroundSizeY");
    submodules:
        obstacles: ObstacleControl {
            @display("p=240,50");
        }
        annotations: AnnotationManager {
            @display("p=260,50");
        }
        connectionManager: ConnectionManager {
            parameters:
                @display("p=150,0;i=abstract/multicast");
        }
        world: BaseWorldUtility {
            parameters:
                playgroundSizeX = playgroundSizeX;
                playgroundSizeY = playgroundSizeY;
                playgroundSizeZ = playgroundSizeZ;
                @display("p=30,0;i=misc/globe");
        }
        manager: TraCIScenarioManagerLaunchd {
            parameters:
                @display("p=512,128");
        }
        roadsCanvasVisualizer: RoadsCanvasVisualizer {
            @display("p=300,0");
        }
        node[0]: Car {
        }

    connections allowunconnected:
}
```



2. Inter-module Communication



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Gates and Connections

```
simple DemoBaseApplLayer like IBaseApplLayer
{
    parameters:
        @class(veins::DemoBaseApplLayer);
        int headerLength = default(88bit) @unit(bit); //header length of the application
        bool sendBeacons = default(true); //tell the applayer to periodically send
        beacons
        int beaconLengthBits = default(256bit) @unit(bit); //the length of a beacon
        packet
        int beaconUserPriority = default(7); //the user priority (UP) of the beacon
        messages
        double beaconInterval = default(1s) @unit(s); //the intervall between 2 beacon
        messages

        int dataLengthBits = default(1024bit) @unit(bit); //the length of a data packet
        bool dataOnSch = default(false); //tells the applayer whether to use a service
        channel for datapackets or the control channel
        int dataUserPriority = default(7); //the default user priority (UP) for data
        packets

        bool avoidBeaconSynchronization = default(true); //don't start beaconing directly
        after node was created but delay to avoid artifical synchronization

        bool sendWSA = default(false);
        int wsaLengthBits = default(250bit) @unit(bit);
        double wsaInterval = default(1s) @unit(s);

    gates:
        input lowerLayerIn; // from mac layer
        output lowerLayerOut; // to mac layer
        input lowerControlIn;
        output lowerControlOut;
}
```

```
module Car
{
    parameters:
        string applType; //type of the application layer
        string nicType = default("Nic80211p"); // type of network
    interface card
        string veinsmobilityType =
        default("org.car2x.veins.modules.mobility.traci.TraCIMobility"); //type
        of the mobility module
        gates:
            input veinsradioIn; // gate for sendDirect
        submodules:
            appl: <applType> like org.car2x.veins.base.modules.IBaseApplLayer
            {
                parameters:
                    @display("p=60,50");
            }

            nic: <nicType> like org.car2x.veins.modules.nic.INic80211p {
                parameters:
                    @display("p=60,166");
            }

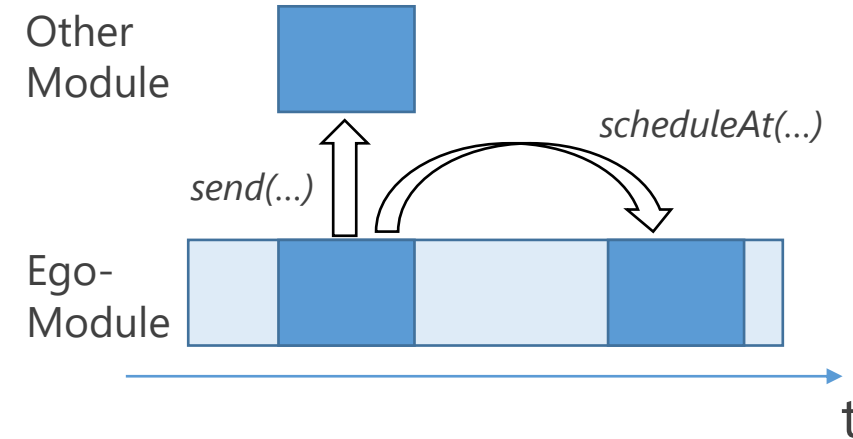
            veinsmobility: <veinsmobilityType> like
            org.car2x.veins.base.modules.IMobility {
                parameters:
                    @display("p=130,172;i=block/cogwheel");
            }
        }

    connections:
        nic.upperLayerOut --> appl.lowerLayerIn;
        nic.upperLayerIn <-- appl.lowerLayerOut;
        nic.upperControlOut --> appl.lowerControlIn;
        nic.upperControlIn <-- appl.lowerControlOut;

        veinsradioIn --> nic.radioIn;
}
```

Inter-module Communication

- OMNeT is oriented to **discrete events** and **multi-agent**
- Both capabilities are enabled by **message passing** – either by passing **messages to other nodes**, either by **scheduling messages to the future**
- The **handleMessage()** is a standard method in OMNeT that allows a module to receive any kind of messages.
 - **ALL MODULES THAT SEND/RECEIVE MESSAGES HAVE IT**
- To send a message, you can use:
 - send() family of functions - to send messages to other modules
 - scheduleAt() - to schedule an event (module sends a message to itself)



```
projects - veins/src/veins/modules/application/ieee80211p/DemoBaseAppl
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window
Scenario.ned DemoBaseApplLayer DemoBaseApplLayer
class VEINS_API DemoBaseApplLayer : public BaseAppl
public:
    ~DemoBaseApplLayer() override;
    void initialize(int stage) override;
    void finish() override;

    void receiveSignal(cComponent* source, simsignal_t signal, void* msg) override;

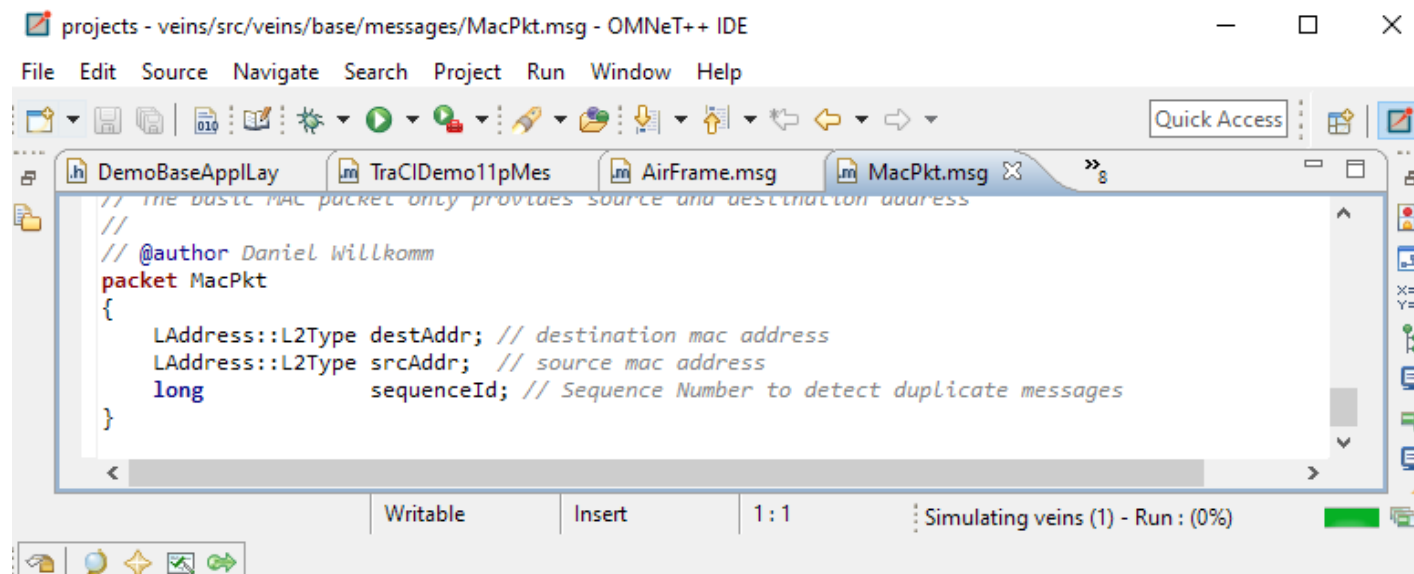
    enum DemoApplMessageKinds {
        SEND_BEACON_EVT,
        SEND_WSA_EVT
    };

protected:
    /** @brief handle messages from below and calls
    void handleLowerMsg(cMessage* msg) override;

    /** @brief handle self messages */
    void handleSelfMsg(cMessage* msg) override;
```

The MSG syntax

- There is also a file format and syntax to defined messages - **.msg**
- Fairly simpler than NED syntax, as messages are mostly a list of fields
- At pre-compile time, a class (.cc & .h files) are created automatically – **very useful stuff!!!**

A screenshot of the OMNeT++ IDE window. The title bar reads "projects - veins/src/veins/base/messages/MacPkt.msg - OMNeT++ IDE". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Source, Navigate, Search, Project, Run, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and simulation. The editor shows the content of MacPkt.msg, which defines a packet structure with fields for destination and source MAC addresses and a sequence ID. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Writable", "Insert" mode, "1 : 1", and "Simulating veins (1) - Run : (0%)".

```
// The basic MAC packet only provides source and destination address
//
// @author Daniel Willkomm
packet MacPkt
{
    LAddress::L2Type destAddr; // destination mac address
    LAddress::L2Type srcAddr; // source mac address
    long                sequenceId; // Sequence Number to detect duplicate messages
}
```

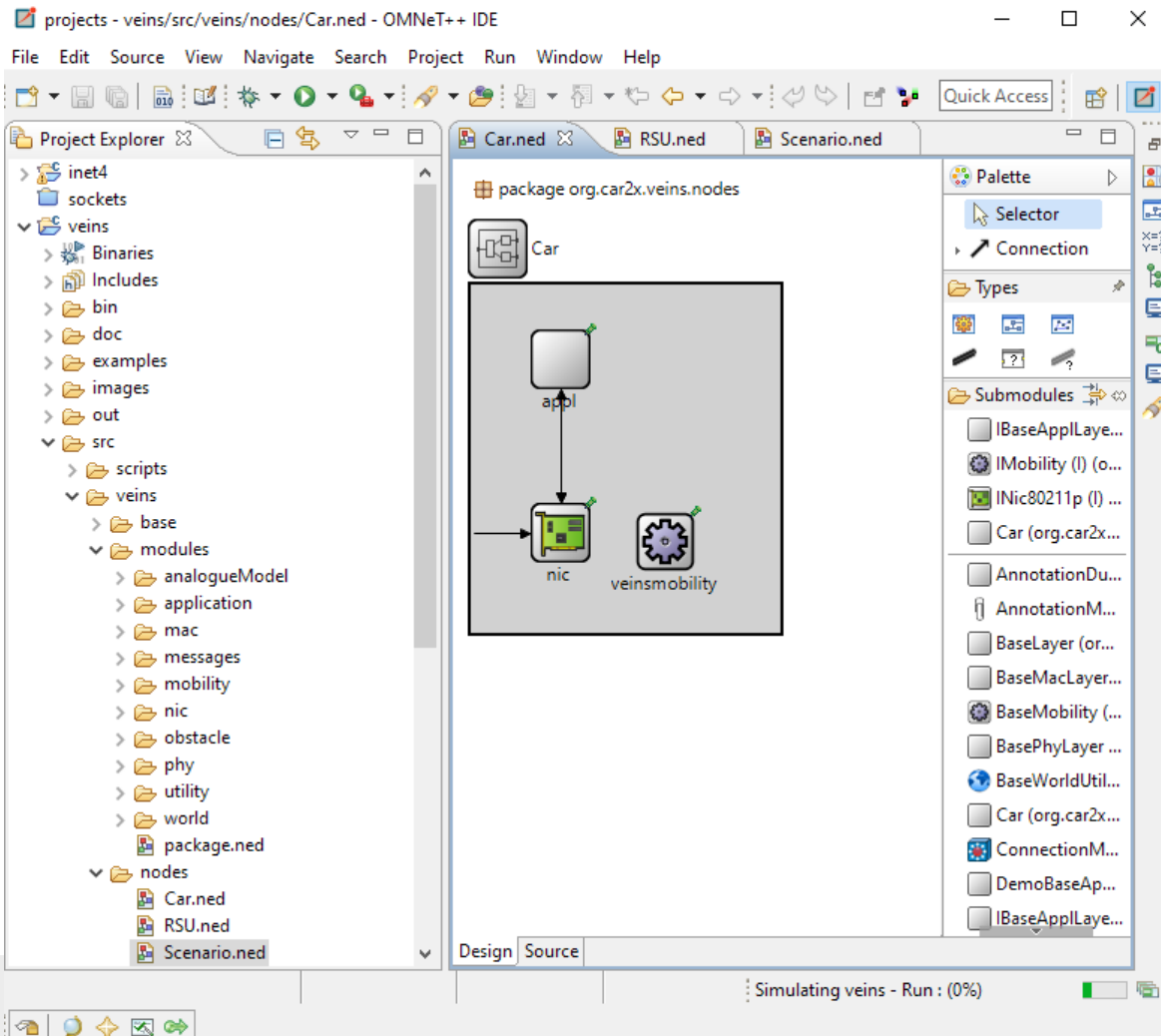

A bit more on modules



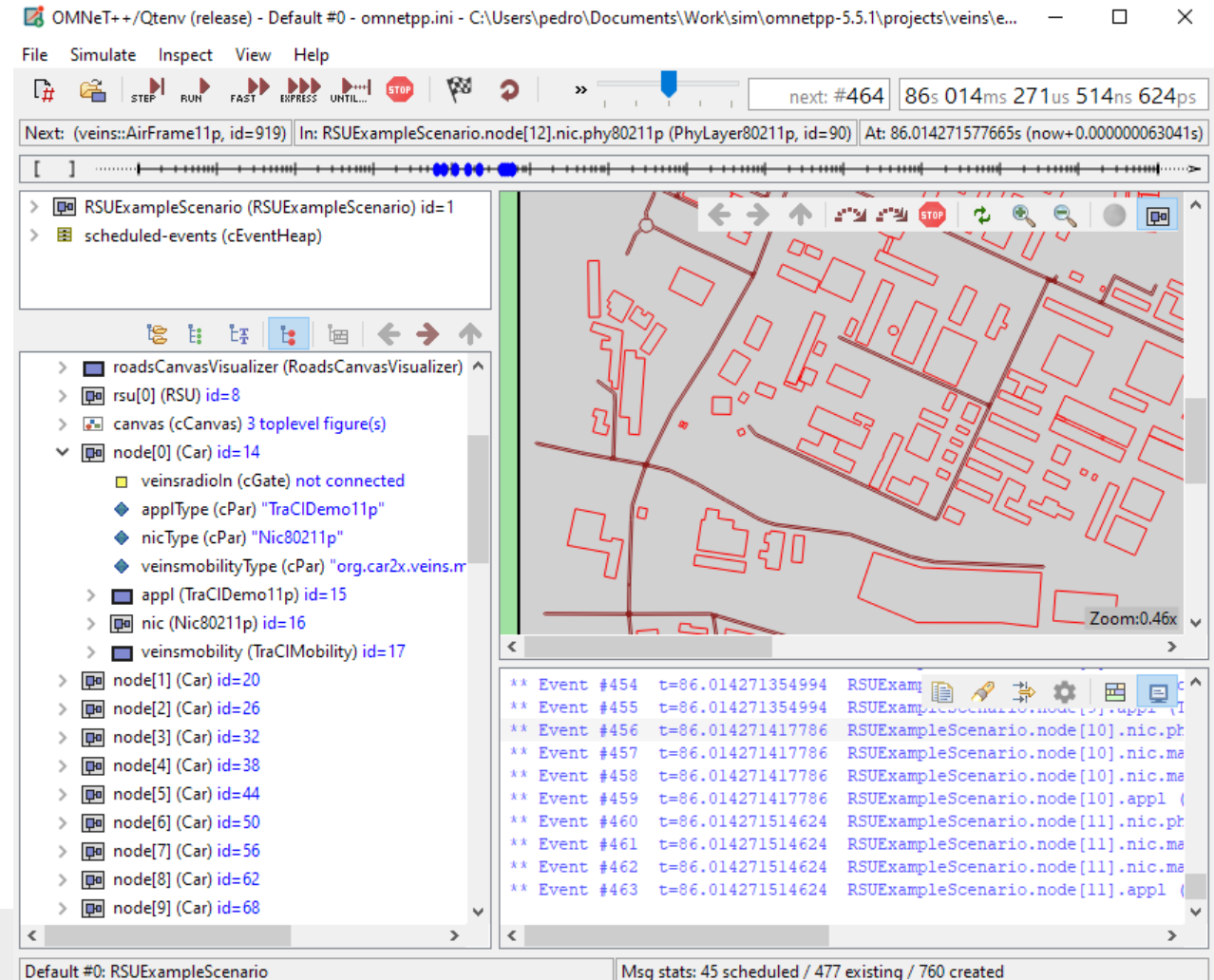
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Graphical Interfaces

IDE (Integrated Development Environment; Eclipse-based)

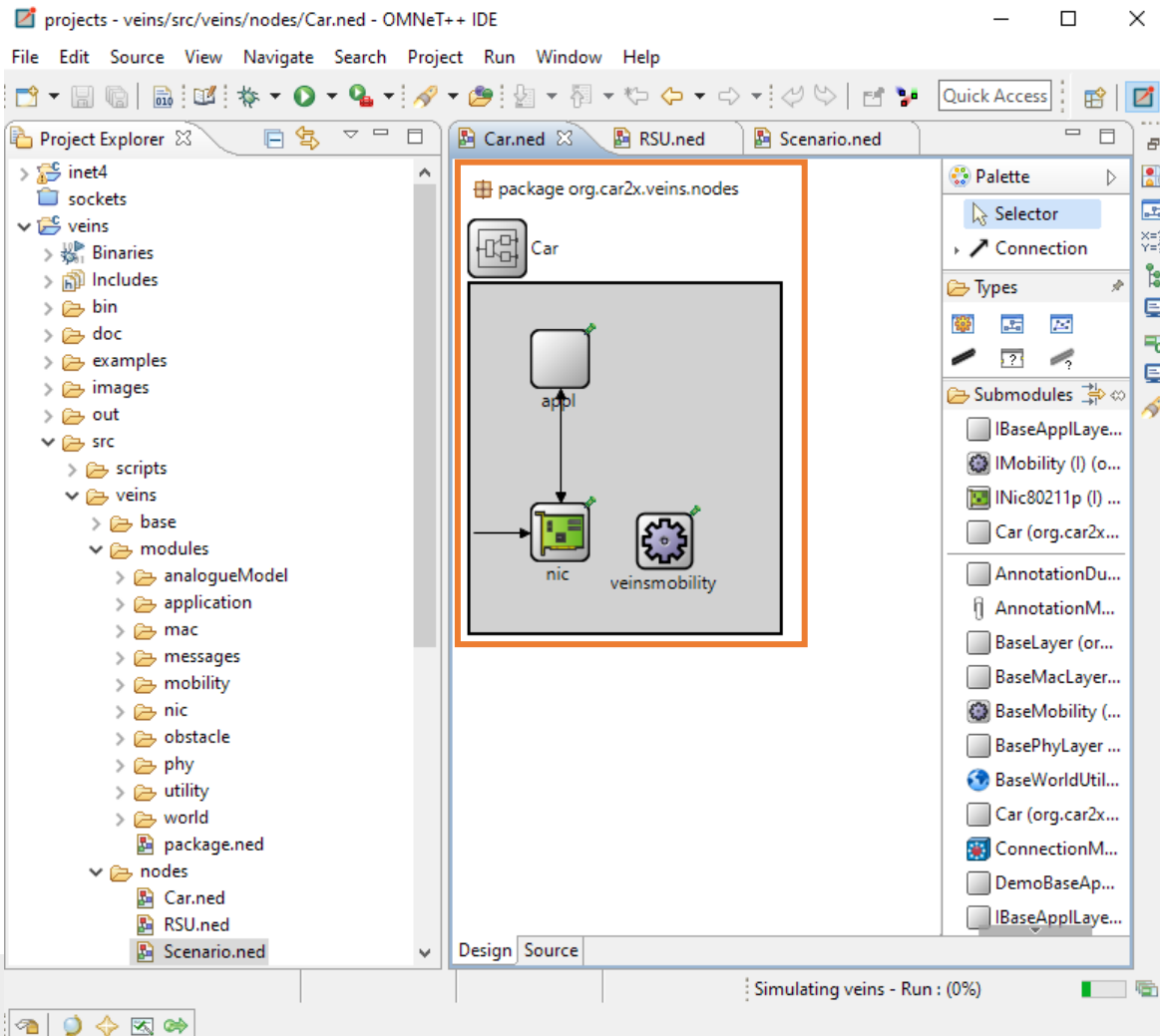


Graphical Interface (Qt-based)

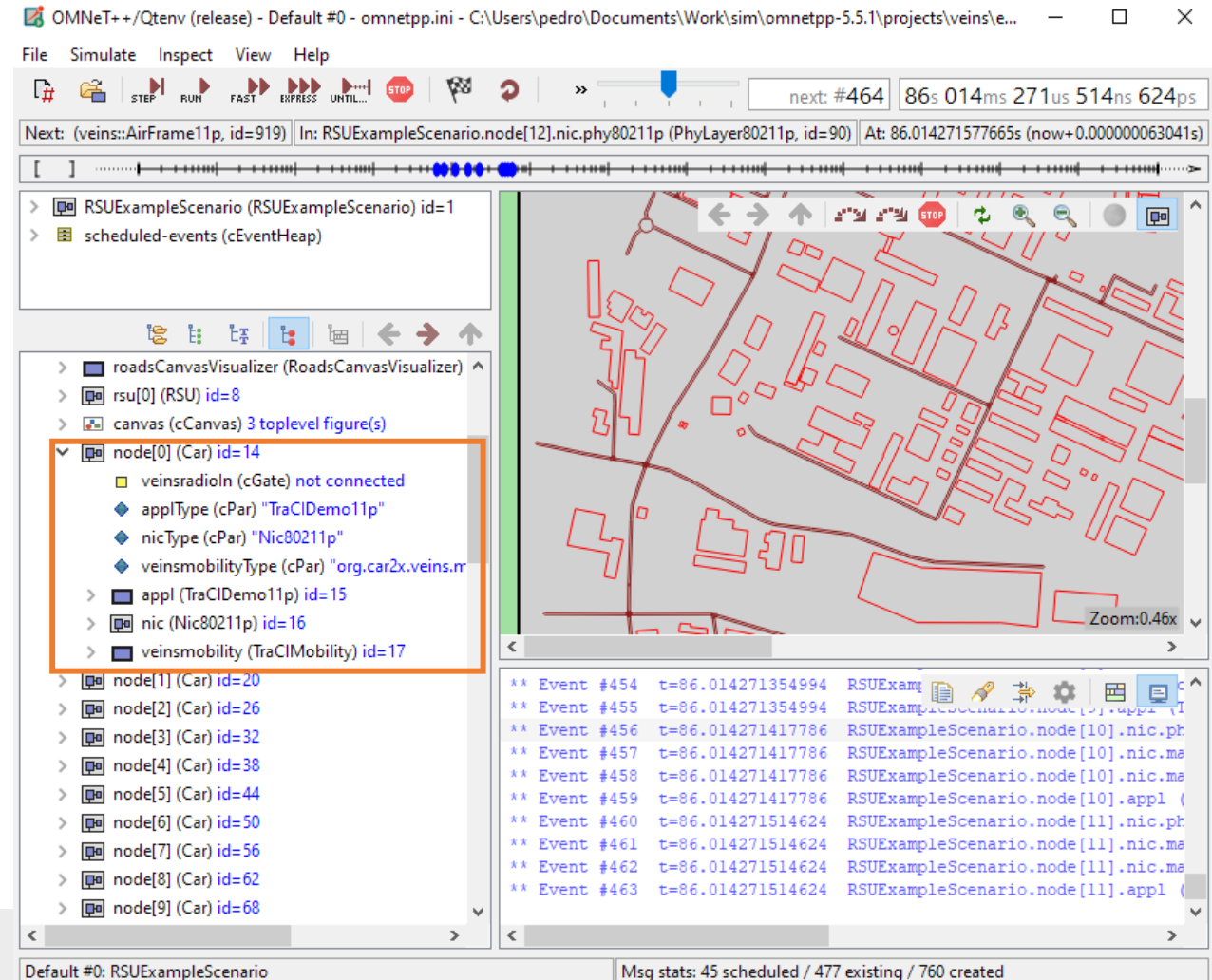


Inspection of Module Composition

IDE (Integrated Development Environment; Eclipse-based)

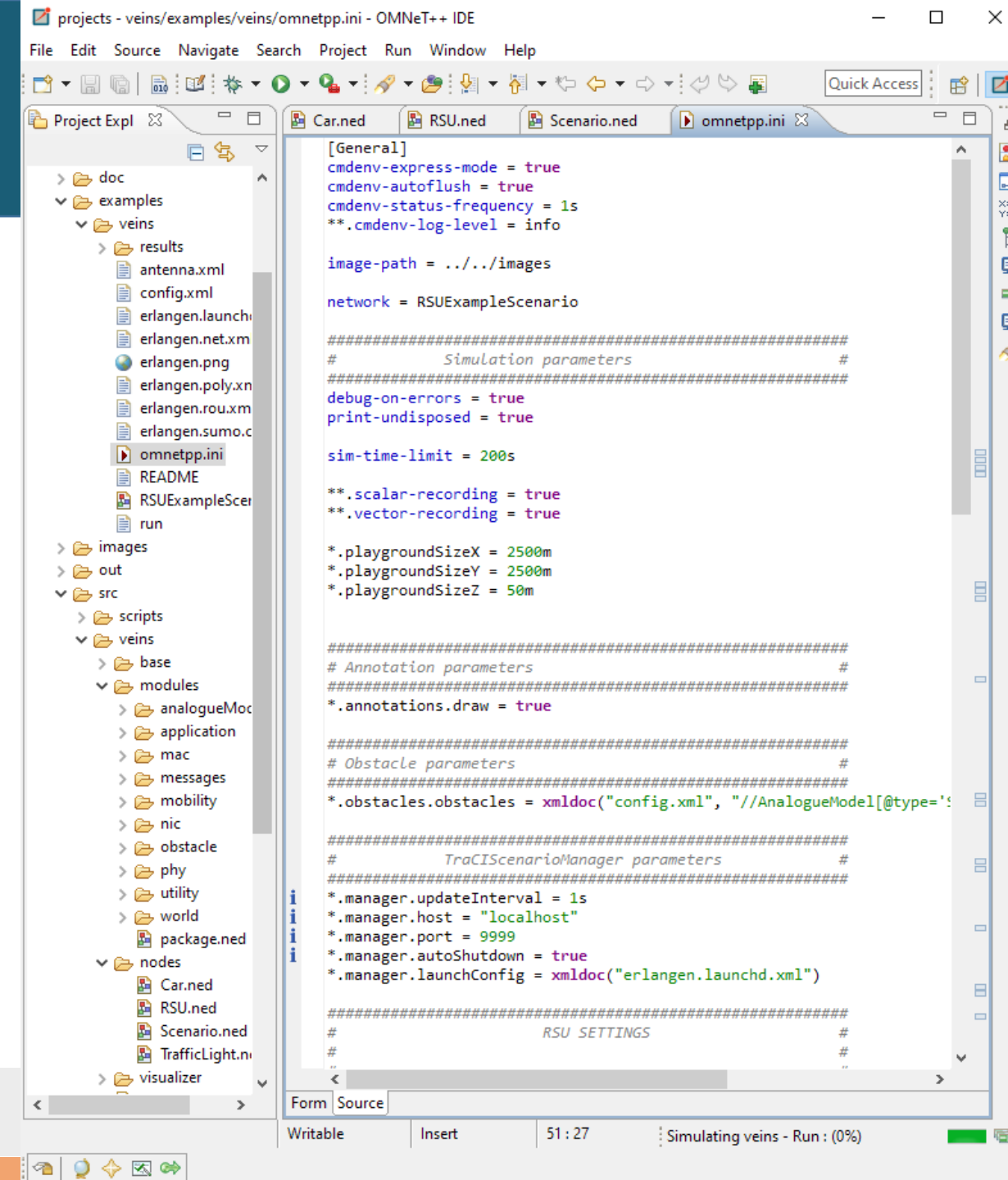


Graphical Interface (Qt-based)

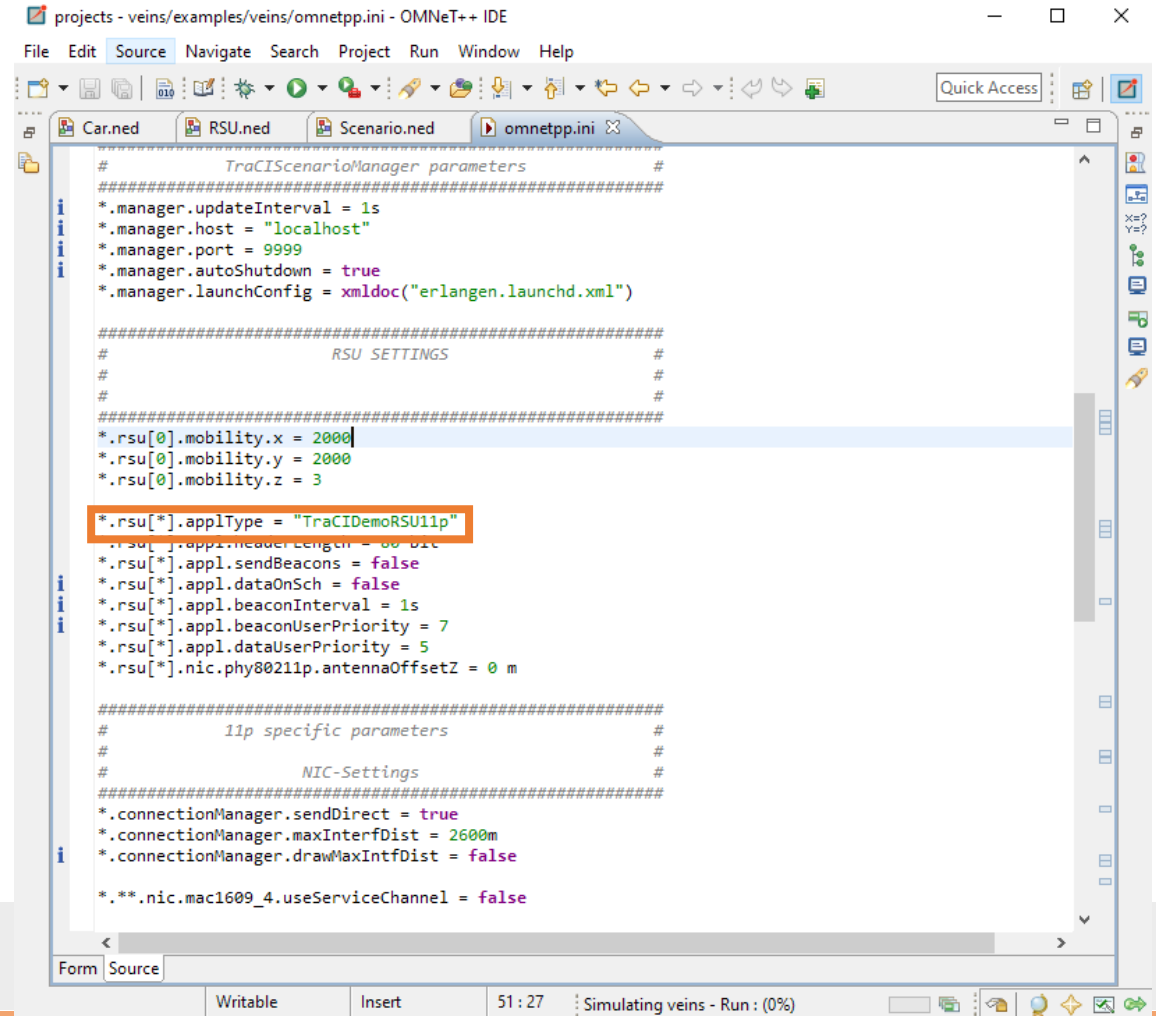


omnetpp.ini

- The omnetpp.ini file contains all the network configurations

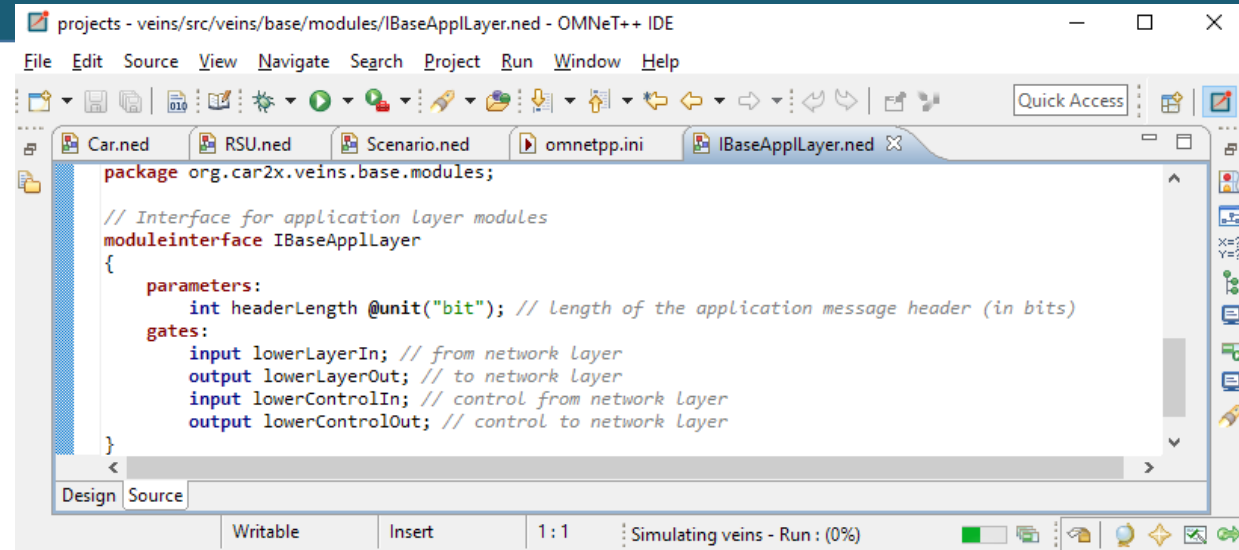


- Composing modules can be specified at NED file or omnetpp.ini



Interfaces

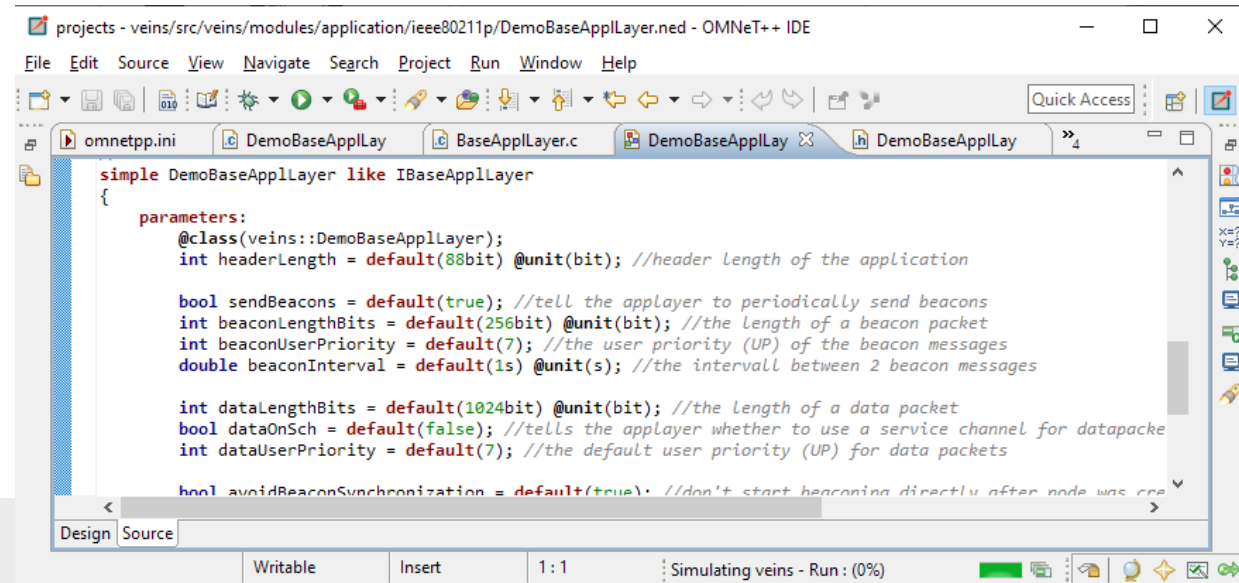
- › Sometimes, when preparing a simulation, you don't want to specify a module right
- › You can do that through an Interface
- › These are typically identified by a capital "I" at the start of the name
 - › E.g.: "IWirelessNic"
- › You can specify the module to be used in the omnetpp.ini file



The screenshot shows the OMNeT++ IDE with the file `IBaseApplLayer.ned` open. The code defines a module interface for application layer modules. It includes a package declaration, a comment, and a module interface named `IBaseApplLayer` with parameters and gates.

```
package org.car2x.veins.base.modules;

// Interface for application layer modules
moduleinterface IBaseApplLayer
{
    parameters:
        int headerLength @unit("bit"); // length of the application message header (in bits)
    gates:
        input lowerLayerIn; // from network layer
        output lowerLayerOut; // to network layer
        input lowerControlIn; // control from network layer
        output lowerControlOut; // control to network layer
}
```



The screenshot shows the OMNeT++ IDE with the file `DemoBaseApplLayer.ned` open. The code implements the `IBaseApplLayer` interface by creating a simple module `DemoBaseApplLayer` that inherits from `IBaseApplLayer`. It defines various parameters for beacon and data packets.

```
simple DemoBaseApplLayer like IBaseApplLayer
{
    parameters:
        @class(veins::DemoBaseApplLayer);
        int headerLength = default(88bit) @unit(bit); //header length of the application

        bool sendBeacons = default(true); //tell the applayer to periodically send beacons
        int beaconLengthBits = default(256bit) @unit(bit); //the length of a beacon packet
        int beaconUserPriority = default(7); //the user priority (UP) of the beacon messages
        double beaconInterval = default(1s) @unit(s); //the interval between 2 beacon messages

        int dataLengthBits = default(1024bit) @unit(bit); //the length of a data packet
        bool dataOnSch = default(false); //tells the applayer whether to use a service channel for datapackets
        int dataUserPriority = default(7); //the default user priority (UP) for data packets

        bool avoidBeaconSynchronization = default(true); //don't start beaconing directly after node was created
}
```

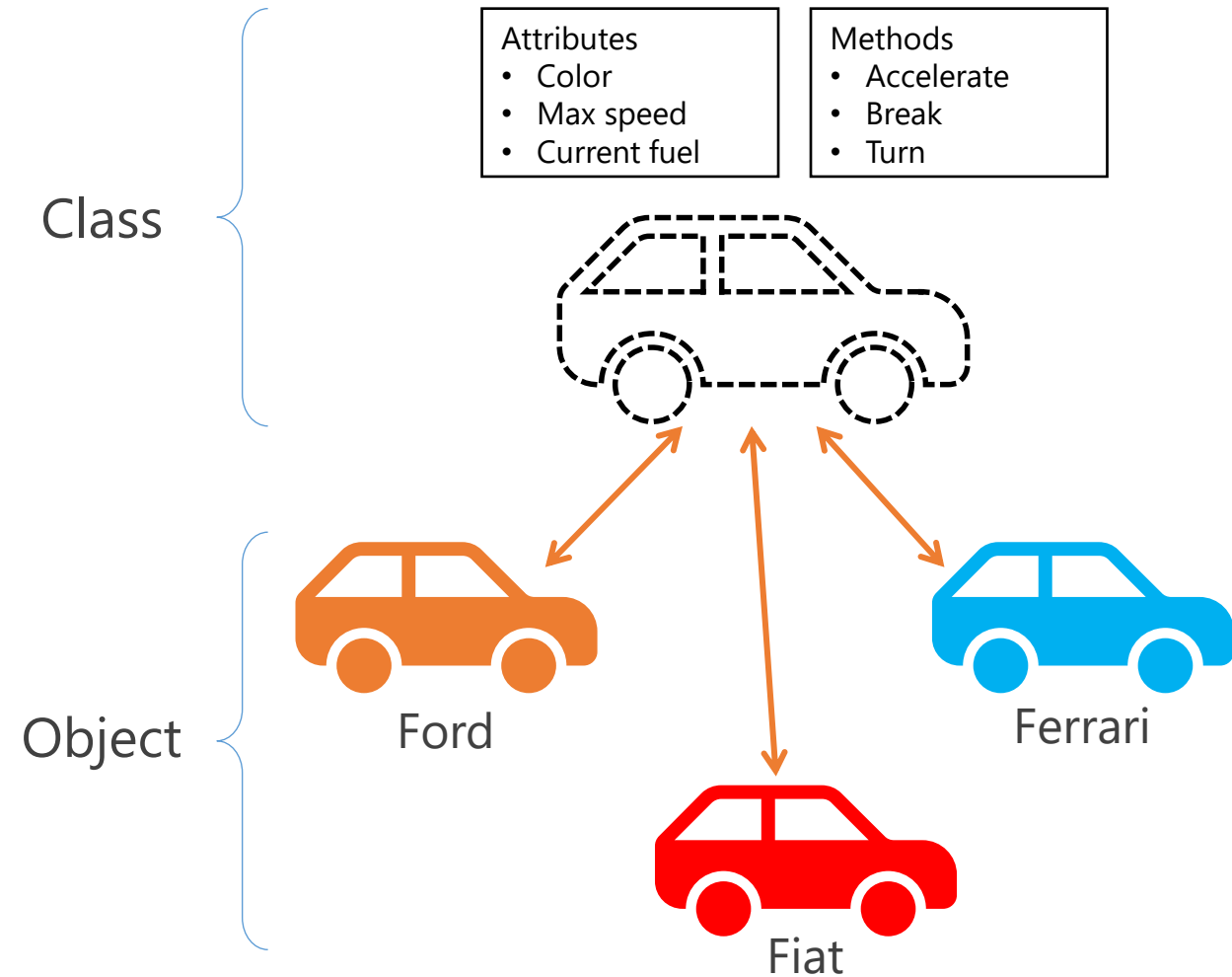
Object-Oriented Programming



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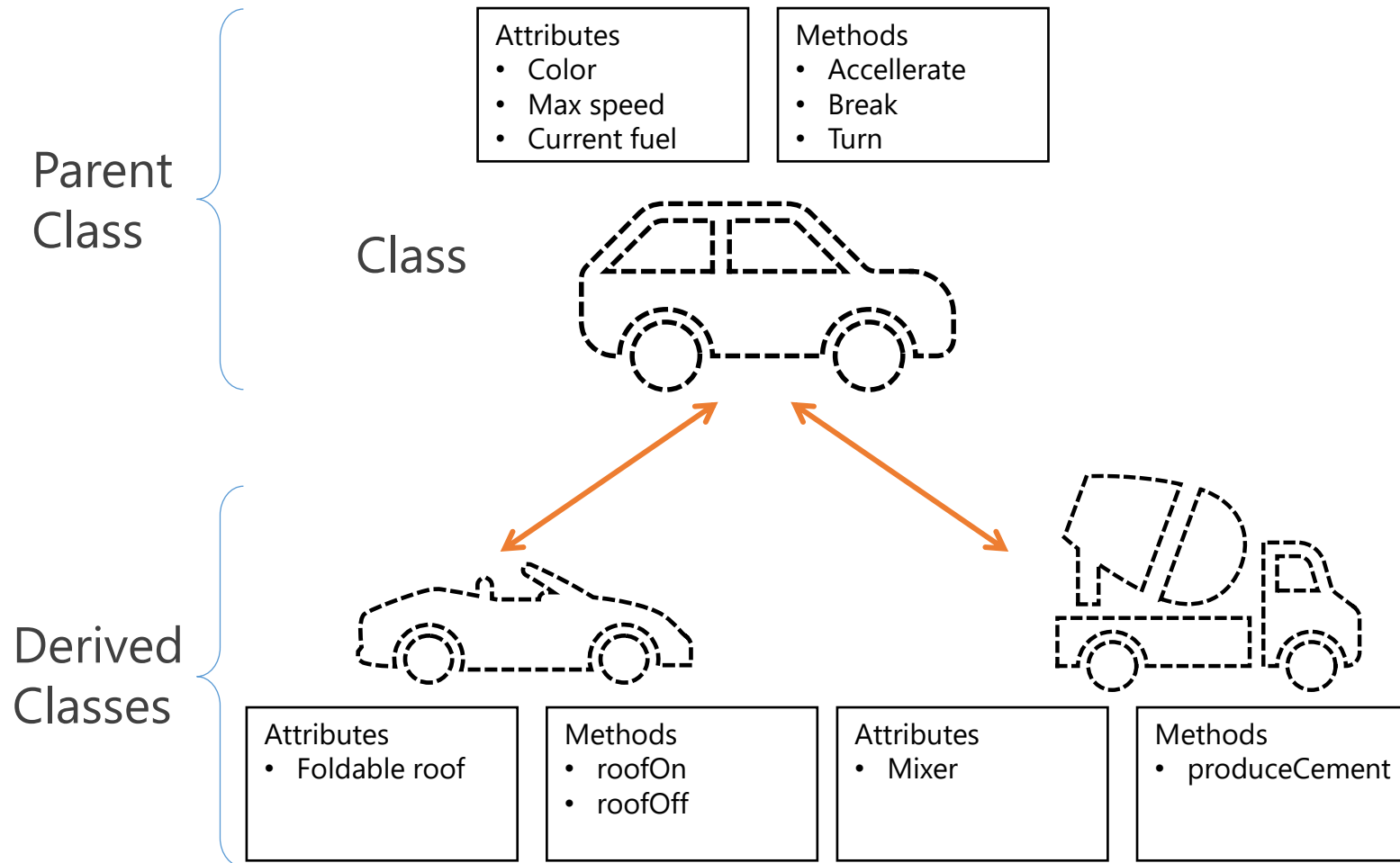
Object-Oriented Programming

- **Objects:** instances of a class, with their own attribute values and similar methods
- **Classes:** a description of the objects in terms of attributes and methods
- Analogy:
 - **Class:** blueprint; corresponds to the source code
 - **Objects:** physical objects; only exist in run-time



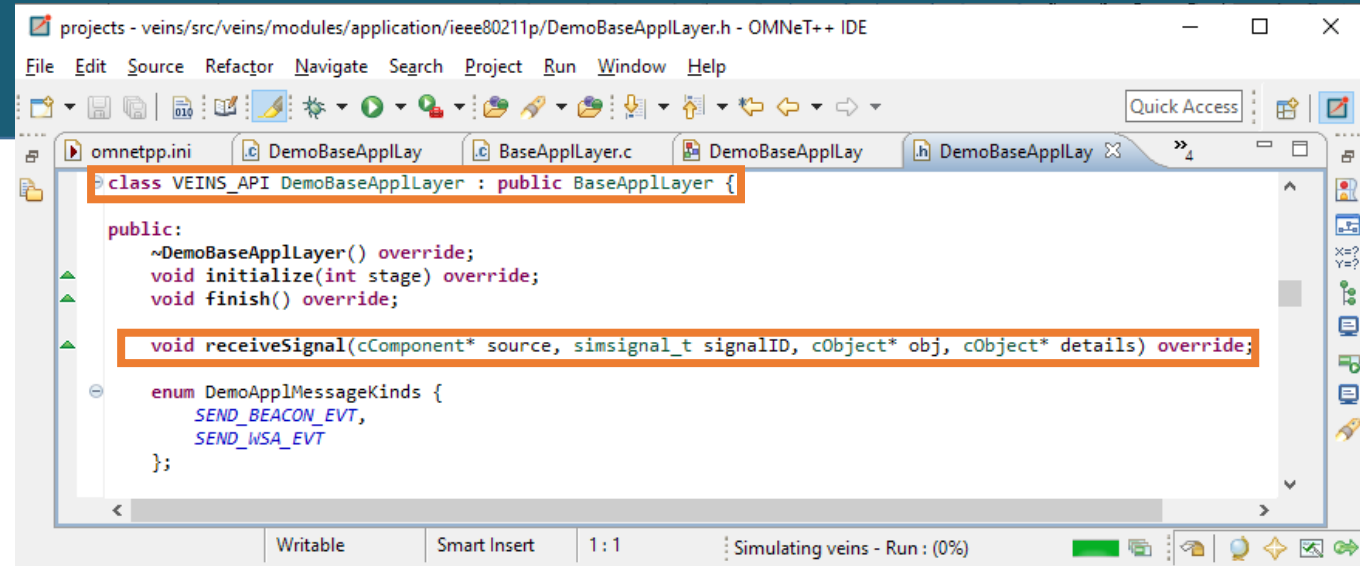
Object-Oriented Programming

- Inheritance of methods and data
 - New classes can be **derived** from existing ones
 - Derived classes keep all attributes and methods of parent classes
 - Derived classes can define new attributed/methods, or even override (re-define) existing methods
- Other properties
 - Polymorphism in Base/Derived classes
 - Constructor method
 - Abstraction
 - Encapsulation of internal data

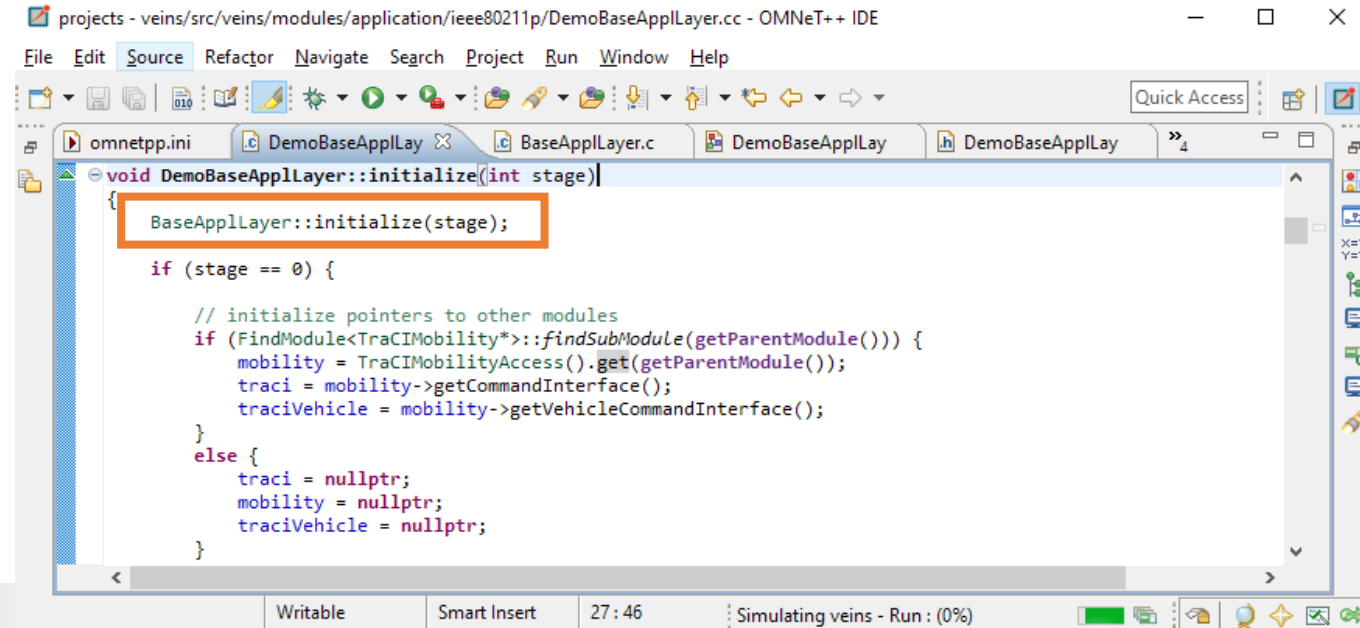


Derived Modules

- Very often modules in OMNeT++ are derived from existing modules
- Derivation can go quite deep; sometimes 5+ derivations
- Parent class(es) functions with same name can be overridden
- Initialization Procedure
 - Initialization of parent classes is (typically) called
 - Modules have 2 initialization stages



```
projects - veins/src/veins/modules/application/ieee80211p/DemoBaseApplLayer.h - OMNeT++ IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
omnetpp.ini DemoBaseApplLayer BaseApplLayer.c DemoBaseApplLayer DemoBaseApplLayer
class VEINS_API DemoBaseApplLayer : public BaseApplLayer {
public:
    ~DemoBaseApplLayer() override;
    void initialize(int stage) override;
    void finish() override;
    void receiveSignal(cComponent* source, simsignal_t signalID, cObject* obj, cObject* details) override;
    enum DemoApplMessageKinds {
        SEND_BEACON_EVT,
        SEND_WSA_EVT
    };
};
Writable Smart Insert 1:1 Simulating veins - Run: (0%)
```



```
projects - veins/src/veins/modules/application/ieee80211p/DemoBaseApplLayer.cc - OMNeT++ IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
omnetpp.ini DemoBaseApplLayer BaseApplLayer.c DemoBaseApplLayer DemoBaseApplLayer
void DemoBaseApplLayer::initialize(int stage)
{
    BaseApplLayer::initialize(stage);
    if (stage == 0) {
        // initialize pointers to other modules
        if (FindModule<TraCIMobility*>::findSubModule(getParentModule())) {
            mobility = TraCIMobilityAccess().get(getParentModule());
            traci = mobility->getCommandInterface();
            traciVehicle = mobility->getVehicleCommandInterface();
        }
        else {
            traci = nullptr;
            mobility = nullptr;
            traciVehicle = nullptr;
        }
    }
}
Writable Smart Insert 27:46 Simulating veins - Run: (0%)
```


A Compound Module

```

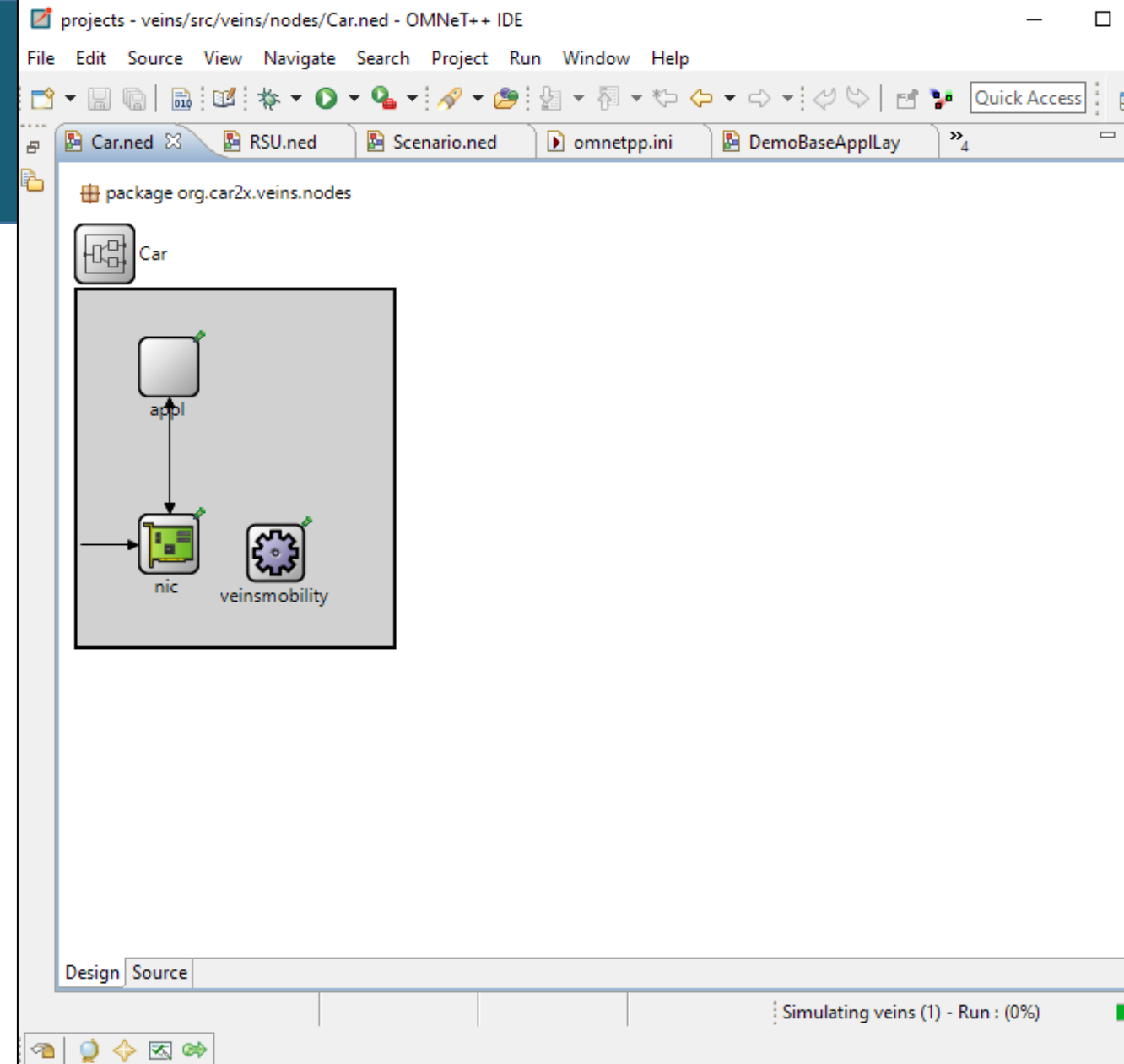
module Car
{
    parameters:
        string applType; //type of the application layer
        string nicType = default("Nic80211p"); // type of network interface card
        string veinsmobilityType =
default("org.car2x.veins.modules.mobility.traci.TraCIMobility"); //type of the
mobility module
    gates:
        input veinsradioIn; // gate for sendDirect
    submodules:
        appl: <applType> like org.car2x.veins.base.modules.IBaseApplLayer {
            parameters:
                @display("p=60,50");
        }

        nic: <nicType> like org.car2x.veins.modules.nic.INic80211p {
            parameters:
                @display("p=60,166");
        }

        veinsmobility: <veinsmobilityType> like org.car2x.veins.base.modules.IMobility
        {
            parameters:
                @display("p=130,172;i=block/cogwheel");
        }

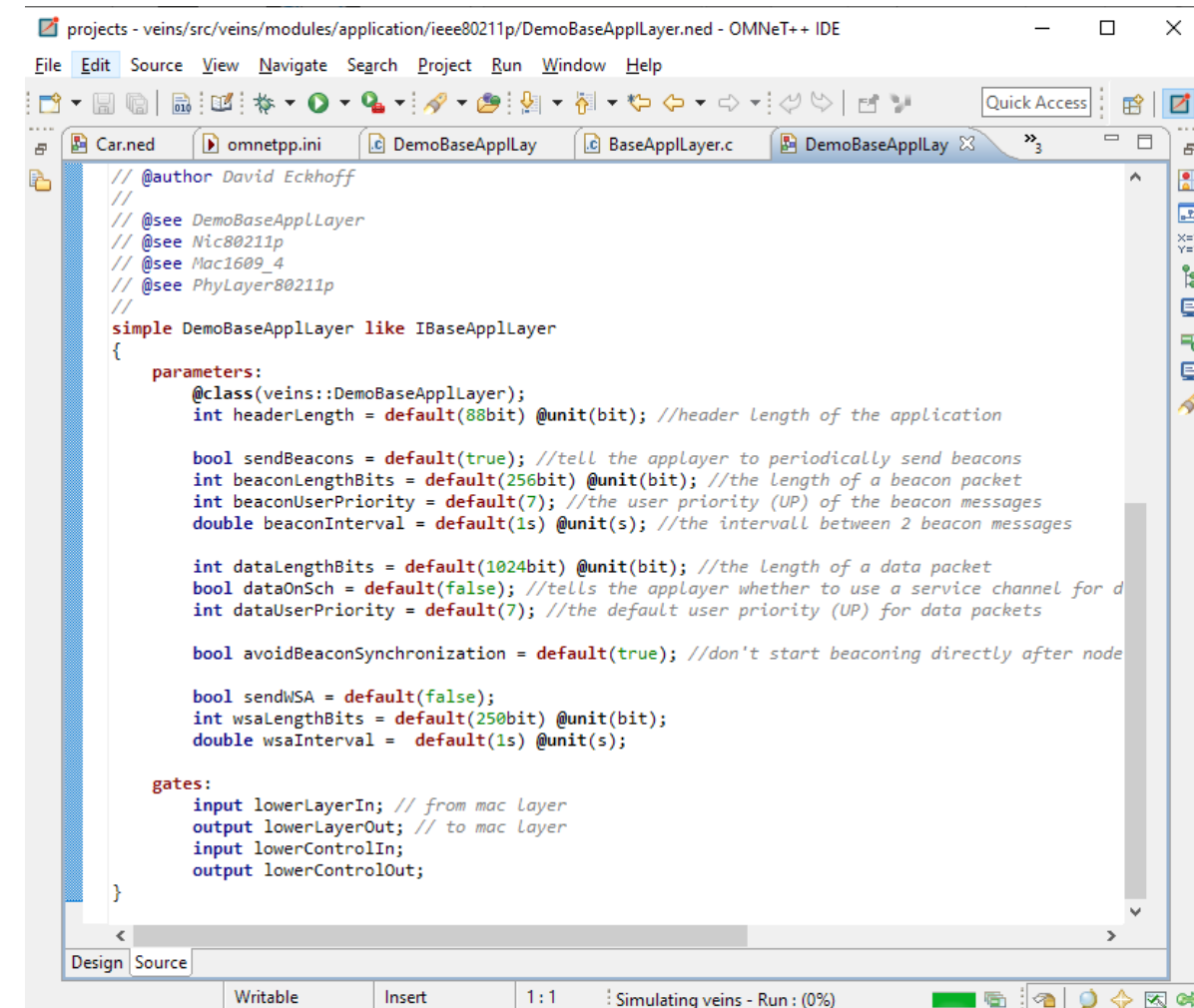
    connections:
        nic.upperLayerOut --> appl.lowerLayerIn;
        nic.upperLayerIn <-- appl.lowerLayerOut;
        nic.upperControlOut --> appl.lowerControlIn;
        nic.upperControlIn <-- appl.lowerControlOut;

        veinsradioIn --> nic.radioIn;
}
    
```



IMPORTANT: COMPOSITION is not DERIVATION

- Note: these two concepts are different:
- **Module Composition / Nesting:**
 - only applies in NED syntax, in which compound modules can have nested modules
 - There's also nesting in C++, but it is not relevant in this case
- **Derivation:**
 - Something specific to C++ (and other languages)
 - Helpful to re-use and extend existing code
 - Should not be confused with NED module composition/nesting
 - I will find no reference to derivation in NED files



```
// @author David Eckhoff
//
// @see DemoBaseApplLayer
// @see Nic80211p
// @see Mac1609_4
// @see PhyLayer80211p
//
simple DemoBaseApplLayer like IBaseApplLayer
{
    parameters:
        @class(veins::DemoBaseApplLayer);
        int headerLength = default(88bit) @unit(bit); //header length of the application

        bool sendBeacons = default(true); //tell the applayer to periodically send beacons
        int beaconLengthBits = default(256bit) @unit(bit); //the length of a beacon packet
        int beaconUserPriority = default(7); //the user priority (UP) of the beacon messages
        double beaconInterval = default(1s) @unit(s); //the interval between 2 beacon messages

        int dataLengthBits = default(1024bit) @unit(bit); //the length of a data packet
        bool dataOnSch = default(false); //tells the applayer whether to use a service channel for d
        int dataUserPriority = default(7); //the default user priority (UP) for data packets

        bool avoidBeaconSynchronization = default(true); //don't start beaconing directly after node

        bool sendWSA = default(false);
        int wsaLengthBits = default(250bit) @unit(bit);
        double wsaInterval = default(1s) @unit(s);

    gates:
        input lowerLayerIn; // from mac layer
        output lowerLayerOut; // to mac layer
        input lowerControlIn;
        output lowerControlOut;
}
```

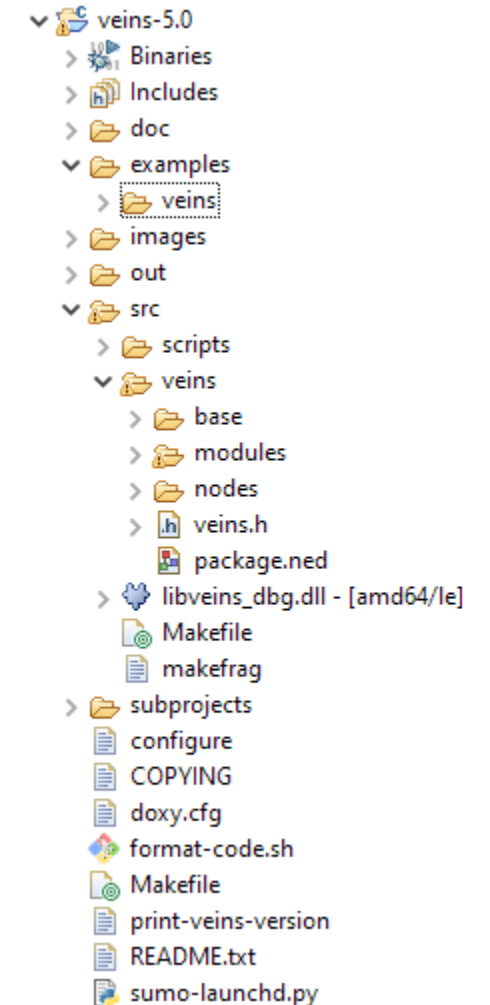
Practical Aspects



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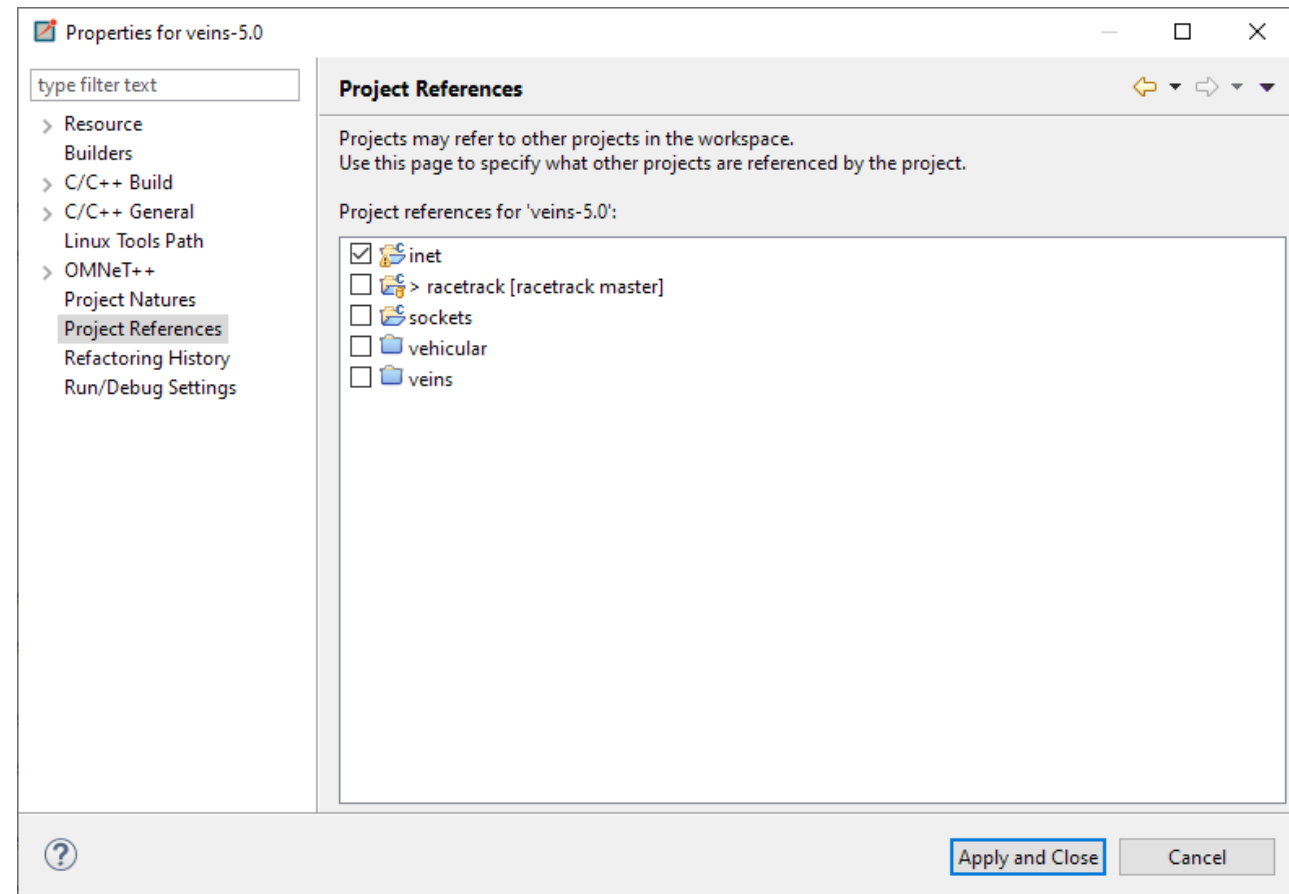
Typical Project Structure

- src: contains all source code. Typically divided into:
 - **base**: basic classes/modules for all components of the library
 - **modules**: evolved modules, typically derived from base modules
 - **nodes**: typically agents or network nodes



Project Referencing

- When using projects that reference other projects, the projects need to reference each other



A photograph of a modern, white, multi-story building with large windows and a balcony. A banner is hanging from the building that reads "New Frontiers in Computing". The sky is blue with some clouds. The text "Thank You" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Thank You



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