

Master's Thesis



Czech
Technical
University
in Prague

F3

Faculty of Electrical Engineering
Department of measurement

Implementation of actual version of DDSI-RTPS protocol for distributed control in Ethernet network

Jiri Hubacek
Open Informatics

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Supervisor: Pavel Pisa

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Podekovani..

Prohlasuji..

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Abstrakt / Abstract

Czech abstract..

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The Real-Time Publish-Subscribe (RTPS)[1] is the protocol of Data Distribution Service (DDS)[2] family, supporting Data-Centric Publish-Subscribe in real time and specifying communication in a decentralized network, where multiple nodes need to send and/or receive data in real time. Specification of protocol is being developed by Object Management Group[3] - international, open membership, not-for-profit technology standards consortium, since version 1.0 on February 2002 till version 2.2 on September 2014.

This thesis aims on upgrading ORTE implementation of RTPS protocol to be compatible with the latest standard version 2.2. The structure is as follows. In Chapter 1, there is an introduction to RTPS and ORTE. Chapter 2 compares implemented RTPS 1.0 with the latest RTPS 2.2, chapter 3 covers changes needed for compatibility with version 2.2 of the RTPS protocol and chapter 4 covers testing of new implementation of RTPS protocol in ORTE. In chapter 5, demo application of ORTE called *Shape* for Android is introduced. The application was developed as part of familiarization with ORTE, therefore ORTE with RTPS 1.0 implementation is used in this application. Security for DDS is discussed in chapter 6.

1.1 DDS

There are two main models used in Data Distribution Services. *Centralized* model, where single server for the whole network is needed and all communication goes through it, introduces single point of failure. When the server is unreachable, the whole network is non-functional. By contrast, *decentralized* approach has no central server, no single point of failure. When one node of the network is non-functional, the rest of the network can continue in data transfers.

1.2 DCPS

In the Data-Centric Publish-Subscribe network, data are sent by *Publishers* and received by *Subscribers*. Node can be *Publisher*, *Subscriber* or both and each node can be interested in different data, timing and reliability. Data-Centric Publish-Subscribe network is responsible for delivery of right data between right nodes with right parameters.

[rfc-1]

1.3 RTPS

Real-Time Publish-Subscribe is wire protocol developed to ensure interoperability between DDS implementations. It has been designed to be fault tolerant (decentralized), scalable, tunable, with plug-and-play connectivity and ability of best-effort and reliable communication in real time applications.

1.4 ORTE

Open Real-Time Ethernet (ORTE)[4] is the implementation of RTPS 1.0. It's implemented in Application layer of UDP/IP stack, written in C, under open source license, with own API. Because there are no special requirements, it should be easy to port ORTE to many platforms, where UDP/IP stack is implemented.

1.5 Symbols

CORBA	■	Common Object Request Broker Architecture
DCPS	■	Data-Centric Publish-Subscribe
DDS	■	Data Distribution Service
IP	■	Internet Protocol
IPsec	■	IP Security
OMG	■	Object Management Group
ORTE	■	Open Real-Time Ethernet
RTPS	■	Real-Time Publish-Subscribe
SEDP	■	Simple Endpoint Discovery Protocol
SPDP	■	Simple Participant Discovery Protocol
TCP	■	Transmission Control Protocol
TLS	■	Transport Layer Security
UDP	■	User Datagram Protocol

[compare]



Chapter 2

Versions comparison

[upgrade]



Chapter 3

Compatibility changes

[test]



Chapter 4

Testing of implementation

[shape]

Chapter 5

Shape for Android

5.1 Shape demo

With ORTE implementation of RTPS 1.0 protocol, demo application called Shape is delivered. Shape demo demonstrates the functionality of ORTE - when the color (Blue, Green, Red, Black, Yellow) is chosen, the *Publisher* is created as random shape (Circle, Square, Triangle) moving on the screen. Then, under the topic of color name, object's shape, color and coordinates are published to the network. It's possible to receive and interpret object's data (to see colored shapes moving on the screen) by adding the *Subscribers* of specific topics (colors).

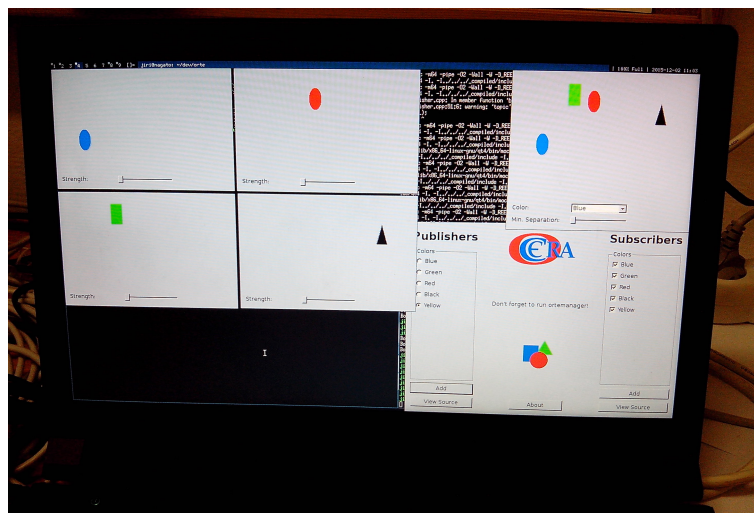


Figure 5.1. Shape demo - *Publishers* and *Subscribers*

5.2 Familiarization with ORTE

The familiarization with ORTE was done by creating demo application for Android compatible with Shape. Because the port of ORTE to Android has been already done in [5] and is available as library, the main task was application design and compatibility ensurance. The application was designed to be as simple as possible. *Publishers* view allows to create new *Publisher* of specific color and random shape, *Subscribers* view allows to set up *Subscribers* of specified colors. Finally, Settings and Help views are present.

5.3 Classes

As in Shape demo, in Shape for Android the *BoxType* class is presented, allowing to create, send and receive objects. *BoxType* consists of *color* (integer), *shape* (integer)

and *rectangle* (*BoxRect*), where *BoxRect* is class for storing coordinates - *top_left_x* (short), *top_left_y* (short), *bottom_right_x* (short), *bottom_right_y* (short). The *BoxType* is extension of *MessageData* class delivered with ORTE library for Android. It allows to send and receive objects.

PublisherShape class stores *BoxType* information about *Publisher*, it's properties needed for ORTE, methods for communication with object and prepares data to send. In *Publisher* view, *Publisher* objects are created, stored in *ArrayList* and drawn on screen. Data objects are sent in *Publisher* activity each time objects are redrawn.

SubscriberElement class receives *BoxType* object from ORTE and stores it's data and methods needed for presentation. In *Subscriber* view, all received objects are stored in *ArrayList* and periodically redrawn.

Settings view allows to set up scaling, needed because of various dimensions of screens. It also contains a list of managers - in RTPS 1.0 special application called manager is used for communication of available *Publishers/Subscribers* between nodes. In RTPS 2.2 Simple Participant Discovery Protocol (SPDP) and Simple Endpoint Discovery Protocol (SEDP) are used.

Help view contains information about ORTE, Shape and application usage.

5.4 Compatibility

BoxType in Shape and Shape for Android is a little bit different. The reason is just familiarization with ORTE implementation and RTPS protocol, where misunderstanding was not fully avoided. Suggestions for improvements follows.

The first property of *BoxType* is *color*. In Shape demo, *color* is typed as *CORBA_octet* (macro for *uint8_t*, 1 byte) and in Shape for Android, *color* is of integer type (4 bytes). The reason why this approach does not break the compatibility is following: each data-type serialized by CORBA is aligned to 4 byte boundary. In this case, object *color* is first byte and the rest until the boundary is filled by zero bytes. This data representation corresponds to Little Endian in which the message is encoded by default (endianness is operating system dependent), so when Shape for Android deserialize data, Little Endian encoded integer is obtained. It also works in opposite direction - value of the *color* is serialized as integer, encoded as Little Endian and on the side of Shape demo, *CORBA_octet* is deserialized and 3 zero bytes skipped because of boundary alignment. The problem could arise when *color* would be sent as integer with Big Endian encoding and received as *CORBA_octet*, because the value of the first byte would be then zero. Also, the problem wouldn't persist in the opposite direction, because endianness is always part of the RTPS message so even node with Big Endian default encoding would receive Little Endian encoded message correctly.

The second property of *BoxType* is *shape*. The type in Shape demo is *CORBA_long* (macro for *int32_t*, 4 bytes) and integer (4 bytes) in Shape for Android. Therefore there is no problem with *shape* property.

The last property of *BoxType* is *BoxRect* consisting of coordinates of object. Each value of *BoxRect* is *CORBA_short* type (2 bytes) in Shape demo and short type (2 bytes) in Shape for Android. Because *BoxRect* is presented as CORBA autonomous data-type, the whole data-type (8 bytes) is aligned to 4 bytes boundary.

The suggestion for the future improvement of Shape demo and Shape for Android is the revision of *BoxType* data-type.

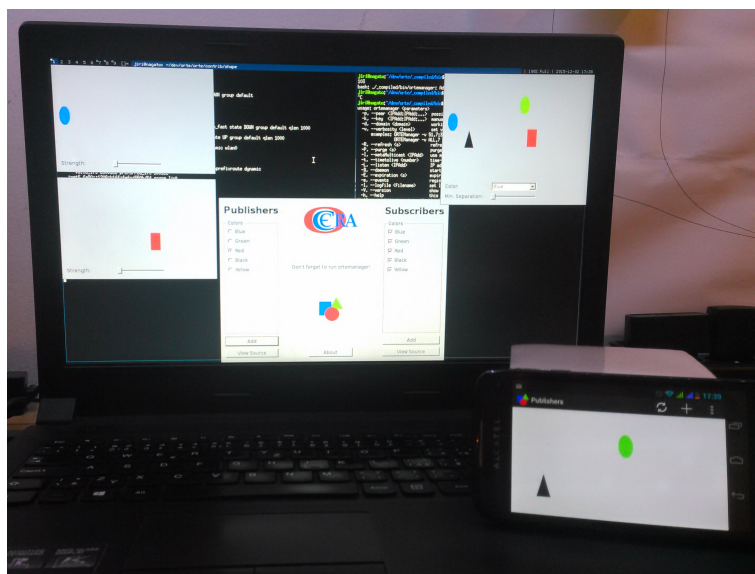


Figure 5.2. Shape for Android - Publishers view

[sec]

Chapter 6

Security for DDS

In the modern world, security is often considered. Technologies for securing communication differs by TCP/IP layers [6] - security at Media access layer consists of preventing deterioration of physical media, environmental noise and access to media. At Network layer, IPsec (IP Security Architecture) protocol is used while Transport layer uses TLS (Transport Layer Security) protocol. In this chapter, Application layer security for DDS standard [7] and possibilities of implementation in RTPS protocol are considered.

6.1 Threats



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Requests for correction

[rfc-1] obrazek