Architecture and Framework for Supporting Open-Access Multi-user Wireless Experimentation

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Project Rationale

• Current wireless research

- Primarily simulation based or small in-house experimental setups
- Difficult to repeat experiments
- Excessive setup and data collection times may hinder rapid prototyping and experimentation
- Key design goals
 - Support multi-user wireless experimentation
 - Remotely accessible, lights-out operation
 - Facilitate choreographing of experiments
 - Automate measurement collection
 - Capture experiment description so as to repeat as often as necessary

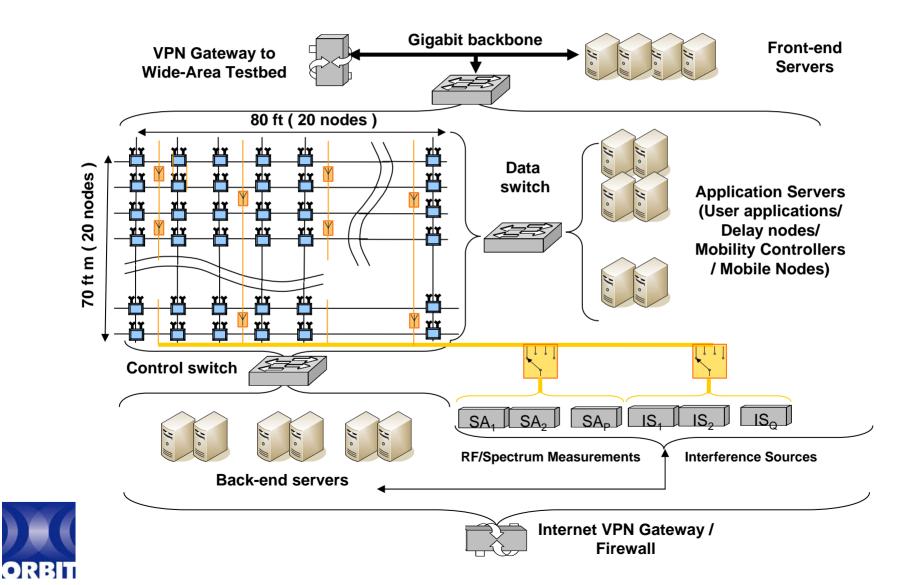


ORBIT Testbed: Background

- Seeded by NSF grant under the Networking Research Testbeds (NRT) program
- Collaborative effort: Rutgers, Columbia, and Princeton, along with industrial partners Lucent Bell Labs, IBM Research and Thomson
- Developed and operated by WINLAB, Rutgers University



ORBIT: Indoor Grid



Key Requirements

- scalability, in terms of the total number of wireless nodes (~100's).
- *reproducibility* of experiments which can be repeated with similar environments to get similar results.
- *open-access flexibility* giving the experimenter a highlevel of control over protocols and software used on the radio nodes
- *extensive measurements capability* at radio PHY, MAC and network levels, with the ability to correlate data across layers in both time and space
- *remote access* testbed capable of unmanned operation and the ability to robustly deal with software and hardware failures



Key Software Considerations

- Unlike wired testbeds, difficult to isolate experiments mainly serial mode of operation
- Need to quickly offload users at the end of the slot
- Reduce start up and clean up times



Software components

Experiment Controller

Choreograph experiments

Capture experiment details to facilitate repetition

Measurement Framework

Efficient measurement collection at run-time

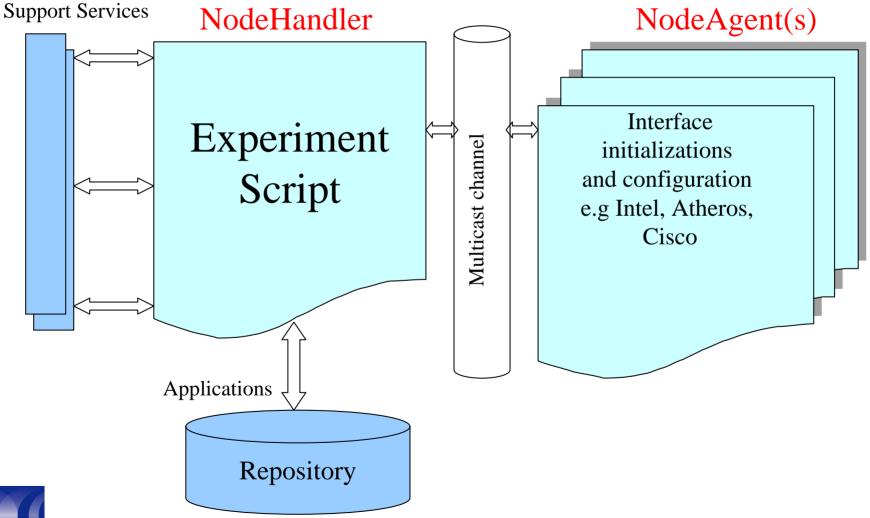
Avoids delays at end of experiment to collate measurements

Libmac

Provides driver independent hooks to the application developers to collect measurements from at radio PHY, MAC layers



Experiment Controller (NodeHandler)





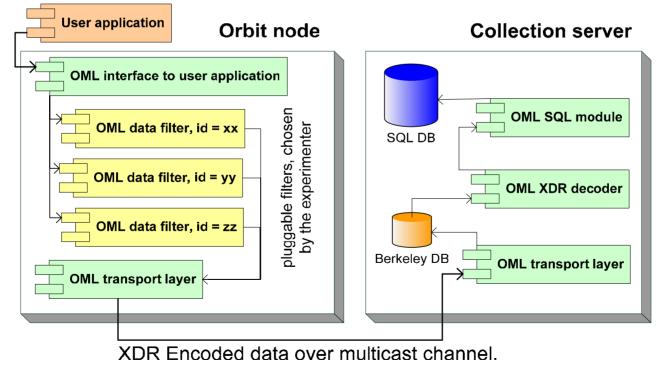
Experiment Controller

- A central **NodeHandler** process communicates with **NodeAgents** (present on each active node in the experiment)
- Instructs nodes to configure interfaces, launch applications etc.
- Communication
 - Over multicast scalable
 - Using experiment scripts



OML: Orbit Measurement Library

- Experiments are about collecting measurements
- How to collect them efficiently in a distributed environment like ORBIT?





OML: Orbit Measurement Library

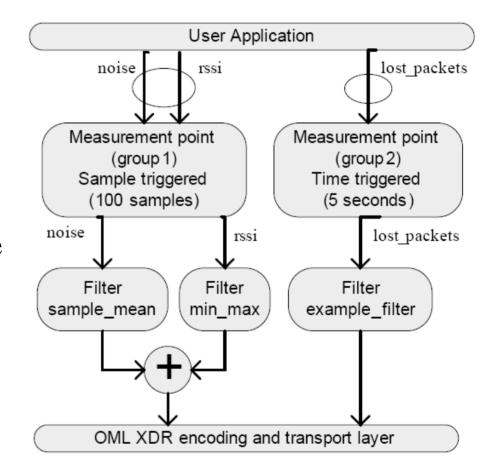
• Client

- Simple API for application writers
- Filters reduce the amount of reportable data
- XDR encoded data over multicast channel
- Collection Server
 - Berkeley DB used for scalability
 - SQL database for persistent for data archiving
 - One multicast channel per experiment for logical segregation of data, and scalability



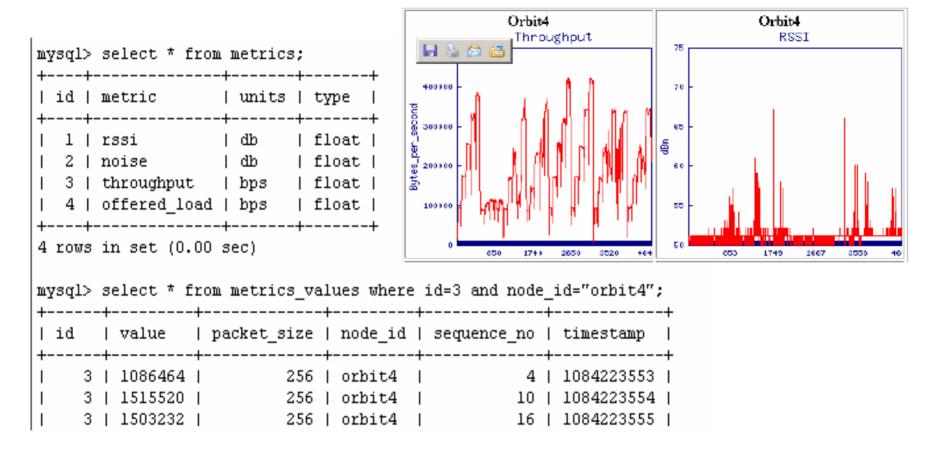
OML: Pluggable Filters

- Not all measurements may be needed
- Allow dynamic preprocessing before reporting to database
- Experimenter can choose the granularity (per packet or every N packets, per second or every N seconds)





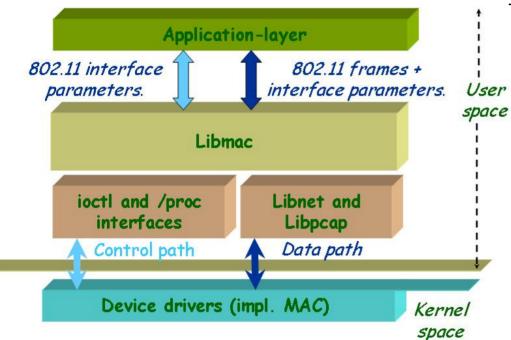
Real time Statistics



MATLAB, Excel for Mysql allows easy post processing



Libmac



User-space C library

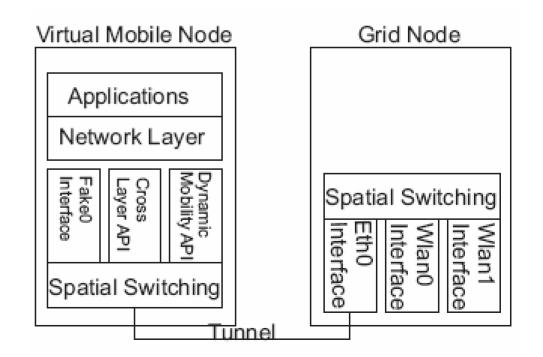
- To inject and capture MAC layer frames.
 - To manipulate wireless interface parameters at both aggregate and per-frame levels.
 - To communicate wireless interface parameters over the air, on a per-frame level
- Allows application developers to interface with driver measurements through simple function call



Mobility Emulation: Our Approach

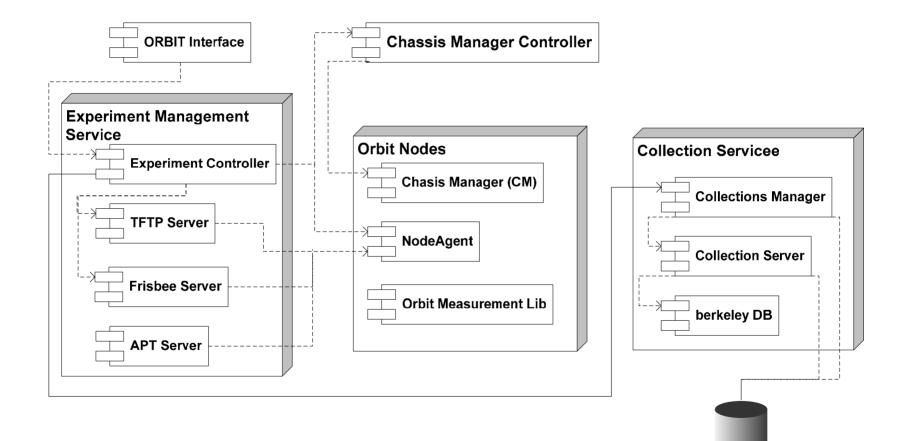
- Uses software spatial switching
- Emulates trajectory by switching to different radio and antenna positions as time progresses







Essential Orbit Services



SQL DB



Chassis Manager Controller

- Web/Program interface for remote control of nodes
- Provides facilities for power on, reboot, hard/soft power off
 - Main Grid Node Status
- (CM IP: 10.1.x.y) 1,20 2,20 3,20 4,20 5,20 6,20 7,20 8,20 9,20 10,20 11,20 12,20 13,20 14,20 15,20 16 1,19 2,19 3,19 4,19 5,19 6,19 7,19 8,19 9,19 10,19 11,19 12,19 13,19 14,19 15,19 16 1.18 2.18 3.18 4.18 5.18 6.18 7.18 8.18 9.18 10.18 11.18 12.18 13.18 14.18 15.18 16 1.17 2.17 3.17 4.17 5.17 6.17 7.17 8.17 9.17 10.17 11.17 12.17 13.17 14.17 15.17 16 1,16 2,16 3,16 4,16 5,16 6,16 7,16 8,16 9,16 10,16 11,16 12,16 13,16 14,16 15,16 16 1,15 2,15 3,15 4,15 5,15 6,15 7,15 8,15 9,15 10,15 11,15 12,15 13,15 14,15 15,15 16 1.14 2.14 3.14 4.14 5.14 6.14 7.14 8.14 9.14 10.14 11.14 12.14 13.14 14.14 15.14 16 1,13 2,13 3,13 4,13 5,13 6,13 7,13 8,13 9,13 10,13 11,13 12,13 13,13 14,13 15,13 16 1.12 2.12 3.12 4.12 5.12 6.12 7.12 8.12 9.12 10.12 11.12 12.12 13.12 14.12 15.12 16 1.11 2.11 3.11 4.11 5.11 6.11 7.11 8.11 9.11 10.11 11.11 12.11 13.11 14.11 15.11 16 1.10 2.10 3.10 4.10 5.10 6.10 7.10 8.10 9.10 10.10 11.10 12.10 13.10 14.10 15.10 16 1,9 2,9 3,9 4,9 5,9 6,9 7,9 8,9 9,9 10,9 11,9 12,9 13,9 14,9 15,9 1 9,8 10,8 11,8 12,8 13,8 14,8 15,8 1 5,8 7.8 4,7 5,7 6,7 7,7 8,7 9,7 10,7 11,7 12,7 13,7 14,7 15,7 1 7,6 8,6 9,6 10,6 11,6 12,6 13,6 14,6 15,6 1 5.6 6.6 8,5 9,5 10,5 11,5 12,5 13,5 14,5 15,5 1 7,4 8,4 9,4 10,4 11,4 12,4 13,4 14,4 15,4 16 8,3 9,3 10,3 11,3 12,3 13,3 14,3 15,3 16 8,2 9,2 10,2 11,2 12,2 13,2 14,2 15,2 1 9,1 10,1 11,1 12,1 13,1 14,1 15,1 1

- Console access to node
- Logging of node state (on/off), temperature, and voltage

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OFF Soft

STATUS

ON

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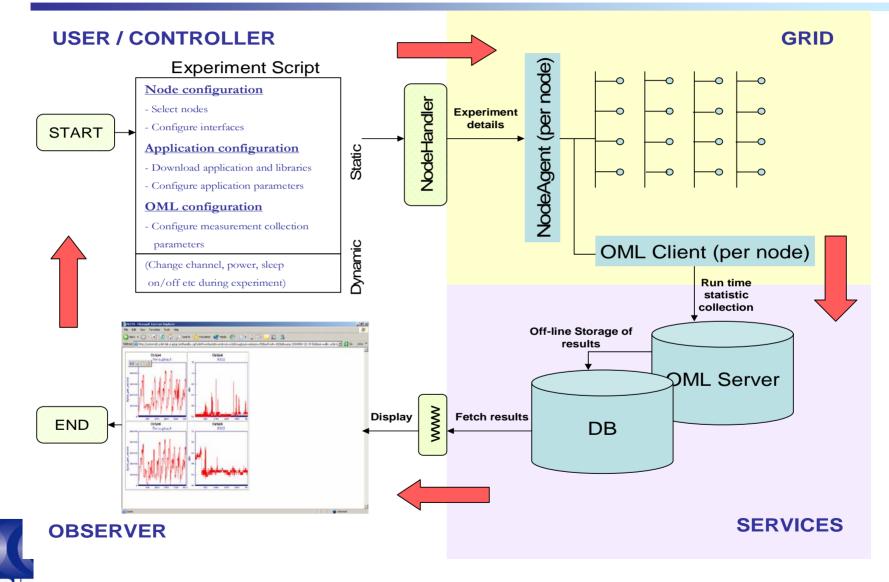
Frisbee*

- Fast and automated way to image any number of nodes
- Frisbee Client/Server application that facilitates fast transfers of entire disk images.
 - Baseline Node Image (300 MB) currently takes ~5 minutes to install on all 64 grid nodes



* From Emulab Testbed, University of Utah

Putting it all together



Sample Experiments using ORBIT

- Sender-Receiver Experiment
- Node 4-3 sends to Node 5-4

 $\circ \circ \circ \circ \circ$

- 'b'
- Ad-hoc (or Master-Managed) $^{\circ}$
- 3 Mbps offered load
- Measure RSSI, Throughput at receiver and offered load at sender



Define Sender

```
#
# Define nodes used in experiment
#
nodes([4,3], 'sender') {|node|
 node.image = nil # Use default disk image
# experiment property space
                                            # use prototype "sender"
 node.prototype("test:proto:sender", {
                                             # Set it's property "destinationHost"
  'destinationHost' => '192.168.5.4',
  'packetSize' => Experiment.property("packetSize"),
  'rate' => Experiment.property("rate")
                                            # bind the remaining properties to defaults
                                            # Can be overridden later
 })
 node.net.w0.mode = "master"
 node.net.w0.type = 'b'
 node.net.w0.essid = "helloworld"
                                            # Set wireless parameters
 node.net.w0.ip = "%192.168.%x.%y"
 node.net.w0.rate = "11m"
```



w0, w1 are interpreted by nodeAgent according to the card being used e.g Intel w0= eth2, w1= eth3 Atheros w0=ath0, w1= ath1

Define Receiver

```
#
# Define nodes used in experiment
#
nodes([5,4], 'receiver') {|node|
 node.image = nil # assume the right image to be on disk
 node.prototype("test:proto:receiver" , {
 'hostname' => '192.168.5.4',
 'protocol' => 'udp_libmac' # Use Libmac to report RSSI
 })
 node.net.w0.mode = "managed"
 node.net.w0.type = b'
 node.net.w0.essid = "helloworld"
 node.net.w0.ip = "%192.168.%x.%y"
```



Script..

Now, start the application
whenAllInstalled() {
 allNodes.startApplications

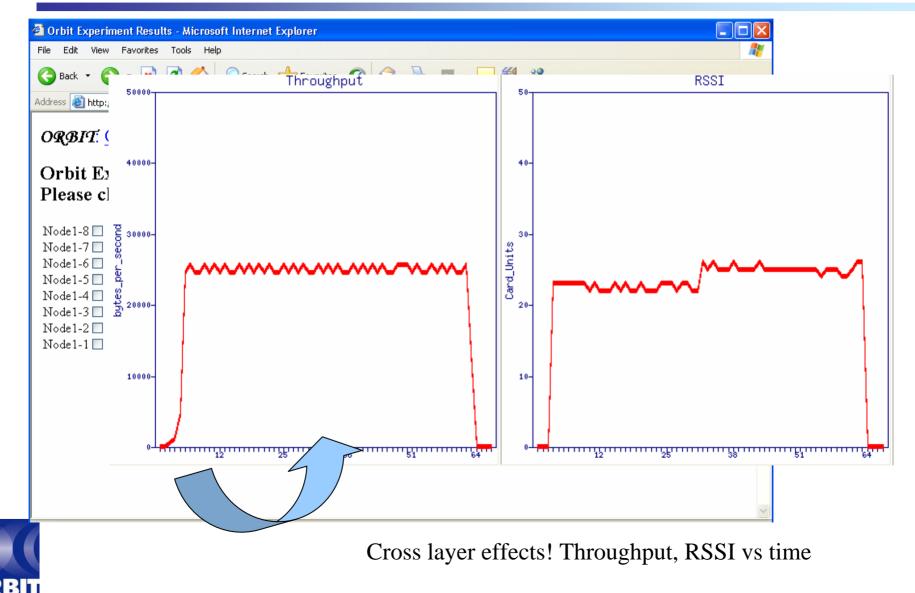
#Set packet size to 1024 bytes
and packet rate to 3000 Kbps
NodeSet['sender'].send(:STDIN, 'proc/otg', 'size 1024')
NodeSet['sender'].send(:STDIN, 'proc/otg', 'rate 3000')

Run the experiment for 60 seconds
wait 60

Stop the applications
allNodes.stopApplications
Experiment.done



View Results (during exp.)



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