OPS – An Opportunistic Networking Protocol Simulator for OMNeT++

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Motivation
Motivation

- Internet of Things (IoT)
  - Over 50 billion devices by 2020 [1]

- Architecture for communications in the IoT
  - Opportunistic Networking

- IoT Scenarios
  - Social networking to emergencies
  - Nature of applications – higher value of information in locality

- Importance of information propagation
  - Forwarding protocols – Epidemic Routing, ODD, etc.

- Necessity for large-scale evaluations
  - Require simulators – OMNeT++
Opportunistic Networks (OppNets)
Characteristics of OppNets

- Information dissemination
  - Interested parties wanting information
  - Value of information higher around the source

- Store-and-Forward architecture
  - Communicate when there is an opportunity to communicate
  - Delayed delivery of information

- Use of peer-to-peer communication technologies
  - E.g., Bluetooth, IEEE 802.15.4

- Importance of the information propagation
  - Capabilities of the forwarding protocol
OppNets Use-case

- Propagation of information about an event
  - Street performers
  - Interested people gather (flash crowd)

![Diagram showing the propagation of information about an event involving street performers and interested people gathering in the city center.](image)

- Intensity of the performance
- Direction of messages

City Center

Visitor

Building

Street performers
Opportunistic Networking Protocol Simulator (OPS)
Objectives

- Pluggable protocol layer architecture
  - Node model can handle new protocol implementations
  - Clear interface between layers

- Large-scale simulations
  - IoT-scale devices

- Mobility
  - Synthetic, trace-based and hybrid
Protocol Stack

- Node model – 4 layer protocol stack

- Protocol layers
  - Application layer – Data generators
  - Forwarding layer – Data propagation mechanisms
  - Link Adaptation layer – Conversions to different link technologies
  - Link layer – Link technology coupled with mobility
Models

- Application layer
  - **Promote** – Generates random data as constant traffic, uniformly distributed traffic or exponentially distributed traffic
  - **Herald** – Generates pre-determined set of data where nodes assigned “likeness” value to data

- Opportunistic forwarding layer
  - **Caching data** – Employs store-and-forward
  - **Neighborhood communications** – Communications with the changing neighborhood
  - **Epidemic Routing** – Nodes negotiate and exchange data [2]
  - **Organic Data Dissemination (ODD)** – Dissemination of data based on popularity of data [3]
  - **Randomized Rumor Spreading (RRS)** – Random dissemination of data
Models ...contd

- Link adaptation layer
  - **PassThru** – Simple packet traversal

- Link layer
  - **WirelessInterface** – Simple wireless interface that models bandwidth, delays, wireless range (with UDG) and queuing

- Interfaces
  - Use of an extensible packet format
Node Model Implementation

- An example node model used in an experiment
- Use of trace based mobility
  - **BonnMotion** – Cartesian trace of an actual GPS trace – SFO Taxi trace [4]
Evaluation Metrics

- Focus of performance evaluations is slightly different compared to classical networks

- Data related metrics
  - **Liked Data** – Preferred data received
  - **Non-liked Data** – Not preferred but still received
  - **Traffic Spread** – How well is packet traffic spread in the network
  - **Data Delivery Ratio** – Delivery ratio of destined data
  - **Delivery Time** – Delivery time of destined data

- Mobility related metrics
  - **Average Contact Time** – Duration of a contact
  - **Number of Contacts** – Number of times in contact
Evaluations
Evaluation Scenario

- OPS is being used extensively in our research
  - Results of some evaluations
  - Used in an IEEE Survey on OppNets [5]

- General scenario details
  - Nodes – 50-node network
  - Mobility – SFO Taxi Trace [4]
  - Data generation – 2 hour interval
  - Run for 24 days
Influence of Traffic Models & Caching

- Scenario specific parameters
  - Different traffic generation models and different cache sizes
  - Evaluation of data delivery times

- Analysis
  - Traffic generation model has no influence
  - But, caching policy influences delay
Performance of Mobility Models

- Scenario specific parameters
  - 3 different mobility models (synthetic, trace-based and hybrid)
  - Models parameterized as closely as possible to trace-based model

- Analysis
  - Trace-based takes the longest time (but realistic)
  - Closest performance is given by the hybrid model (SWIM)

| Model                     | RWP    | SWIM   | Bonn Motion |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Simulation Time           | 4 min  | 59 min | 109 min     |
| Memory used               | 74 MB  | 86 MB  | 127 MB      |
| Average Delivery Rate     | 3 %    | 96%    | 92 %        |
| Average Delivery Delay    | 20.6 h | 16.25 h| 13.16 h     |
| Total Number of Contacts  | 190    | 46,752 | 155,757     |
| Average Contact Duration  | 117.14 sec | 150.12 sec | 584.39 sec |
Verification of the Models

- Survey compared OPS with 3 other OppNets implementations
  - ONE [6], Adyton [7] and ns-3

- Analysis
  - OPS provides a comparatively close performance (in metrics listed above)
Summary and Future Work
Summary

- OPS – OMNeT++ based modular simulator to evaluate the performance of OppNets
- Node model architecture with pluggable protocol layers
- OppNets focused evaluation metrics
- Available at Github
  - [https://github.com/ComNets-Bremen/OPS](https://github.com/ComNets-Bremen/OPS)
Future Work

- Constant improvements, additions to OPS
- Current projects
  - Forwarding protocols (e.g. Spray and Wait)
  - Applications
  - User behavior models
  - Mobility models
References
References

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Thank You.

Questions?