A Tool for Packaging and Exchanging Simulation Results

Dragan Savić

[e-mail: dragan.savic@fe.uni-lj.si]

Francesco Potortì

Francesco Furfari

Matevž Pustišek

University of Ljubljana
Faculty of Electrical Engineering



COST 285 symposium Surrey, March 29th 2007

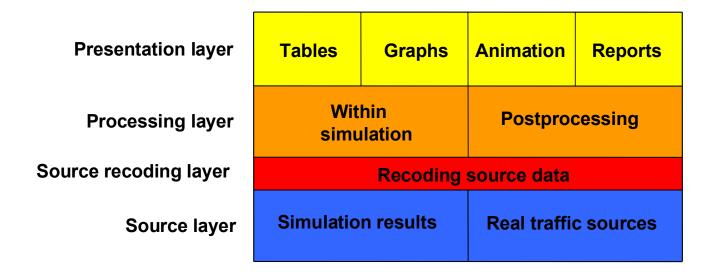


Outline

- Reference model
- Objective
- Formats for exchanging data
- Data organization
- Metadata (XML)
- CostGlue tool architecture
- Module API
- Current status and short-term projects
- Conclusions

Reference model 1/3

 Layered decomposition of main functions of the simulation process



Source layer

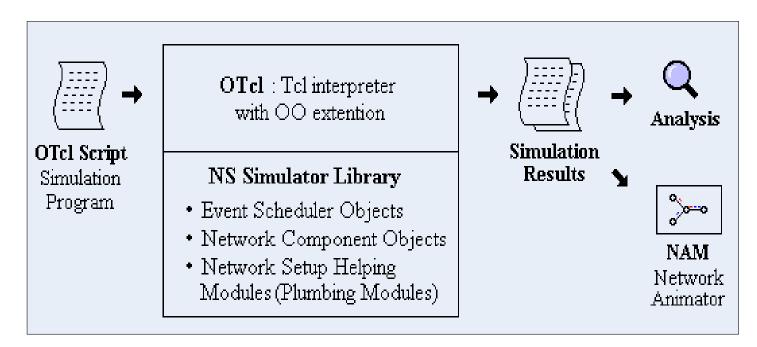
- raw simulation output in form of tabular traces with ASCII or binary format
- real network traffic traces e.g. traffic captured in a network link

Reference model 2/3

- Source recoding sublayer (optional)
 - conversion between different formats
 - data compression
 - removal of private information
- Processing layer simulation data analysis
 - within simulation processing carried out by simulator itself
 - postprocessing different tools
- Presentation layer tables, graphs, animation, reports

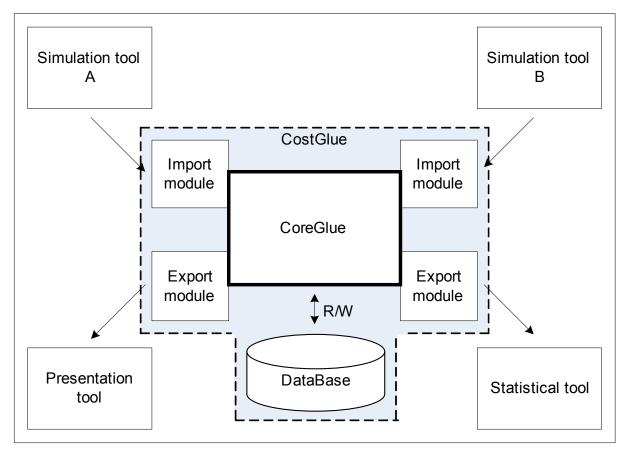
Reference model 3/3

- Usage of different tools for different functional layers
 - simulation and data acquisition tools (e.g. Ns-2, OPNET, tcpdump)
 - statistical analysis tools (e.g. SPSS, awk scripts)
 - presentation tools (e.g. GNUPlot, MS Excel, nam)



Objective

- Facilitate the exchange and manipulation of simulation data
- Build a tool for efficient storage and extraction of huge quantities of data

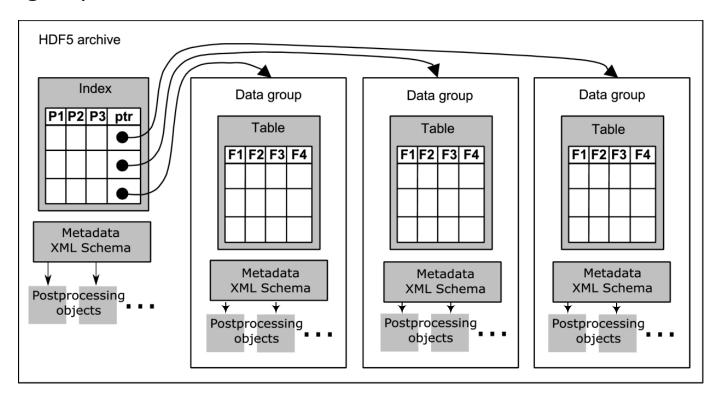


Formats for exchanging data

- The need for a common file format
- Analysis of different formats for scientific data:
 - HDF4 and HDF5 (Hierarchical Data Format)
 - netCDF (Network Common Data Format)
 - PDB (Portable Binary Database)
 - FITS (Flexible Image Transport System) and
 - OpenDX (Data Explorer Visualization Software)
- Results of analysis: HDF5 (NCSA) meets all the requirements of data organization and storage
- HDF5 format short overview
 - two primary objects:
 - dataset simple dataset (homogeneous data) or compound dataset (different number of data types within one dataset)
 - group a structure containing zero or more HDF5 objects
 - support for adding attributes to HDF5 objects
 - hierarchical data organization tree structure of HDF5 objects

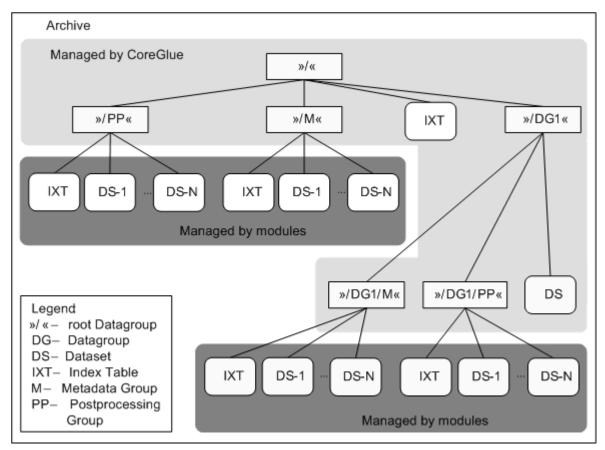
Data organization (logical view)

- Flexible representation of the stored simulation data –
 matrix with P (sparse) + 2 (dense) dimensions
 - indexing table represents the logical part
 - first P indices data group identification (arbitrary simulation run)
 - last two indices row and column identification in data group's table
 - groups and datasets actual raw simulation data



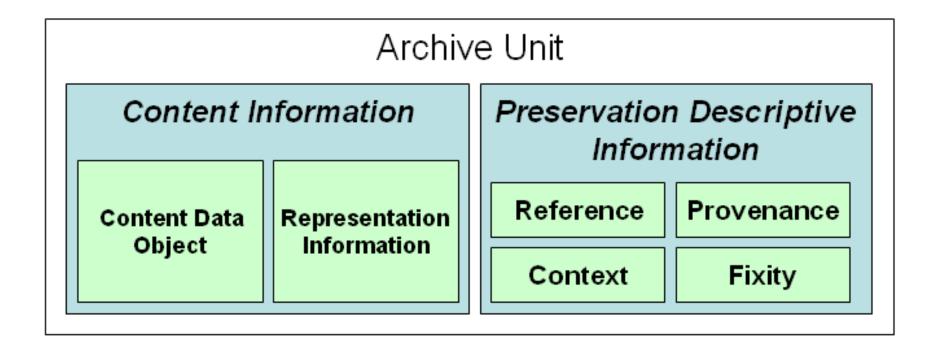
Data organization (implementation view)

- two-level tree with one "root" group
- raw simulation data datasets under each data group
- indexing table, metadata and postprocessing data relative to the whole archive and to each simulation run



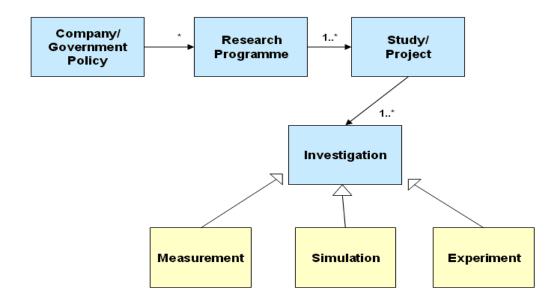
Metadata (OAIS information model)

 Open Archival Information System - a technical recommendation to provide permanent or indefinite long-term, preservation of digital information.



Metadata (CSMD model)

- CCLRC (Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils) Scientific MetaData model
- Objective: to aid interoperability of scientific information systems among research organizations
- Can be used in reference information and in the context information metadata of OAIS model

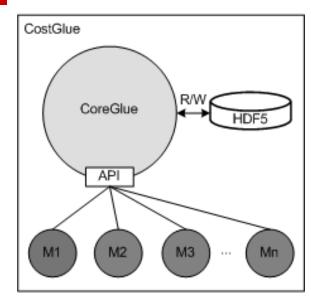


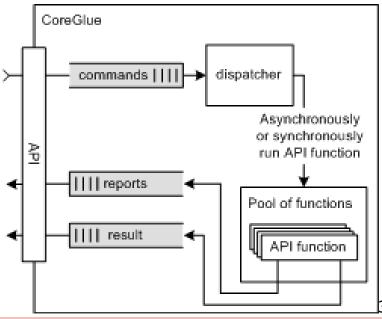
Example of a real-world simulation

- Simulating the behavior of packet switches in ns-2
- Parameters (P) in use:
 - architecture type
 - buffer size
 - number of I/O ports
 - traffic load
- Each simulation run -> new row in indexing table
- Each row uniquely identifies a simulation run and contains full path to the data group
- Datasets under data groups
 - containing: simulation outputs
- Metadata
 - containing: type of simulation scripts used, type of network topology, traffic patterns, etc.
- Post-processing data
 - containing: packet loss probability, maximum, minimum and average delay, etc.

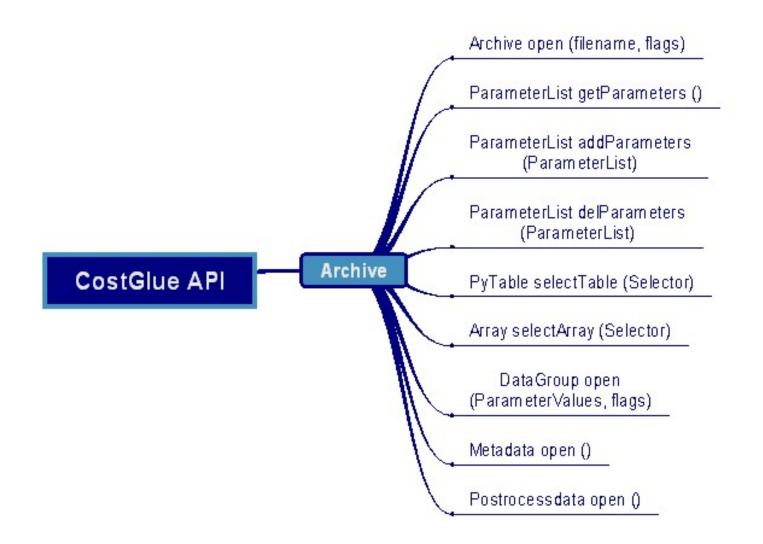
CostGlue tool architecture

- CoreGlue
 - handles HDF5
 - provides API
 - executes modules
 - passes parameters
- Modules
 - Different types for different jobs: GUI, statistical computations, export and import of data,...
 - Asyn and syn execution mode

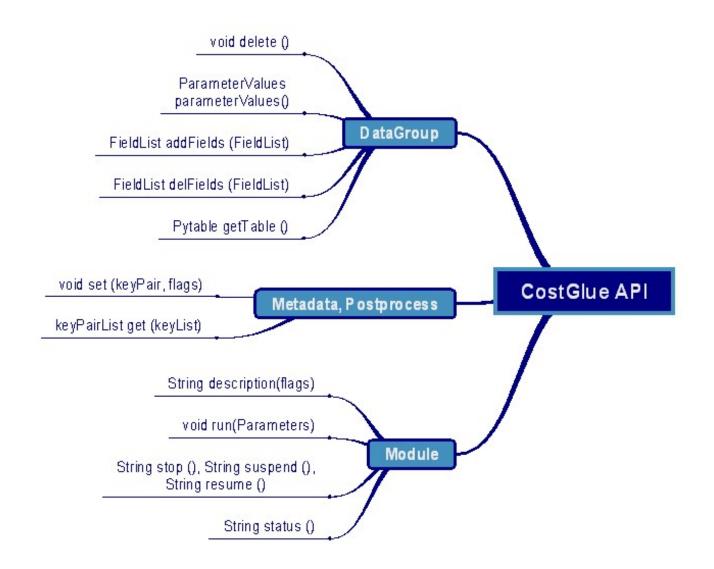




API 1/2

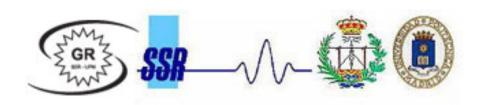


API 2/2

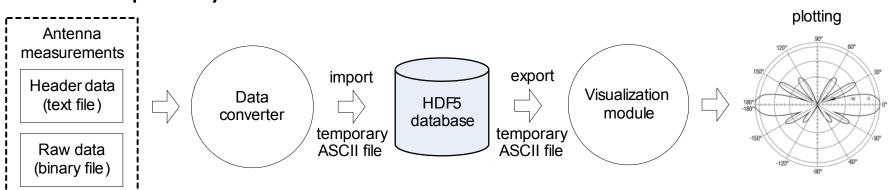


Module for antenna measurements

- Design of a import module with GR-SSR group at the University of madrid
- Data is collected from antenna chamber
 - spherical
 - cylindrical or
 - plannar



Each measurement is performed on a single frequency



Current status and short-term projects

- CostGlue is implemented in Python
 - Command line interface module
 - Import/export of tabular data
 - Modules for importing and exporting of antenna measurements and simulation data
- Future activity in the short term
 - Module for importing ns-2 traces
 - Module for importing tcpdump traces
 - Module for exporting to nam (network animator) format
 - Graphical user interface module

Conclusions

- Ease the task of using different simulation, measurement, data processing and visualization tools
- Software release choosing among MIT X, GNU LGPL and GNU GPL licenses
- Future activity in the longer term
 - Generic graphical module for managing metadata and post-processing data
 - Graphical import/export module for tabular data
 - Basic statistical and plotting modules
- SVN: http://wnet.isti.cnr.it/software/costglue

Thank you for your attention!

... and enjoy data;)