

## TOTEM 3.2 - User Guide



<b>Project Title :</b>	<b>TOTEM : TOolbox for Traffic Engineering Methods</b>
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<b>Abstract :</b>	The TOTEM 3.2 toolbox provides a framework where researchers can integrate their traffic engineering algorithms. These algorithms can therefore be applied on models of real networks. The TOTEM toolbox also gives network operators the opportunity to experiment the currently developed traffic engineering algorithms on their own network. Today, the TOTEM toolbox already federates a large set of traffic engineering algorithms published in the scientific literature.
<b>Website :</b>	<a href="http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be">http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be</a>

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## 1 Introduction

Today the usual way of providing a suitable level of service in an enterprise intranet or an Internet Service Provider is to overprovision the network with respect to the real needs. With the increase in bandwidth demand, this approach is less and less tenable economically. An alternative way is to deploy traffic engineering techniques. However, most of the problems that are encountered in this field are combinatorial and of large size, which implies to find efficient and near optimal heuristics.

We would like to set up an open source toolbox of traffic engineering methods called TOTEM<sup>1</sup> that would federate many independent software pieces. The resulting toolbox is expected to include more functionality than existing commercial ones, and is clearly designed to be open, i.e. incrementally extensible.

This guide presents how to use the TOTEM toolbox and what is needed to know in order to deal with it. The traffic engineering methods can be classified along several axes: intra-domain versus inter-domain, IP versus (G)MPLS, on-line versus off-line, or centralized versus distributed. They are suitable for network optimization, better routing of traffic for providing QoS, load balancing, protection and restoration in case of failure, etc.

The design of the toolbox also considers different possible use cases. For example, it can be deployed as an on-line centralized tool in an operational network, or used off-line as an optimization tool or as a traffic engineering simulator. Section 2 describes how to easily install and compile the toolbox. Sections 3 and 4 describe the XML format that can be used to represent a network topology and a traffic matrix respectively. Section 5 and 6 describes how to use MPLS and Diff-serv in the toolbox. Section 7 describes the tools designed to use the toolbox in a real network environment. Section 8 presents the algorithms that are already included in the toolbox. Section 9 presents how to use the toolbox without having to write Java code (the scenario XML interface). Section 10 describes the functionalities of the GUI and how to use it. Section 11 describes how to use the toolbox to generate Traffic Matrix files from netflow data.

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<sup>1</sup>About the TOTEM project : <http://totem.info.ucl.ac.be>

## 2 Getting started...

The toolbox comes in two archives : a binary one with a precompiled toolbox and a source one with all the Java sources. These archives contain the following directories :

- `dist` contains the executable JAR (Java Archive File) `totem-<version>.jar` (only for binary package)
- `documentation` contains this UserGuide
- `example` contains examples of topology, traffic matrix and scenario
- `licence` contains the licence of the third libraries
- `lib` contains the libraries needed to compile and execute the toolbox
- `src` contains the source code (only for source package)

Currently, the toolbox has been tested only on linux platforms.

### 2.1 Installation

To use the toolbox, you need a Java Virtual Machine <sup>2</sup> (J2SE 5.0 or newer). If you haven't a Java Virtual machine you have to download and install it. Don't forget to set the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable to your JVM installation directory.

Decompress the TOTEM archive with

```
tar -xzf totem-<version>.tar.gz
```

With the binary archive, the installation is finished. You can go to section [2.3](#) to briefly see how to use the toolbox. With the source release, you need to compile the toolbox as described in the next section.

### 2.2 Compilation

The source archive contains all the Java source files and you need to compile them before running the toolbox. To compile the toolbox, we need Ant <sup>3</sup> (release 1.6.2 or newer) provided by the Apache project. Ant is a Java-based build tool. It is kind of tool like Make. If you haven't Ant installed, download and install it. Don't forget to set the `ANT_HOME` environment variable.

The Ant build file (`build.xml`) contains the following interesting targets :

- `build` builds the TOTEM project
- `clean` cleans the project and prepares the directory
- `doc` generates the javadoc in `doc` directory

---

<sup>2</sup><http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5/>

<sup>3</sup><http://ant.apache.org/bindownload.cgi>

By using :

```
ant clean build
```

You compile and build the whole toolbox in the `dist/totem-<version>.jar` file. If you compile for the first time the toolbox, you need to call `ant clean` to create the needed directories. More information can be found in the README file.

### 2.3 The "totem.sh" command

This shell script runs the toolbox setting the maximum heap size to 512Mb. The following options are available to the command line. If no option is set, the GUI will be launched (see section 10).

- demo. Launch the GUI with increased font size (so that it can be projected for a live demo).
- s <scenario.xml> [stopOnError]. Executes the scenario `scenario.xml` (see section 9 for more information about scenarios). If `stopOnError` is true, the scenario will stop executing after the first error. In the `example` directory, you can see some scenarios examples highlighting the main functionalities of the toolbox <sup>4</sup>.
- dir <dirname>. Executes all the scenario files contained in the directory `dirname`.
- validate <file.xml> [<schemaLocation>]. Validates the XML file `file.xml`. `schemaLocation` is optional (if not present, the validator uses the schema specified in the XML file).
- gs <type> -f <scen.xml> -d <domain.xml> -t <tm.xml> -m <method>. Generates a scenario XML file `scen.xml` using the XML domain file `domain.xml` and the XML traffic matrix file `tm.xml`. The generated scenario depends on `type` which can be `wca` or `fullmesh`.  
`wca` generates a scenario which simulates the failure of each link and displays the resulting load. If `wca` scenario is chosen, an additional parameter which is `-c <chartname>` can be added. If specified, a chart will be created in the file `chartname` in `eps`, `jpg` or `png` format depending on the given file extension.  
`fullmesh` generates a scenario which establishes a full mesh of LSPs. The method used to route the traffic is given by `method` which can be `CSPF`, `CSPFInvFreeBw`, `CSPFHopCount`, `CSPFInvCap`, `CSPFTEMetric` and `DAMOTE`.

For example, the following command line

```
./totem.sh -s examples/abilene/scenario/CSPF-fullmesh.xml
```

execute the scenario file `CSPF-fullmesh.xml` of the directory `examples/abilene/scenario`. This scenario computes an LSP between each nodes with a reservation corresponding to the demand given by `TM0-abilene.xml` using `CSPF`. At the end, it displays the bandwidth reservation on each links. This scenario has been generated using `./totem.sh -gs fullmesh`.

<sup>4</sup>You can find more example files on the toolbox web page (<http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/>).



### 3 A standard XML format for a network topology representation

In this section, we will explain the XML format we defined to represent network topology information. We have chosen the XML language because it is widely used and many tools exist for dealing with this language. We have created an XML Schema[1]<sup>5</sup>. The schema allows us to validate a domain file so that we are sure that an XML instance satisfies the data structure we have defined.

#### 3.1 Description of the XML network representation format

The root element of the XML file is the `domain` element. It contains five sub-elements: `info`, `topology`, `mpls`, `igp` and `bgp`. The `topology` and the `info` elements are mandatory. In this document, by default, all the elements and attributes are optional except when the contrary is specified. We decided to separate the information into sections for a clarity and ease of use reason. So, for example, if an algorithm only needs topology and igp information, it may just not care about the mpls and the bgp section... The `domain` element has two attributes : a `name` (string) and an `ASID` (integer). The `ASID` attribute is mandatory.

The `info` element contains all the extra information about the topology, including the units in use. The `topology` element contains all the information about the topology seen at the network layer (IP level). So it is a set of nodes and links. The `mpls` element is composed of a list of `lsp` elements. The `igp` element contains all the information of the intra-domain routing protocol. And finally, the `bgp` element contains all the information of the inter-domain routing protocol.

```
<domain name="domain_test" ASID="1234">
  <info>
    ...
  </info>
  <topology>
    ...
  </topology>
  <mpls>
    ...
  </mpls>
  <igp>
    ...
  </igp>
  <bgp>
    ...
  </bgp>
</domain>
```

Table 1: Example of the XML DOMAIN element usage.

#### 3.1.1 The info element

The `info` element contains all the extra information about the topology. It contains the following sub-elements : `title` (string), `date` (date), `author` (string) and `description` (a string).

<sup>5</sup>[http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/Domain-v1\\_3.xsd](http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/Domain-v1_3.xsd)

It contains also a `units` element which is used to specify the units of the values found in the document. The `units` element is a list of `unit` sub-elements. One `unit` element only has two mandatory attributes : `type` (which can be either `delay` or `bandwidth`) and `value` (which can be `ns`, `μs`, `ms`, `s` for the delay values and `bps`, `kbps`, `mbps`, `gbps` or `tbps` for the bandwidth values). The `units` element is mandatory and must contain two `unit` sub-elements, one for bandwidth and the other for delay. The `info` element also contains a `diff-serv` element that contains the Diffserv information, which is the correspondance between the pairs (Classes Types, Preemption level) and the priority levels. Formally, the `diff-serv` element is a list of `priority` elements (minimum 1 and maximum 8 `priority` elements) which are composed of three mandatory attributes : an `id` (the identifier of the priority, i.e. an integer in the interval [0,7]), a `ct` (the identifier of the corresponding class type, i.e. an integer in the interval [0,7]) and a `preemption` (the corresponding preemption level, i.e. an integer in the interval [0,7]). The `info` element can also include a `class-of-services` element which is a list of `cos` subelements. A class of service is identified by a name which is a string. It can also have subclasses to represent the drop preference. The last sub-element of the `info` element is the `srlgs` element which is a list of `srlg` elements (at least one). A `srlg` element is a string (the information about the physical origin of the Shared Risk Link Group) and has one mandatory `id` attribute which is an integer).

```

<info>
  <title>This is the title of the topology</title>
  <date>2005-02-16</date>
  <author>University of Liège</author>
  <description>
    The description of this domain
  </description>
  <units>
    <unit type="delay" value="ms"/>
    <unit type="bandwidth" value="kbps"/>
  </units>
  <diff-serv>
    <priority id="0" ct="0" preemption="0"/>
    <priority id="1" ct="0" preemption="1"/>
    <priority id="2" ct="1" preemption="0"/>
    <priority id="3" ct="1" preemption="1"/>
  </diff-serv>
  <classes-of-service>
    <cos name="EF"/>
    <cos name="AF1">
      <sub-class>AF11</sub-class>
      <sub-class>AF12</sub-class>
    </cos>
    <cos name="BE"/>
  </classes-of-service>
  <srlgs>
    <srlg id="241">information about this SRLG</srlg>
  </srlgs>
</info>

```

Table 2: Example of the XML INFO element usage.

### 3.1.2 The topology element

The `topology` element contains all the information about the topology seen at the network layer (IP level). So it is a set of nodes and links.

The `topology` element is composed of two sub-elements : `nodes` (which is mandatory) and `links`.

One `nodes` element is a list of `node` elements (at least one). Each `node` element contains one mandatory attribute : `id` which is a unique identifier (string). The `node` element contains the following sub-elements : `status` which can be `UP` or `DOWN` (`UP` by default), `rid` (IP address), `description` (string), `type` which can be `CORE`, `EDGE`, `NEIGH` or `VIRTUAL`, `location` (which contains two mandatory float attributes : `latitude` and `longitude`) and finally an `interfaces` element which is a list of `interface` elements (at least one). An `interface` element has one mandatory `id` attribute (string which is (locally) unique). An `interface` element contains the following sub-elements : `status` which can be `UP` or `DOWN` (`UP` by default), `ip` which is an IP address and has a mandatory `mask` attribute (IP mask of the form `X.X.X.X/Y`, `Y` is in `[0, 32]`)

One `links` element is a list of `link` elements (at least one). Each `link` element contains one mandatory attribute : `id` which is a unique identifier (string). A link joins two nodes and more precisely, two interfaces on two nodes. So a link must have `from` and `to` sub-elements which point respectively to the source interface and to the destination interface. A `from` element has two attributes : `node` (string, the identifier of the source node) which is mandatory and `if` (string, the identifier of the interface on the source node). A `to` element has three attributes : `as` (integer, the AS number of the destination node, which is used for inter-domain links), `node` (string, the identifier of the destination node) which is mandatory and `if` (string, the identifier of the interface on the destination node). A `link` element can also contain the following sub-elements : `status` which can be `UP` or `DOWN` (`UP` by default), `description` (string), `type` which can be `INTRA`, `ACCESS`, `PEERING`, `INTER` or `VIRTUAL`, `bw` which is the bandwidth of the link (float), `technology` (string), `delay` which is the delay of the link (float) and `srlgs` which is a list of `srlg` elements. An `srlg` element is an integer (the identifier of the SRLG the link belong to).

### 3.1.3 The mpls element

The `mpls` element is composed of a list of `lsp` elements (at least one). An `lsp` element is composed of the following sub-elements : `path` (which is mandatory), `bw` which is the bandwidth demand of the LSP (float), `metric` which is the metric of the LSP (a float), `max_rate` which is the maximal bandwidth rate of the LSP (a float), `diff-serv`, `accepted_cos` and `backup`. An `lsp` element also has a mandatory attribute `id` which is the identifier of the LSP (a string).

A `path` element is a list of at least one `link` sub-element which is the identifier of a link (string).

A `diff-serv` element contains the following mandatory sub-elements : `ct` (the identifier of the corresponding class type, i.e. an integer in the interval `[0,7]`) and `preemption` which has two mandatory attributes : `setup` and `holding` which are the setup and holding preemption levels, i.e. an integer in the interval `[0,7]`.

A `accepted_cos` element is a list of `cos` sub-elements that represents the classes of service that can be routed on the LSP. If the element is not present, the LSP is considered to accept all classes of service.

The `backup` element must be present if the LSP is a backup LSP. This element has one mandatory attribute `type`, a string that can be `DETOUR_LOCAL` (for a local detour LSP), `DETOUR_E2E` (for an end-to-end detour LSP) or `BYPASS` (for a local bypass LSP). The `backup` element has the

```

<topology>
  <nodes>
    <node id="router1.foo.net">
      <rid>10.0.0.1</rid>
      <interfaces>
        <interface id="10.0.2.0/30">
          <ip mask="10.0.2.0/30">10.0.2.1</ip>
        </interface>
      </interfaces>
    </node>
    ...
  </nodes>
  <links>
    <link id="1 -> 2">
      <from if="10.0.2.0/30" node="10.0.0.1"/>
      <to if="10.0.2.0/30" node="10.0.0.2"/>
    </link>
    ...
  </links>
</topology>

```

Table 3: Example of the XML TOPOLOGY element usage.

following sub-elements : `protected_lsp` (string) which contains the identifier of the protected lsp (in case of detour LSP) and `protected_links` which is mandatory and is composed of a list of `protected_link` elements (at least one). A `protected_link` element is a string which is the identifier of the link that is protected by the LSP. In case of local protection, the list should contain the protected link and in case of end-to-end protection, the list should contain all the links of the primary path.

### 3.1.4 The igp element

The `igp` element contains all the information of the intra-domain routing protocol. The `type` attribute specifies the running routing protocol (string that can be ISIS or OSPF). The `igp` element contains a list of `link` elements (at least one). One `link` element contains all the link state information that is transmitted by the intra-domain routing protocol. The `id` attribute (mandatory) of the `link` element is a string that contains the identifier of the link to which the information is related. One `link` element contains two sub-elements : `static` and `dynamic`.

The `static` element contains the following sub-elements : `metric` (the IGP metric of the link, a float), `te-metric` (the Traffic-Engineering metric, also a float), `mr bw` (maximum reservable bandwidth, a float), `mbw` (maximum bandwidth, a float), `admingroup` (integer) and finally `diff-serv`. One `diff-serv` element contains the following sub-elements : `bcm` which is mandatory and contains the bandwidth constraint model, a string that can be either MAM (Maximum Allocation Model) or RDM (Russian Doll Model), and a list of `bc` elements (at least one). One `bc` element contains a float (which is the value of the bandwidth constraint) and a mandatory attribute `id` (integer) which identifies to what the bandwidth constraint is related (in MAM, it is related to one Class Type).

The `dynamic` element contains one mandatory sub-element : `rbw` (for Reservable Band-Width). The `rbw` element is a list of between 1 and 8 (inclusive) `priority` elements. One

```
<mpls>
  <lsp id="LSP1">
    <path>
      <link>1 -> 2</link>
      <link>2 -> 3</link>
    </path>
    <bw>155000</bw>
    <diff-serv>
      <ct>0</ct>
      <preemption holding="0" setup="0"/>
    </diff-serv>
    <accepted_cos>
      <cos>BE</cos>
      <cos>AF1</cos>
    </accepted_cos>
  </lsp>
  ...
</mpls>
```

Table 4: Example of the XML MPLS element usage.

priority element has one mandatory attribute `id` (which is an integer in the interval [0,7] and should correspond to a priority defined under the `diff-serv` element of the `info` element) and contains a float which is the reservable bandwidth associated with this priority.

The reservable bandwidth is *dynamic* in the sense that it can vary with the time (when a new LSP is established on the link, for example).

### 3.1.5 The `bgp` element

The `bgp` element contains the information related to the inter-domain routing protocol, BGP. The `bgp` element is thus the place where nodes existing in the `topology` element will be defined as BGP routers. This is also the place one defines the BGP sessions between the BGP routers as well as the IP prefixes to be advertised outside the domain. An example of the XML BGP element usage is shown in Table 6.

Basically, the `bgp` element is a sequence of BGP router definitions. Each BGP router is encoded in a `router` element which is composed of many attributes. The `router` is identified by a mandatory `id` attribute whose value is a free-form string of characters. There is currently a single uniqueness constraint on the `id` attribute. That is there cannot exist two routers that share the same value of the `id` attribute.

In addition to this, the `router` element also has a mandatory `rid` attribute which represents the *router-ID*. This `rid` attribute is an IP address that identifies the BGP router in the BGP protocol. Usually, the *router-ID* is taken as the highest IP address of the router or as the loopback of the router. In the toolbox, we will assume that the value of the `rid` attribute corresponds to the `rid` of the corresponding node element in the `topology` section.

Then, comes the definition of the networks that this router will advertise through the BGP protocol. The networks are defined in a `networks` element which is a sequence of `network` elements. Each `network` element contains a single CIDR prefix. This CIDR prefix has the form of a dotted IP address followed by a slash (“/”) followed by a mask length. The `networks`

```
<igp type="IS-IS">
  <links>
    <link id="1 -> 2">
      <static>
        <metric>20050.0</metric>
        <te-metric>50.0</te-metric>
        <mr bw>2488320.0</mr bw>
        <mbw>2488320.0</mbw>
      </static>
      <dynamic>
        <rbw>
          <priority id="0">2488320.0</priority>
          <priority id="1">2488320.0</priority>
          <priority id="2">2488320.0</priority>
          <priority id="3">2488320.0</priority>
        </rbw>
      </dynamic>
    </link>
    ...
  </links>
</igp>
```

Table 5: Example of the XML IGP element usage.

```
<bgp>
  <routers>
    <router id="router1.foo.net">
      <rid>10.0.0.1</rid>
      <networks>
        <network prefix="10.0.1/24"/>
      </networks>
      <neighbors>
        <neighbor ip="10.0.0.2" as="666"/>
        <neighbor ip="10.0.0.3" as="666"/>
      </neighbors>
    </router>
    ...
  </routers>
</bgp>
```

Table 6: Example of the XML BGP element usage.

element is optional and can be omitted if no network is originated by this router. However, if a `networks` element is present, it cannot be empty. That is, it must contain at least a network element.

Finally, the `router` also contains a list of neighbors, i.e. a list of other BGP neighbors with which it has BGP sessions. The list of neighbors is defined with a `neighbors` element which is a sequence of `neighbor` elements. Each `neighbor` represents a single BGP neighbor and

has several attributes. Two attributes are used to identify the neighbor: an IP address and an AS number. The IP address is specified using the `ip` element. It represents the *router-ID* of the neighbor router. The AS number is specified using the `as` element. It represents the AS number of the neighbor router. This AS number can be the same as the local router if both routers share an internal (iBGP) session or they are different if both routers share an external (eBGP) session.

The `neighbor` element also makes possible the definition of BGP filters. This part is however still in development and the form that will be given to these filters is not yet precisely defined.

### 3.2 Example

In table 7, we present an example of the very simple network of figure 1.

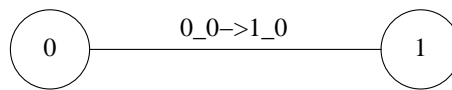


Figure 1: An example simple topology

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<domain ASID="1234">
  <info>
    <title>Test Topology</title>
    <date>2005-01-31</date>
    <author>RUN - University of Liege</author>
    <description>
      TOTEM Project (http://totem.info.ucl.ac.be/)
    </description>
    <units>
      <unit type="bandwidth" value="kbps"/>
      <unit type="delay" value="ms"/>
    </units>
  </info>
  <topology>
    <nodes>
      <node id="0">
        <location latitude="5" longitude="7"/>
        <interfaces>
          <interface id="0">
            </interface>
          </interfaces>
        </node>
      <node id="1">
        <location latitude="44" longitude="1"/>
        <interfaces>
          <interface id="0">
            </interface>
          </interfaces>
        </node>
      </nodes>
    <links>
      <link id="0_0->1_0">
        <from node="0" if="0"/>
        <to node="1" if="0"/>
        <bw>200000</bw>
        <delay>1.4</delay>
      </link>
    </links>
  </topology>
</domain>
```

Table 7: Example of an XML domain file.



## 4 A standard XML format for a traffic matrix representation

We have defined an XML format for intra and inter-domain traffic matrices.

- An intra-domain traffic matrix is associated with a domain, and represents the traffic in this domain. For example, the traffic matrix expresses the fact that there is traffic of  $X$  Mbps between node  $A$  and node  $B$  (both nodes  $A$  and  $B$  belonging to the particular domain, the traffic enters the domain at node  $A$  and exits the domain at node  $B$ ).
- An inter-domain traffic matrix is also associated with a domain, but traffic is not defined as going from a node  $A$  to a node  $B$  inside the domain. Traffic is defined as arriving on a specific domain node and coming from a source prefix to a certain destination prefix. These informations are precious for inter-domain traffic engineering. If one wants to map such an inter-domain traffic matrix to the corresponding intra-domain traffic matrix, one already knows the node where the traffic enters, but one has to find the egress node for each destination prefix. It is possible for example to use the C-BGP simulator included in the toolbox.

We have created an XML Schema defining our XML traffic matrix representation format <sup>6</sup>.

The root element is `TrafficMatrixFile` which is composed of two elements : `info` (optional) and either `intraTM` either `interTM` (choice, mandatory).

The `info` element is composed of the following sub-elements : `title` (string), `date` (dateTime), `duration` (double) expressed in minutes, `author` (string), `description` (string) and `units`. The `units` element is composed of one (and only one) sub-element `unit`. The `unit` element has two mandatory attributes : `type` (which is constrained to be bandwidth) and `value` which can be bps, kbps, mbps, gbps or tbps.

The `intraTM` element is composed of a list of `src` elements and has one mandatory `ASID` attribute (int). One `src` element has one mandatory `id` attribute (string which specifies to which source node the value is related to) and is composed of a list of `dst` elements. A `dst` element contains a non-negative float value (the traffic from the source node `src` to the destination node `dst`) and has one mandatory `id` attribute (string which identifies the destination node).

The `interTM` element is composed of a list of `node` elements and has one mandatory `ASID` attribute (int). One `node` element has one mandatory `id` attribute (string which identifies the node in the domain) and is composed of a list of `src` elements. A `src` element has one mandatory attribute `prefix` (which identifies the source prefix from where data is coming) and is composed of a list of `dst` elements. A `dst` element contains a non-negative float value (the bandwidth from the source prefix `src` to the destination prefix `dst`) and has one mandatory attribute `prefix` (which identifies the destination prefix where data is going to).

Here is an example of the XML `TrafficMatrixFile` element usage (intra-domain traffic matrix) :

```
<TrafficMatrixFile>
  <info>
    <date>2004-10-14T01:03:00</date>
    <units>
      <unit type="bandwidth" value="kbps" />
    </units>
  </info>
  <IntraTM ASID="1234">
    <src id="0">
```

<sup>6</sup>[http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/TrafficMatrix-v1\\_2.xsd](http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/TrafficMatrix-v1_2.xsd)

```
        <dst id="1">37</dst>
        <dst id="2">23</dst>
        ...
    </src>
    <src id="1">
        <dst id="0">17</dst>
        <dst id="2">69</dst>
        ...
    </src>
    ...
</IntraTM>
</TrafficMatrixFile>
```

Here is an example of the XML TrafficMatrixFile element usage (inter-domain traffic matrix):

```
<TrafficMatrixFile>
  <info>
    <date>2004-10-14T01:03:00</date>
    <units>
      <unit type="bandwidth" value="kbps"/>
    </units>
  </info>
  <InterTM ASID="1234">
    <node id="node1">
      <src prefix="131.130.0.0/16">
        <dst prefix="150.214.0.0/16">37</dst>
        <dst prefix="202.13.4.0/23">23</dst>
        ...
      </src>
    </node>
    ...
  </InterTM>
</TrafficMatrixFile>
```

## 5 MPLS routing

This section describes some of the features of the MPLS routing capabilities of TOTEM.

### 5.1 Bandwidth Sharing

When loading a domain, you can choose to use bandwidth sharing or not. If you choose so, bandwidth will be shared among LSPs that are not activated at the same time (primary-backup sharing and backup-backup sharing, see [2]). However, Diffserv is not compatible with bandwidth sharing. If you decide to use bandwidth sharing, only one class type must be defined in the domain or an exception will be thrown. Even if multiple preemption levels are defined in the class type, those levels will be ignored and preemption will never occur.

## 6 Diffserv support

Diffserv [3] support is implemented into the toolbox. If you don't want to use Diffserv, you just have to avoid putting Diffserv fields in the different XML files, and to never use the Java methods which specify a priority level.

### 6.1 Current state of Diffserv support

We implemented basic Diffserv-aware TE support into the toolbox and in particular the MAM (*Maximum Allocation Model*) bandwidth constraints model [4] and the RDM (*Russian Doll Model*) model [5]. We now give some brief explanations about MAM. If you would like to have more information, see [4]. Suppose we have a certain number of categories of services (called Class-Types or CTs) and the same number of associated bandwidth constraints (BCs). MAM states that

$$Reserved\_Bandwidth(CT_c) \leq BC_c \quad (1)$$

What we call a priority level in this document is in fact a Traffic Engineering Class (TEC), i.e. a combination of a CT and a preemption priority allowed for that CT. During admission control on a link for a reservation at priority (TEC)  $i$ , all we have to check is that the unreserved bandwidth at priority  $i$  (stored in the toolbox database) is larger than the bandwidth requested by this reservation. This unreserved bandwidth per priority level is the data that should be advertised in IGP link state packets.

We also implemented a basic preemption support.

#### 6.1.1 Conventions

It is always considered that a higher numerical value corresponds to less priority traffic, i.e. traffic from CT 0 should correspond to more important traffic than traffic from CT 1. And traffic with preemption level 0 has more priority than traffic with preemption level 1.

### 6.2 Default behaviour

We will explain here the behaviour you can expect from the Diffserv manager integrated into the toolbox when specifying some Diffserv fields in domain XML files.

#### 6.2.1 No Diffserv fields in domain XML files

If you don't need Diffserv support, do not put any `diff-serv` fields into the `<info>` field of the domain XML file (see section 3.1.1). However note that the following information will be added automatically

```

<diff-serv>
  <priority id="0" ct="0" preemption="0"/>
</diff-serv>
```

under the `<info>` element.

Then, concerning links, the following information will be added in the `<static>` section (see section 3.1.4)

```

<diff-serv>
  <bcm>MAM</bcm>
  <bc id="0">bandwidth</bc>
</diff-serv>

```

where `bandwidth` is the total bandwidth of the link.

Some fields will also be automatically added in the `<dynamic>` section (see section 3.1.4)

```

<rbw>
  <priority id="0">bc_id_0</priority>
</rbw>

```

where `bc_id_0` is the value of the bandwidth constraint (`bc`) with id 0.

Thus the reservable bandwidth at the unique priority 0 is set the link bandwidth. This is the behaviour you expect when you don't want to use Diffserv.

## 6.2.2 Info field specified but static or dynamic information missing

Suppose now that you want to specify some priority levels but don't want to specify specific information for static and dynamic fields of all links. In this case, here is the default behaviour.

Suppose we specify the following information in the `<info>` field.

```

<diff-serv>
  <priority id="0" ct="0" preemption="0"/>
  <priority id="1" ct="0" preemption="1"/>
  <priority id="4" ct="1" preemption="0"/>
  <priority id="5" ct="1" preemption="1"/>
  <priority id="6" ct="1" preemption="2"/>
  <priority id="7" ct="1" preemption="3"/>
</diff-serv>

```

Thus we have 2 CTs: 2 accepted preemption levels for the first and 4 for the second.

If you do not specify Diffserv information in the static link fields, following information will be added in the `<static>` section of the link.

```

<diff-serv>
  <bcm>MAM</bcm>
  <bc id="0">bandwidth/2</bc>
  <bc id="1">bandwidth/2</bc>
</diff-serv>

```

One constraint is thus defined for each CT, and their value is equal to the maximum reservable bandwidth divided by the number of CTs.

Dynamic information is set accordingly.

```
<rbw>
  <priority id="0">bc_id_0</priority>
  <priority id="1">bc_id_0</priority>
  <priority id="4">bc_id_1</priority>
  <priority id="5">bc_id_1</priority>
  <priority id="6">bc_id_1</priority>
  <priority id="7">bc_id_1</priority>
</rbw>
```

Note that if you choose to specify some BC values for some links, dynamic information will also be set according to the values you specified.

### 6.2.3 Adding a reservation

Suppose you want to establish an LSP of priority  $i$  (i.e. a couple of CT and preemption level) with reservation  $b$ . You have to check for each link in the path the unreserved bandwidth for this priority level is bigger than  $b$ . If it is, you can add this reservation. Now, you may want to not specify a priority (this parameter being often optional). In this case the considered priority level is the least priority existing one (i.e. least priority CT, and in this class type, lowest preemption level).

## 6.3 Preemptions

A basic preemption mechanism had been developed to allow preemption inside CTs and inter CTs.

In fact with the MAM model, preemption between CTs can be useful only if the following condition holds true, which is not of common use.

$$\sum_c BC_c > Max\_Reservable\_Bandwidth \quad (2)$$

Here is how the preemption mechanism works :

- Lowest preemption levels are looked first for LSPs to preempt.
- If only one LSP can be preempted at least preemption level to free enough bandwidth, it is preempted.
- If not, arbitrary LSPs of least preemption levels are preempted.

Preempted LSPs are removed from the domain.

## 6.4 DS-TE

Classes of service can be used to implement Diff-serv Aware MPLS TE (see RFC 3564). The TOTEM toolbox offers the possibility to define different classes of service in the domain. LSPs can then be used to route only traffic for some of the classes of service. This is done by specifying the `accepted_cos` on the established LSPs (defining an L-LSPs or an E-LSPs).

Note that there is currently no way to define different PHBs for the classes of services and thus enforce the QoS constraints. The bandwidth reserved by the LSP is not used to limit the rate at which traffic is routed on the LSPs. We cannot at the moment define priority queues, WFQ, or bandwidth limitation for the different classes of services. All the traffic is routed on the LSPs (if the class of service is accepted by the LSP) and we cannot observe dropped traffic due to exceeded rate or queue size on a particular node.

## 7 On-line tools

### 7.1 Socket Interface

#### 7.1.1 Description

The TOTEM toolbox can execute events sent from a remote place through a socket interface. In this mode, the toolbox acts as a server and processes events coming from another machine on the network. Once a client is connected, it can send XML scenario events to the toolbox which executes them before returning a result.

For example the socket interface can be used online in a network for path computation : LSPCreation events are sent to the server which will respond by sending the computed path.

#### 7.1.2 Message format

The messages that the clients should send consist of XML scenario events described in section 9. However it is important to note that for implementations reasons a single event sent through the socket interface must be written in only one text line.

Once the event has been executed by the toolbox, a response message is sent back to the client. The response message is also always transmitted in only one text line. It has the following format (shown here in multiple lines for readability):

```
<result>
  <command>
    ...
  </command>
  <output>
    <object>
      ...
    </object>
    <message>
      ...
    </message>
  </output>
  <status>
    ...
  </status>
  <exceptions>
    ...
  </exceptions>
</result>
```

The `command` element is a copy of the XML event sent by the client. The `output` element contains two subelements: `object` and `message`. These are respectively a representation of an object and a text message both related to the execution of the event. The text message is the same message that is written on standard output when the event is executed locally. For example, if a LSPCreation event is correctly executed, the object will be the XML representation of the new LSP and the message will be a string representation of the new LSP path followed by a list of preempted LSP ids. Note that both subelements are optional.

The `status` element can be either OK or FAILED depending on the success of the event execution. If the status is FAILED, the event was not correctly executed because of an exception.



The exception is then described in the `exceptions` element. In this case, it contains one (or more) subelement(s) of the following form:

```
<exception class="...">
  ...
</exception>
```

The class attribute correspond to the class of the exception and the content of the `exception` element is the message of the exception.

### 7.1.3 How to use it

The toolbox socket interface can be started either by means of a scenario event, either in the GUI. The corresponding scenario event is `startScenarioServer`. An example of a scenario that starts the server is `LSPComputationServer.xml` located in the `examples` directory of the root TOTEM folder.

To start the server from the GUI, click on the `Start server` item under the `Scenario` menu. The result of every event executed from the remote place will be visible in the GUI.

The toolbox is also shipped with a simple client. This client sends a complete scenario to a toolbox running the socket interface. It takes three mandatory command line arguments (host, port and filename) and one optional (delay). The client establishes a connection with the given host on the given port, reads the scenario given by its filename and sends it to the server one event at a time. If delay is also given, the client will wait a certain time between each event.

To build the client, use the specific ant task:

```
ant build-socketclient
```

The jar file containing the client is then located in `dist/socketclient.jar` under the TOTEM root folder. You can start the client by using the script `socketclient.sh`.

## 7.2 Loading a domain from network

### 7.2.1 Description

TOTEM can be feeded with a domain that comes from network. This feature was originally developed to allow network discovery tools to feed the toolbox with a real domain.

In this operational mode, TOTEM acts as a client and it connects to a topology server. Once the server is ready, it sends a topology to the toolbox. The topology is loaded as it is being received. Note that the domain must be in the TOTEM XML format (see section 3).

### 7.2.2 How to use it

A domain can be loaded from a remote place either by using the corresponding scenario event (`loadDistantDomainevent`), either by using the GUI (use "Load Topology from network" under the "File" menu). In both cases, the server host and port should be provided. If no server is present at the given host and port, this will result in an execution error. If the server is present, the connection will be established and TOTEM will start waiting for the topology to be received.

A simple topology server is provided as an example. It is located in the class `TopologyServer` in the `be.ac.ulg.montefiore.run.totem.core` package. This server sends a given topology file to a TOTEM toolbox instance that connects to it. It has two mandatory arguments: the port on which to listen for new connections and the filename from which to read the topology.

To build the server, use the specific ant task:

```
ant build-toposerver
```

The jar file containing the server is then located in `dist/toposerver.jar` under the TOTEM root folder. You can start the server by using the script `toposerver.sh`.

## 8 Algorithms present in the toolbox

### 8.1 Shortest Path First algorithm

The toolbox contains a flexible implementation of the SPF algorithm and its constrained extension CSPF. The implementation is very efficient and uses a priority queue to store the list of temporary visited nodes. For computing the path of a LSP with a given reservation, the CSPF skips links that do not meet the bandwidth requirement. The scenario section explains in more detail how to use the CSPF to compute a LSP with the toolbox. Different metrics can be used by the CSPF:

- IGP metric given in the topology (called CSPF)
- IGP TE metric given in the topology (called CSPFTEMetric)
- the inverse of the link capacity (called CSPFInvCap)
- the inverse of the reservable bandwidth (called CSPFInvFreeBw)
- 1 for each link (called CSPFHopCount)

Each different CSPF method has a name (between parentheses) used by the scenario to identify which metric to use.

Note that the implementation allows the efficient computation of all the paths from a particular source to all the destinations or from all the sources to a particular destination.

The CSPF implementation is also able to compute backup paths, both detour (one-to-one) and bypass (facility) LSPs. These calculated detour paths can be either local or global, link disjoint or node disjoint. CSPF has specific parameters for local backup computation. These are useless for global backup.

- `mergePointLocation` Can be "nearest" or "farthest". Indicates where the the local backup should merge with the primary path.
- `mergePointPriority` Can be "cost" or "location". Indicates if the path should be cost minimal among all possible merging point location or if the parameter `mergePointLocation` has the priority.
- `stopOnError` Can be true or false. If a local backup can't be computed, the other computed backups are returned if true, else an error condition occurs.

### 8.2 DAMOTE

We will first begin by introducing DAMOTE itself, and then see which additional parameters can be passed to corresponding scenario events to deal with the power of DAMOTE.

DAMOTE (*Decentralized Agent for MPLS Online Traffic Engineering*) provides two main basic functionalities:

- QoS-based routing of Diffserv LSPs (Label Switched Paths) under constraints.
- Local and global detour (backup) LSP routing for fast restoration

Let us review both of them.

The first main function of DAMOTE is to compute primary paths at ingress nodes, in a way similar to the classical CSPF (Constraint Shortest Path First). This means that all edge nodes will compute and set up the "best" path for any given LSP for which they are the ingress. This computation requires that ingress nodes have enough information about all link states in the network. This is usually achieved by using extensions of link-state routing protocols like OSPF-TE or ISIS-TE, which flood the network regularly with updated link-states.

Although similar in principle to CSPF, our scheme generalizes it in several ways. While CSPF is a simple SPF on a pruned topology, obtained by removing links that have not enough capacity to accept the new LSP, DAMOTE can perform much clever optimizations based on a network-wide score function. Examples of such functions are: load balancing, hybrid load balancing (where long detours are penalized), pre-emption-aware routing (where LSP reroutings are penalized). DAMOTE is generic in the sense that this score function is a parameter of the algorithm. Like in CSPF, constraints can be taken into account, but here again the constraints can be parameterised quite freely. Typical constraints refer to the available bandwidth on links per class type (CT), or to pre-emption levels. For example, it is possible to specify that an LSP of a given CT can only be accepted on a link if there is enough unreserved bandwidth for this CT by counting only the resources reserved by LSPs at higher pre-emption levels. This allows us to pre-empt other LSPs if needed. In that case, DAMOTE can also calculate the "best" subset of LSPs to pre-empt.

DAMOTE can also compute local detour LSPs for fast rerouting. In our approach, each primary can be protected by a series of detour LSPs, each of them originating at the node immediately upstream of any given link on the primary path. Those detour LSPs thus protect the downstream node (if possible) or the downstream link and merges with the primary LSP anywhere between the protected resource (exclusive) and the egress node (inclusive). Those many LSPs have to be pre-established for fast rerouting in case of failure, and provisioned with bandwidth resource. In terms of bandwidth consumption, this scheme is only viable if detour LSPs are allowed to share bandwidth among themselves or with primary LSPs, which is what we have achieved. The main idea is that we assume that at most one link or node will fail at the same time in the network. Under this assumption, we can share bandwidth between LSP that will never be activated together.

We will now explain which additional parameters can be passed to corresponding scenario events to deal with the power of DAMOTE.

### 8.2.1 Starting DAMOTE

DAMOTE can be started using the `startAlgo` scenario event (see 9.8.3). If backup LSPs need to be calculated and bandwidth sharing is a desirable feature, the domain must be loaded with bandwidth sharing enabled (see `loadDomain` scenario event 9.2.5).

By default, DAMOTE is configured with a hybrid score function (load balancing with traffic minimization contribution). But DAMOTE can also use pure load balancing score function, delay-oriented score function, min-hop routing, . . . Let us review the available options.

#### Pure load balancing score function

DAMOTE can first be used with a pure load balancing score function, which is the following:

$$\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{U}} \left( \frac{L_{(i,j)}}{\omega^{cap}(i,j)} - \overline{\frac{L}{\omega^{cap}}} \right)^2$$

$$\text{with } \frac{\overline{L}}{\omega^{cap}} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{U}|} \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{U}} \frac{L_{(i,j)}}{\omega^{cap}(i,j)}$$

the mean of the relative link load throughout the network. This function is then the variance on the relative link load and, as such, represents the deviation from the optimal load balancing situation. In a perfectly balanced network, this deviation would be zero for all links so that all would be occupied in exactly the same proportions.

To use DAMOTE with a pure load balancing score function, you must set parameter “loadBal” to 1 and parameter “tMin” to 0 within the StartAlgo event.

### Hybrid load balancing score function

The main problem with the load-balancing function presented above is that the only thing it tries to do is to flatten the relative load throughout the network. It will not matter if some of the paths go a long way around in order to achieve a better load-balancing. We must then try to limit the length of the paths chosen for the LSPs by adding a kind of "shortest path length" term to the objective function.

Our "traffic minimization" term is the sum of the square relative link loads,

$$\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{U}} \left( \frac{L_{(i,j)}}{\omega^{cap}(i,j)} \right)^2$$

As a consequence, the compromise between load balancing and traffic minimization can be expressed as follows

$$\text{loadBal} * \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{U}} \left( \frac{L_{(i,j)}}{\omega^{cap}(i,j)} - \frac{\overline{L}}{\omega^{cap}} \right)^2 + \text{tMin} * \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{U}} \left( \frac{L_{(i,j)}}{\omega^{cap}(i,j)} \right)^2$$

The (weighted) combination of both terms will give more importance to the load-balancing term if the deviation is high enough to justify the detour, else it will let the "shortest path" term minimize the resources used.

By default, DAMOTE is configured with “loadBal” equals to 2 and “tMin” equals to 1. You can change freely these two parameters.

### Delay-oriented score function

Another available objective function is an average delay objective function

$$\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{U}} \frac{1}{\omega^{cap}(i,j) - L_{(i,j)}}$$

Since, for a packet size  $P$ ,  $\frac{P}{\omega^{cap}(i,j) - L_{(i,j)}}$  approximates the queuing and transmission delay on link  $(i,j)$ , optimizing this function will strive to minimize the average delay throughout the network. This will naturally lead to load-balance the network. Moreover, this objective has a built-in traffic minimization feature in the sense that long paths would degrade the average delay and are therefore discouraged.

To use this objective function, you must set “loadBal” to 0, “tMin” to 0 and “delay” to 1.

### Shortest-path score function

Finally, if you want to use min-hop routing, you can set “loadBal” to 0, “tMin” to 0 and “load” to 1.

## 8.2.2 Computing a primary path with DAMOTE

An LSP can be computed with DAMOTE using the `LSPCreation` scenario event (see 9.3.11). When computing an LSP, you can pass an additional parameter to DAMOTE called `preempt` (boolean). This parameter tells DAMOTE whether it can preempt LSPs to establish the new one. In this case, DAMOTE returns a list of LSPs to preempt, and immediately deletes them from its own database. These LSPs are also removed from the toolbox database itself. Diffserv parameters can also be passed, but note that DAMOTE does not correctly support preemption when multiple categories of services (CTs) are used (to be fixed in the future). If you plan to use preemption, please only specify one category of service and several preemption levels for this category of service.

### Additional note on preemption levels and categories of service

The default library (`lib/libdamote.so`) included in the release supports up to eight preemption levels and eight class types. If speed is a main concern for you and if you are using DAMOTE in a single class type and single preemption level environment, you should link `libdamote.so` to `libdamote11.so` (instead of `libdamote88.so`) in order to increase speed performance.

## 8.2.3 Computing backup paths with DAMOTE

Detour LSPs can be created with the scenario event `LSPBackupCreation`. DAMOTE supports end-to-end and local detour. Corresponding parameters can then be passed to the scenario event.

## 8.2.4 Restrictions

Inside TOTEM, as bandwidth sharing is not compatible with Diffserv (see section 5.1), DAMOTE cannot be used to calculate backup paths when multiple priority levels are used.

Moreover, DAMOTE should be used to calculate backups only when bandwidth sharing is enabled. Otherwise, DAMOTE may return a backup path for which bandwidth is shared with other LSPs; so it is possible that there is not enough free bandwidth to establish this LSP in TOTEM (as bandwidth sharing does not occur). In fact, an exception will be thrown if you try to compute a backup path without bandwidth sharing enabled.

## 8.3 MIRA

This section describes how to use the MIRA implementation included in the toolbox. This algorithm can be used to compute LSPs between two nodes of the network. In that sense, the use of this algorithm is quite similar to the use of CSPF algorithm.

Two MIRA algorithms are integrated in the TOTEM Toolbox : NEWMIRA (described in [6]) and Simple MIRA (SMIRA, described in [7]). These algorithms are both based on the principle of Minimum Interference Routing. When you start the algorithm, it is needed to specify which algorithm you want to use. In order to specify which algorithm you want to use, you have to add a param XML element whose name is “version” and the value is either “NEWMIRA” or “SMIRA”. By default, SMIRA is used.

The MIRA algorithms make distinction between “EDGE” nodes and “CORE” nodes. “EDGE” nodes can be LSPs extremity while “CORE” nodes can only be intermediate nodes. If the node type is not set, the node is considered as “EDGE”. Report to section 3.1.2 to see how to define the node type in the topology file.

A example of scenario using MIRA can be found in  
`examples/simpleDomain/Scenario/create_lsp_mira.xml`.

## 8.4 SAMCRA

This section describes how to use the SAMCRA implementation included in the toolbox. This algorithm can be used to compute LSPs between two nodes of the network. Once again, the use of this algorithm is quite similar to the use of CSPF algorithm.

SAMCRA is an exact multi-constrained shortest path algorithm that was originally proposed in [8] and later extended in [9]. The implementation of SAMCRA included in the toolbox is the one described in [9].

To use SAMCRA, you have first to start the algorithm (called XAMCRA) precising the QoS constraints you desire and the version of the algorithm (till now only SAMCRA is included, but we plan to integrate other algorithm of the X-AMCRA family). Once started, you can compute a path using this algorithm precising the QoS constraint for the desired path. If one QoS constraint that was desired is not provided, we assume  $\infty$  for this constraint (i.e. no constraint) and if one constraint is provided for a parameter that was not desired, it is discarded.

When starting the algorithm, you can use the following boolean parameters : `useDelay`, `useMetric` and `useTEMetric`. The bandwidth constraint is always used. When routing a LSP using `LSPCreation` element, you can use the following routing parameters : `DelayConstraint`, `MetricConstraint` and `TEMetricConstraint` to specify corresponding constraints. The bandwidth constraint is included in the `addLSP` element.

You can find an example of scenario file using SAMCRA in `examples/abilene/Scenario/XAMCRA-fullmesh.xml`.

## 8.5 optDivideTM

This algorithm consists of dividing the traffic matrix into  $N$  sub-matrices, called strata, and route each of these independently. We can use two different implementations of this method in routers. The method can also be used to compute a very precise approximation of the optimal value of a given objective function for comparison to heuristic Traffic Engineering algorithms. For this application, the algorithm is very efficient on large topologies compared to an LP formulation.

More information about this algorithm can be found in paper [10].

You can find an example of scenario file using `optDivideTM` in `examples/abilene/Scenario/optDivideTM.xml`.

## 8.6 CBGP

C-BGP is a BGP routing solver. It aims at computing the interdomain routes selected by BGP routers in a domain. The route computation relies on an accurate model of the BGP decision process [11] as well as several sources of input data. The model of the decision process takes into account every decision rule present in the genuine BGP decision process as well as the iBGP hierarchy (route-reflectors). More information on how C-BGP works can be obtained from the C-BGP web site [12].

The input data required by C-BGP includes intradomain and interdomain information. First, the knowledge of the interdomain routes learned through BGP from the neighbor domains is required. This information can be obtained from MRT [13] dumps collected on the genuine BGP routers or it can be introduced manually. The route computation also relies on the knowledge of the intradomain structure. Indeed, the BGP decision process relies at some point on the IGP weight of the interdomain paths from ingress to egress routers to perform its route selection. This is often related to as the hot-potato routing rule. For this purpose, C-BGP also contains a model of the intradomain routing relying on shortest-path computation. The intradomain structure knowledge is obtained from the TOTEM XML topology. Finally, C-BGP needs to be told what must

be computed through a simulation scenario. See Section 9 for more information on the scenario events that are currently available in the TOTEM toolbox.

The C-BGP algorithm is available in the toolbox through the `CBGP` class in the package `be.ac.ucl.ingi.totem`. C-BGP currently provides the following functionalities within the TOTEM toolbox. First, when the C-BGP algorithm is started (see Section 9.8.3), it builds an internal representation of the domain being considered from the TOTEM XML topology which was previously loaded. This includes building a model of the domain's network based on the `topology` element. The intradomain model built by C-BGP currently only takes into account the nodes, links and IGP weights found in the `nodes` and `igp`. It does not model the multiple interfaces of one node. Nor does it model multiple links between a pair of nodes.

The internal representation of the domain also contains a model of BGP routing. This includes nodes that are modelled as BGP routers and the BGP sessions that are established between the BGP routers. This information is also obtained from the TOTEM XML topology, within the `bgp` element (see Section 3.1.5).

Then, C-BGP makes possible running the path computation and later extracting information on the path computation results. Running the path computation requires calling the `int simRun()` method. In order to extract the paths selected by C-BGP, the following methods are provided:

- **Vector netNodeGetRT(String sNodeAddr, String sPrefix)**  
This method returns the content of the routing table of the node identified by *sNodeAddr*. The *sNodeAddr* is a string that contains the IP address of the node. The *sPrefix* arguments permits retrieving only the routes that match the given prefix. The *sPrefix* contains a CIDR prefix in the form “address / mask length”.
- **Vector bgpRouterGetRib(String sRouterAddr, String sPrefix)**  
This method returns the content of the BGP routing information base (RIB) of the BGP router identified by *sRouterAddr*. The *sRouterAddr* is a string that contains the IP address of the router. The *sPrefix* arguments permits retrieving only the routes that match the given prefix. The *sPrefix* contains a CIDR prefix in the form “address / mask length”.
- **Vector bgpRouterGetAdjRib(String sRouterAddr, String sNeighborAddr, String sPrefix, boolean bIn)**  
This method returns the content of the BGP routing adjacent information bases (Adj-RIBs) of the BGP router identified by *sRouterAddr*. The *sRouterAddr* is a string that contains the IP address of the router. The *sNeighborAddr* argument specifies the IP address of the peer corresponding to the requested Adj-RIB. The *sPrefix* arguments permits retrieving only the routes that match the given prefix. The *sPrefix* contains a CIDR prefix in the form “address / mask length”. The *bIn* argument controls which Adj-RIB is requested. If *bIn* is true, the input Adj-RIB is returned. Otherwise, the output Adj-RIB is returned.

In order to load interdomain routes in C-BGP, the Java class provides the following method: **int bgpRouterLoadRib(String sRouterAddr, String sFileName)**. This method loads the content of the specified MRT dump file into the BGP router identified with the *sRouterAddr* argument. The MRT file must be provided uncompressed in ASCII format. Use the `route_btoa` conversion tool provided with the MRTd routing toolkit [13] for this purpose.

A convenient way to call C-BGP commands from the TOTEM toolbox is to rely on the **int runCmd(String sCommand)** method. The command takes a single argument, *sCommand*, which is a string containing a C-BGP command. If it is a valid C-BGP command, it is executed.

Many additional methods are provided, but not yet documented. Please refer to C-BGP's documentation [12] and C-BGP's Java classes for more details.



## 8.7 IGP-WO

IGP-WO (*Interior Gateway Protocol-Weight Optimization*) module aims at finding a link weight setting in the domain for an optimal load balancing. It provides a routing scheme adapted to the traffic demand matrix for congestion avoidance. The main inputs to the IGP-WO module are:

- Network topology: routers (nodes), links (arcs), link capacities
- Traffic demand matrix: source, destination, demand (bandwidth)
- Number of iterations: total number of iterations used in the heuristic search
- Maximum weight value ( $W_{max}$ ): maximum weight value that can be assigned to links

The program yields an output as the weights for the links in the network. Here are some remarks regarding the current version of the tool.

- Multiple path routing: The traffic is assumed to be split equally among all of the shortest paths.
- A special objective function is used. Each link is assigned a function, which is convex and piecewise linearly increasing with the total load on the link. The main objective is to minimize the sum of these functions over all the links. For the definition of the function, see [14] or [15].

Since the problem of finding the optimal weight setting is NP-hard (no efficient algorithm available), a heuristic algorithm is applied to find a *good but not necessarily optimal* solution [15]. The algorithm is based on a well-known heuristic technique, called tabu search [16], whose attributes are summarized as follows:

- Solution representation: The solution is represented as a vector of weights. The weights are restricted to be integers in the range of  $[1, W_{max}]$ .
- Neighborhood structure: Two types of neighborhood search are carried out.
  - Single weight change: The weight of a randomly selected link is changed.
  - Evenly balancing flows: Given a destination node ( $t$ ), another node ( $u$ ) is selected randomly among the ones that are on any shortest path toward  $t$ . The weights of the arcs outgoing from  $u$  is adjusted in such a way that the traffic from  $u$  to  $t$  is shared among multiple arcs. The weight change is restricted to the arcs which have less load than a threshold. The changes leading infeasible weight values are also avoided.
- Tabu lists: Tabu lists are used in tabu search to avoid cycling during the whole run. In order to save memory and time, special hash functions are utilized in IGP-WO.
- Diversification: Diversification is carried out when the working solution is not improved for 300 iterations. During the diversification, each link weight is changed with a probability rate 10% by adding a randomly chosen integer between  $[-2, +2]$ . If the resulting weight is infeasible (less than 1 or larger than  $W_{max}$ ), it is forced to the corresponding bound value.
- Neighborhood Sampling: At each iteration, a proportion of the neighborhood is evaluated due to the large size of the problems. The initial rate by which the neighborhood is sampled is determined by the users. During the algorithm run, the value of the sampling rate is updated. If the current solution is improved, the sampling rate is divided by three, if not it is multiplied by two. The upper and lower bounds of the sampling rate are determined by the users, too.

The main IGP-WO algorithm is written in C and integrated through JNI. The IGPWO class is located in the package `be.ac.ucl.poms.repository.IGPWO`. The following method is provided by IGP-WO:

```

TotemActionList calculateWeightsParameters(int ASID, int[] TMID,
int num_iters, int w_max, int random_initial, int seed,
double min_samp_rate, double max_samp_rate, double init_samp_rate,
double[] initialWeights) throws Exception

```

where `ASID` and `TMID` represent the domain and traffic matrix identification numbers. IGP-WO supports multiple traffic matrices. In case of multiple traffic matrices, the algorithm minimizes the sum of objective functions over the given traffic matrices.

`num_iters` and `w_max` is the number of iterations and maximum possible weight value, respectively. `random_initial` determines whether the initial solution of the algorithm is created randomly, or is assigned to the currently used weights in the network. `seed` (default 0) is used for the random number generator. `min_samp_rate`, `max_samp_rate`, `init_samp_rate` control the sampling rate during the algorithm run. The sampling rate is not allowed not to go behind `min_samp_rate` and `max_samp_rate`.

The default value for the number of iterations is set to 150. The default value is kept low for the small example problems in the toolbox. If you have a large problem, it is suggested to assign a higher value to `num_iters`. The run time of the program increases with the number of iterations.

The default value for `w_max` is set to 50. The maximum value that can be given to `w_max` is 65535. The authors of the program suggest not to give a very large value for `w_max`. As the value increases, the output weights become less user-friendly and the running time increases due to the computations necessary for hash table values.

The default values for `min_samp_rate`, `max_samp_rate`, `init_samp_rate` are 0.01, 0.4 and 0.2, respectively. The running time of the algorithm increases with the sampling rate control parameters.

## 8.8 FastIPMetric

This module provides a fast and efficient metric generation for intra-domain routing. It is based on the Multi Commodity Network Flow Problem (MCNFP), which is a relaxation of IGP routing. We use an arc-based linear programming (LP) formulation of the Multi Commodity Network Flow problem to generate IGP weights. The objective is to minimize the piece-wise linear function  $\Phi$ , which heavily penalizes over-utilized arcs as the their traffic load increase [14].

The mathematical model assumes the following parameters as given:

- a network that consists of nodes and arcs,  $G = (N, A)$
- a traffic matrix,  $TM=(N \times N)$
- arc capacities,  $c_a, a \in A$

The decision variables are the following:

- load on arc  $a \in A, l_a$
- flow on arc  $a \in A$  destined to  $d \in N, f_a^d$

The objective function is defined as  $\Phi = \sum_{(a) \in A} \phi_a$ , where:

- $\phi_a \geq \alpha_z l_a - \beta_z c_a, a \in A, z \in Z$
- $\alpha_z$  and  $\beta_z$  are the coefficients and

- $Z$  is the set of break points of the objective function.

The model is coded in AMPL and the free GLPK package is used for solving the LP. GLPK is not included in the TOTEM distribution, therefore it should be installed separately [17]. When *FastIPMetric* is called in a scenario, the optimal solution of the MCNFP is calculated with respect to the inputs  $G$  and  $TM$ . Then the dual vector of the constraints,  $\Omega$ , which define link loads in the primal LP is retrieved.  $\Omega$ , is the vector of the optimum arc price for the MCNFP. In *FastIPMetric*, we use  $\Omega$  as a link metric for IGP routing. For more details on this method, the user is referred to [18]. In the Scenario files, the algorithm should be used with the ECMP algorithm in order to be able to simulate  $\Omega$  over  $G$  and  $TM$ . A sample scenario (FastIPMetric.xml) is provided in `/examples/abilene/Scenario/`.

## 8.9 SAMTE

TOTEM also includes an hybrid IP/MPLS optimization method called SAMTE (Scalable Approach for MPLS Traffic Engineering). The idea of SAMTE is to combine both the simplicity and robustness of IGP routing and the flexibility of MPLS. This approach lies between the pure IP metric-based optimization (as IGP-WO) and the full mesh of LSPs. SAMTE uses the simulated annealing meta-heuristic to find a small number of LSPs (given as parameter) to establish in the network. The combination of the set of LSPs computed by SAMTE and the IGP routing for remaining flows optimise a given operational objective.

To use SAMTE, you first have to generate a Candidate Path List using the `samte:generateCPL` scenario element. This element accept the following parameters `nbPath` (the number of path to generator per source destination pair of nodes), `maxDepth` (the maximal number of nodes per path), `verbose` (print some information while generating the candidate path list) and `fileName` which specifies the file where to store the candidate path list. Once you have a candidate path list (be carefull, this list can take a huge amount of place on your hard disk !), you can use SAMTE with the scenario event `samte:SAMTE`. You have to provide the Candidate Path List file with the parameter `cplName`. You can also specify the number of runs of the algorithm (`nbRun`), the number of LSP to establish (`nbLSP`) and the Traffic Matrix to use (`TMID`). The subelement `samte:simulatedAnnealing` configures the parameters of the simulated annealing heuristic via the parameters `T0` the initial temperature, `alpha` the cooling factor, `L` the size of the plateau and `E,  $\epsilon$` , parameter for the stopping conditions. The subelement of `samte:simulatedAnnealing` is `samte:objectiveFunction` which specify the used objective function.

To show the link loads with the established LSPs, you have to use the `ShowLinkInfo` element with the `type` set to `LOAD_BIS`. This means Basic IGP Shortcut. This specifies the traffic that is routed on each LSP.

An example of use of SAMTE can be found in `examples/abilene/Scenario/samte.xml`.

## 8.10 Multi Commodity Flow

This algorithm tries to solve the routing problem by using a linear programming formulation. It uses the free program "glpsol" to solve the routing problem. It tries to optimize the maximum link utilization. The model used is located in the file `src/resources/modelAMPL/mcf-min-maxUtil.mod`. You must have the "glpsol" executable in order to use this algorithm.

### 8.11 Reopt

This algorithm written by Sandford Bessler from FTW<sup>7</sup> allows to dimension an LSP. It is written in AMPL and uses the CPLEX solver. It is based on a MCF problem and uses multiple explicit paths calculated in advance. The idea of this algorithm is to adapt existing LSPs to new traffic conditions while minimizing the number of LSP size changes.

You can find more information about this algorithm in [19].

### 8.12 LSPDimensioning

This algorithm written by Hung Tuan Tran from FTW is an adaptive provisioning algorithm based on:

1. Traffic load measurements
2. Packet-level target QoS constraint

$$P(\text{delay} > D) < \epsilon \quad (3)$$

where  $D$  is the given delay bound and  $\epsilon$  the given delay violation probability.

The traffic load is measured in a slot-by-slot manner. A certain number of such measurement slots constitutes a resizing window. The bandwidth is recalculated and updated (using one of the four prediction schemes) at the end of each resizing window and the newly assigned bandwidth is valid for the next resizing window. The algorithm is written in C and was integrated thanks to JNI.

More details about this algorithm can be found in [20].

### 8.13 ComputeMCNFOptimalRouting

This algorithm computes the optimal routing for an objective function given as an argument, using the ILOG CPLEX linear programming solver [21]. The available objective function are those cited in [22], i.e.

- the *Fortz* objective function. This function can also be optimized using the IGP-WO algorithm (see 8.7 subsection).
- the *MIRA* objective function, which minimizes the sum of the max-flows between each pair of nodes of the network.
- the *Blanchy* objective function, which takes an `alpha` parameter. The type of this parameter is `double`, and its default value is 1.0. This function is the compromise between load balancing and traffic minimization seen in subsection 8.2.
- the *MeanDelay* ( $\frac{1}{c_a - l_a}$ ) and *WMeanDelay* ( $\frac{l_a}{c_a - l_a}$ ) objective functions. In these cases, piecewise linear approximations of the functions are computed. The `nbInt` parameter can be set to define the number of intervals of this approximation. The default value for `nbInt` is 9.
- the *InvCap* ( $\sum u_a$ ), *MinHop* ( $\sum l_a$ ) and *umax* ( $\max u_a$ ) objective functions.
- the *Degrande* objective function ( $C_B \cdot u_{max} + C_U \cdot \sum u_a$ ), which takes two parameters : `C_B` and `C_U`. Both of these parameters are of type `double` and their default values are both 1.0.

<sup>7</sup><http://www.ftw.at>

The optimization is executed for the default domain, using the traffic matrix given in the scenario file. For each objective function, two formulations of the problem can be used :

1. the Node-Link formulation.
2. the Link-Path formulation. This formulation uses the `computeAllDistinctRoute` method to compute the paths between each pair of nodes. The user *has to* set the `nbPaths` argument, which defines the maximum number of paths to be computed for each pair.

An example of scenario using this algorithm can be found in `/examples/abilene/Scenario/cplexMCNF.xml`

Since the CPLEX optimizer is not free, the default compiling options don't build this class. People who own the CPLEX licence (and thus have the `cplex.jar` file) can compile it as explained below :

- First add the path to `cplex.jar` in the `MANIFEST.MF` file which can be found in the `src/java/be/ac/ulg/montefiore/run/totem/repository/cplexMCNF/META-INF/` directory :

```
Class-Path: ../../dist/totem-3.0.jar *PATH_TO_CPLEX*/cplex.jar
```

- Add a reference to the XML schema in the `preferences.xml` file located in the `src/resources` directory (or in the `preferences.xml` file under the totem root folder if present). Under the `SCENARIO-SCHEMA-LOCATION` key, add the string

```
http://jaxb.model.scenario.cplexMCNF.repository.totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be
http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/CPLEX-MCNF-Scenario-v1_0.xsd
```

and under the `SCENARIO-PACKAGES` key, add the string

```
be.ac.ulg.montefiore.run.totem.repository.cplexMCNF.scenario.model.jaxb
```

separated by a ":" character.

An example of preferences file that has CPLEX enabled is located in `/src/resources/cplexMCNF/`. Alternatively you can replace your existing preferences file with this one.

- Build the toolbox using the following command :

```
ant clean build
```

- Then build the plugin :

```
ant -Dplugin=be/ac/ulg/montefiore/run/totem/repository/cplexMCNF/
-Dplugin.lib=*PATH_TO_CPLEX*/cplex.jar
build-given-plugin
```

You can omit the `-Dplugin.lib` line if the `cplex.jar` is located in the totem library directory (`totem/lib/java`).

## 9 A standard XML format for a scenario representation

The XML scenario format is very simple: it's a list of events. There are four super abstract types that can only be extended: `eventType`, `ASEventType`, `TMEventType`, `ASTMEventType`. The first one has only one optional attribute `time` which specifies when the event has to occur. `ASEventType` and `TMEventType` define each an other optional attribute (`ASID` and `TMID` respectively). `ASEventType` is intended to be extended by intra-domain events, and `TMEventType` by traffic-related events. Finally, `ASTMEventType` combine the two last types. Note that if `ASID` is not specified, the events use the default domain and if `TMID` is not specified, the events use the default traffic matrix for the specified domain (or for the default domain).

Some events have to point out to files located on the local hard drive (`loadDomain`, `loadTrafficMatrix`, ...). By default, the paths are defined relatively to the TOTEM root folder. This default behaviour can be changed by setting the `pathsRelativeTo` attribute of the `scenario` element. The value of this attribute corresponds to the directory from which the relative paths defined in the events must be interpreted. It is even possible to specify a relative path for this attribute. In this case, the path is interpreted relatively to the current scenario file path.

For example, if you want to create a scenario that will load a domain that is in the same folder as the scenario file, you write something like the following.

```
<scenario pathsRelativeTo="./">
  <loadDomain file="topology.xml"/>
</scenario>
```

If you did not specify the `pathsRelativeTo` attribute, TOTEM will look for a file named `topology.xml` in its root folder.

Here is an example of a short scenario:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" standalone="yes"?>
<!--
  This scenario uses CBGP to simulate the failure of a peering session
  between Abilene and Geant.
  Author: Bruno Quoitin (bqu@info.ucl.ac.be)
  Author: Jean Leprore (leprore@run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be)
-->
<scenario
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be
http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/Scenario-v1_3.xsd
http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.ingi.ucl.ac.be
http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/CBGP-Scenario-v1_0.xsd"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:cbgp="http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.ingi.ucl.ac.be"
  xmlns="http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be">

  <loadDomain file="examples/abilene/abilene.xml" defaultDomain="false"
    removeMultipleLinks="true"/>
  <startAlgo name="CBGP"/>
  <cbgp:CBGPPeerRecv router="198.32.8.202" peer="62.40.103.253"
    msg="BGP4|0|A|198.32.8.202|11537|130.104/16|20965 2611|IGP|62.40.103.253|0|0|"/>
  <cbgp:CBGPPeerRecv router="198.32.8.199" peer="198.32.11.62"
    msg="BGP4|0|A|198.32.8.199|11537|130.104/16|20965 2611|IGP|198.32.11.62|0|0|"/>
  <cbgp:CBGPPeerRecv router="198.32.8.193" peer="62.40.103.165"
    msg="BGP4|0|A|198.32.8.193|11537|130.104/16|20965 2611|IGP|62.40.103.165|0|0|"/>
  <cbgp:CBGPRun/>
  <cbgp:CBGPInfo info="AdjRIB">
    <param name="router">198.32.8.193</param>
  </cbgp:CBGPInfo>
  <cbgp:CBGPInfo info="AdjRIB">
    <param name="router">198.32.8.199</param>
```

```

</cbgp:CBGPInfo>
<cbgp:CBGPInfo info="AdjRIB">
  <param name="router">198.32.8.202</param>
</cbgp:CBGPInfo>
<cbgp:CBGPInfo info="RecordRoute">
  <param name="src">198.32.8.200</param>
  <param name="dst">130.104.230.54</param>
</cbgp:CBGPInfo>
<cbgp:CBGPInfo info="RecordRoute">
  <param name="src">198.32.8.201</param>
  <param name="dst">130.104.230.54</param>
</cbgp:CBGPInfo>
<cbgp:CBGPInfo info="RecordRoute">
  <param name="src">198.32.8.202</param>
  <param name="dst">130.104.230.54</param>
</cbgp:CBGPInfo>
<cbgp:CBGPInfo info="RecordRoute">
  <param name="src">198.32.8.201</param>
  <param name="dst">130.104.230.54</param>
</cbgp:CBGPInfo>
<cbgp:CBGPInfo info="RecordRoute">
  <param name="src">198.32.8.202</param>
  <param name="dst">130.104.230.54</param>
</cbgp:CBGPInfo>
<cbgp:CBGPPeerDown node="198.32.8.193" peer="62.40.103.165"/>
<cbgp:CBGPRun/>
<cbgp:CBGPInfo info="RecordRoute">
  <param name="src">198.32.8.200</param>
  <param name="dst">130.104.230.54</param>
</cbgp:CBGPInfo>
<cbgp:CBGPInfo info="RecordRoute">
  <param name="src">198.32.8.201</param>
  <param name="dst">130.104.230.54</param>
</cbgp:CBGPInfo>
<cbgp:CBGPInfo info="RecordRoute">
  <param name="src">198.32.8.202</param>
  <param name="dst">130.104.230.54</param>
</cbgp:CBGPInfo>
</scenario>

```

Since TOTEM 1.1, it's possible to plug new scenario events into the toolbox at the runtime. This slightly complicates the writing of a scenario file but allows the user to really extend the scripting language defined by the scenarios. In the developer guide, we explain how to write new scenario events. In this user guide, we will only give some XML notions necessary to write scenario files at hand<sup>8</sup>.

The above scenario file illustrates how to write scenario files which use several schemas. In this particular scenario, there are two types of events:

- Core events defined in the main scenario schema: `loadDomain`, `startAlgo`, etc.
- CBGP-related events defined in a separate schema: `CBGPInfo`, `CBGPPeerDown`, etc.

The idea is that the toolbox must know in which schema the events are defined. This is done thanks to the attributes of the `scenario` element. There are four attributes:

`xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"`. This attribute defines a namespace called `xsi`. In the [W3C recommendation about XML namespaces](#), we can read: "...An XML namespace is a collection of names, identified by a URI reference [RFC2396], which are used in XML documents as element types and attribute names...". The URI of a namespace has no special meaning, this is just a way to give a unique name to the namespace. However, as in our case, the URI can be used for a special purpose. Companies often use it as a pointer to a real Web page where you can find information about the namespace. In the toolbox, we use it to identify the package in which the class of an event is defined (as a package name is supposed to be unique, scenario namespaces will also be unique). So this attribute defines the `xsi` namespace. This definition allows us to use the `schemaLocation` attribute defined in the `xsi` namespace.

<sup>8</sup>If you use JAXB to write your scenario files, you can just skip all these explanations as JAXB will do the job for you...

`xsi:schemaLocation="http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be  
http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/Scenario-v1_3.xsd  
http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.ingi.ucl.ac.be  
http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/CBGP-Scenario-v1_0.xsd".` In the [XML Schema Part 0: Primer](#) document, we can read: "...In an instance document, the attribute `xsi:schemaLocation` provides hints from the author to a processor regarding the location of schema documents. The author warrants that these schema documents are relevant to checking the validity of the document content, on a namespace by namespace basis..." and "...The `schemaLocation` attribute value consists of one or more pairs of URI references, separated by white space. The first member of each pair is a namespace name, and the second member of the pair is a hint describing where to find an appropriate schema document for that namespace. The presence of these hints does not require the processor to obtain or use the cited schema documents, and the processor is free to use other schemas obtained by any suitable means, or to use no schema at all...". So in this example, we use two namespaces: `http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be` and `http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.ingi.ucl.ac.be`. The first namespace contains the core elements and the associated schema is located at `http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/Scenario-v1_2.xsd`. The second namespace contains the CBGP-related elements and the associated schema can be found at `http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/CBGP-Scenariov1_0.xsd`.

`xmlns:cbgp="http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.ingi.ucl.ac.be"`. This attribute indicates that all the elements coming from the `http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.ingi.ucl.ac.be` namespace are prefixed with `cbgp:`. So, as `CBGPPeerRecv`, `CBGPRun`, etc. are defined in `http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.ingi.ucl.ac.be`, they are prefixed with `cbgp:`.

`xmlns="http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be"`. This attribute indicates which namespace is the default namespace. In this case, this is the namespace associated with the core elements. It means that in the sequel of the document all core elements have no prefix. For example, `param` and `loadDomain` are core events defined in `http://jaxb.model.scenario.totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be` and have no prefix.

Currently, there are three scenario XML schemas shipped with the toolbox:

1. `Scenario-v1_3.xsd`, which contains the core events;
2. `CBGP-Scenario-v1_0.xsd`, which contains the CBGP events;
3. `SAMTE-Scenario-v1_0.xsd`, which contains the events used by SAMTE;

We now describe two elements used by many events and all the core events classified by functions. Then we give more details about the CBGP-related events and the SAMTE-related events.



## 9.1 Common elements

### 9.1.1 routingAlgo

This element is used by events manipulating routing algorithms' instances. It has one required attribute name which is a `string`. This attribute is the routing algorithm's name (see 8 for the allowed values and their meaning). You can also specify parameters for the routing algorithm. The maximum number of `param` elements is unbounded and their type is described in section 9.1.2.

### 9.1.2 param

This element is a general purpose element which is used whenever a general "param-value" scheme is required. It has one required attribute name which is a `string` and which represents the parameter's name. The content of the element is a `string` and represents the parameter's value.

## 9.2 Domain Events

### 9.2.1 linkDown

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has two attributes: `linkId` which is a `string` and is required and `cause` which is a `string` and is optional.

This event sets the status of the link `linkId` that belongs to the given domain to `DOWN`. The cause is just printed using the logger.

### 9.2.2 linkMetricChange

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has two required attributes: `linkId` which is a `string` and `metric` which is a `float`.

This event sets the metric of the link `linkId` that belongs to the given domain to `metric`.

### 9.2.3 linkTeMetricChange

This event is the same as `linkMetricChange` described in section 9.2.2 except that it changes the traffic engineering metric instead of the metric.

### 9.2.4 linkUp

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has one required attribute `linkId` which is a `string`.

This event sets the status of the link `linkId` that belongs to the given domain to `UP`.

### 9.2.5 loadDomain

This event extends `eventType`. It has one required attribute `file` and three optional attributes (`defaultDomain`, `useBWSharing` and `removeMultipleLinks`). `file` is a `string` and the three other attributes are booleans. Note that the three booleans attributes are `false` by default.

This event loads the domain contained in the file `file`. `removeMultipleLinks` must be `true` if you want to force the graph to **not** be a multigraph and `false` otherwise. `defaultDomain` must be `true` if you want to set the loaded domain as the default domain and `false` otherwise. `useBWSharing` must be `true` if you want to use bandwidth sharing and `false` otherwise. If backup LSPs need to be calculated, `useBWSharing` should be set to `true`.

### 9.2.6 nodeDown

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has two attributes which are `strings`. The first one is `nodeId` which is required and the second one is `cause` which is optional.

This event sets the status of the node `nodeId` that belongs to the given domain to `DOWN`. The cause is just printed using the logger.

### 9.2.7 nodeUp

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has only one required attribute `nodeId` which is a `string`.

This event sets the status of the node `nodeId` that belongs to the given domain to `UP`.

### 9.2.8 saveDomain

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has only one required attribute `file` which is a `string`.

This event saves the given domain in the file `file`.

### 9.2.9 topologyGeneration

This event extends `eventType`. It accepts an unbounded number of `param` elements. The `param` element is described in section 9.1.2. It also accepts two optional attributes: `type` and `path`.

This event allows you to use the topology generation capabilities of the toolbox. The `type` indicates the topology generator to use. Only `BRITE` generator is implemented in the toolbox. The `path` indicates the path in which to save the generated files.

In order to make the use of this event simple, all the parameters for `BRITE` generator are optional and good default values have been defined<sup>9</sup>. So, you can simply type

```
<topologyGeneration />
```

to generate a topology. We now list in the tables 8 and 9 all the possible parameters and their possible values (you can find more information about the `BRITE`-specific parameters in [the BRITE user manual](#)).

A example scenario (`topologyGeneration.xml`) is provided in the `examples` directory.

## 9.3 Lsp & Routing Events

This section describes the routing events. You'll find `LSP` routing events, optimal routing events and `IP` routing events. To display reservation and calculated load, see section 9.5 under "Display events".

### 9.3.1 cplex:ComputeMCNFOptimalRouting

In order to use this algorithm, the user has to own an `ILOG CPLEX` licence and compile the toolbox as explained in section 8.13.

This event extends `ASTMEventType`. It has three optional arguments : `verbose` and `displayTEMetrics` which are both of type `boolean` with default value `false`, and `exportModelToFile` which is a `string` giving the path to a `.lp` file where the linear programming model has to be exported.

<sup>9</sup>These default values are taken in part from [23].

The name argument of the `cplex:objectiveFunction` element defines the objective function to be optimized. It is a string, and is required. The objective functions that can be optimized are those given in section 8.13, i.e. `Fortz`, `MIRA`, `Blanchy`, `MeanDelay`, `WMeanDelay`, `InvCap`, `umax`, `Degrande` and `MinHop`.

The eventual parameters of the objective functions are defined in `param` elements, as shown below :

```
<param name="alpha">0.5</param>
```

The name argument gives the name of the parameter, and its value is defined between the opening and closing tags.

The `formulation` element has a required subelement, which can either be `nodeLink` or `linkPath`. In the latter case, the user has to set the value of the `nbPaths` argument, which is of type `int`.

```
<cplex:formulation>
  <cplex:linkPath nbPaths="2"/>
</cplex:formulation>
```

An example scenario file using this event can be found in `/examples/abilene/Scenario/cplexMCNF.xml`

### 9.3.2 computeMCF

This event extends `ASTMEventType`. It has also four optional attributes: `llcId`, `runGLPSOL`, `dataFile` and `resultFile`. The three latter attributes are strings and the former is a boolean.

This event runs the MCF algorithm on the given domain and traffic matrix. The `llcId` attribute is used to later refer to the load by using the `showLinkLoad` event. `runGLPSOL` must be `true` if you want to run `glpsol` and `false` if you want only to generate the data file. `resultFile` is the name of the file that `glpsol` must produce and `dataFile` is the name of the file that `glpsol` takes as input.

### 9.3.3 IGPRouting

This event extends `ASTMEventType`. It has four optional attributes `llcId`, `strategy`, `ECMP` and `SPFtype`. `strategy` can be `IP`, `BIS`, `IS` or `OVERLAY`. `ECMP` is boolean and `SPFtype` is a string.

This event initiates a load computation. The `llcId` attribute is used to later refer to the load by using the `showLinkLoad` event. If `strategy` is not specified, it defaults to `IP`. `SPFtype` allows you to choose the SPF algorithm used to compute the load or the reservation of links (see the section 8.1 for the possible values). By default, a classical SPF algorithm based on the links' metrics is used. If you want to enable ECMP (Equal Cost MultiPath), `ECMP` must be `true` and `false` otherwise.

The values `BIS`, `IS`, `OVERLAY` are used when part of the traffic is routed with IGP routing (shortest path) while other part of the traffic is routed with MPLS label switched paths. In particular, the values `BIS` and `IS` can be used for SAMTE (see section 8.9), but can also be used in other algorithms. The value `BIS` corresponds to the Basic IGP Shortcut model. In this model, the traffic that is forwarded on the path of an LSP is the whole traffic that crosses the ingress node of the LSP and whose exit point is the egress of the LSP. The value `IS` is used for IGP Shortcut. In

this model, the traffic that is forwarded on the path of an LSP is the whole traffic that crosses both the ingress and egress nodes of the LSP. In this last model, more traffic is forwarded on the LSP (there is no restriction about the exit point of the traffic). Finally, the OVERLAY value corresponds to the overlay model. In this model, the traffic is forwarded on a LSP if the source and destination of the traffic match the ingress and egress of the LSP.

If you want to deal with backup LSPs and link/node failures, you should probably want to enable traffic switching in order for the traffic to be routed on some backup path when a failure is encountered on a primary LSP. Traffic switching can be enabled using the `enableTrafficSwitching` event (see section 9.3.6).

### 9.3.4 `optDivideTM`

This element launch the `optDivideTM` algorithm (described in section 8.5).

It has five optional attributes: The `llcId` attribute is used to later refer to the load by using the `showLinkLoad` event. `N` (an `int` whose default value is 3), `objectiveFunction` which can be equal to `MeanDelay`, `WMeanDelay` or `NLFortz`, `establishMultipleFullMesh` which is a boolean and specify if a full-mesh of LSP has to be established or not and finally `verbose` (a boolean).

### 9.3.5 `deleteAllLSP`

This event extends `ASEventType`. It deletes all the LSPs established on the specified domain or on the default domain if no domain is specified.

### 9.3.6 `enableTrafficSwitching`

This event extends `ASEventType`. It enables traffic switching on the specified domain or on the default domain. When traffic switching is disabled, routing cannot occur on primary lsp for which some resources are down (nodes, links). When it is enabled, routing can use some of the pre-established backup lsp to route the traffic (see 9.5.4 to see how traffic can be routed on LSPs).

A example is provided in the file `examples/bwSharing/Scenario/trafficSwitching.xml`.

### 9.3.7 `IGPWOCalculateWeights`

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has three optional attributes which are `ints`: `maxPossibleWeight`, `nbIter` and `seed`. It also has an optional attribute called `initialWeightArray` which can be `CURRENT` or `RANDOM`. The default value for `nbIter` is 150, 50 for `maxPossibleWeight`, 0 for `seed` and `RANDOM` for `initialWeightArray`. It also accepts zero or one `samplingRate` element and an unbounded number of `trafficMatrix` elements. These `trafficMatrix` elements have only one required attribute `TMID` that represents the ID of a traffic matrix. The `samplingRate` element has three optional attributes which are `floats`: `initial` (default value: 0.2), `min` (default value: 0.01) and `max` (default value: 0.4).

This event runs the IGPWO algorithm on the given domain and traffic matrices. `nbIter` is the number of iterations that IGPWO must do and `maxPossibleWeight` is the maximum weight that IGPWO can produce. `seed` is used for the random number generator in the algorithm.

The `samplingRate` element controls the sampling of neighborhoods during local search. At each iteration, a proportion of the neighborhood is evaluated due to the large size of the problems. The initial rate by which the neighborhood is sampled is determined by `initial`. During the algorithm run, the value of the sampling rate is updated. If the current solution is improved, the

sampling rate is divided by three, if not it is multiplied by two. The upper and lower bounds of the sampling rate are determined by `max` and `min`.

### 9.3.8 LSPBWChange

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has two required attributes `lspId` which is a `string` and `bw` which is a `float`.

This event sets the reservation of the LSP `lspId` of the given domain to `bw`.

### 9.3.9 LSPBackupCreation

*Deprecated. Please use `LSPBypassCreation` (9.3.10) or `LSPDetourCreation` (9.3.13).*

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has two optional attributes: `lspId` which is a `string` and `bw` which is a `float`. It also accepts the following subelements in sequence:

- `Detour` or `Bypass`. Exactly one of these two elements must occur exactly one time. The `Detour` element has one required attribute `protectedLSP` which is a `string` and two optional attributes (`methodType` and `protectionType`). `methodType` can be `LOCAL` or `GLOBAL` (default value). `protectionType` can be `NODE_DISJOINT` (default value) or `LINK_DISJOINT`. The `Bypass` element accepts one or several `protectedLink` elements which have only one required attribute `linkId` which is a `string`.
- The `routingAlgo` element that must occur exactly one time. This element is described in section 9.1.1 page 40.

This event creates a backup LSP on the specified domain using the specified routing algorithm. The ID of the newly created LSP will be `lspId` and its bandwidth will be `bw`. If these parameters are not specified, default values will be used (an ID will be automatically generated and the bandwidth will be, for example, the bandwidth of the protected LSP). If the `Detour` element is present, a detour LSP will be created. Otherwise, we create a bypass LSP. In the case of a detour LSP, `protectedLSP` must be the ID of the LSP to protect, `methodType` indicates whether the backup LSP to create must be local (`LOCAL`) or global (`GLOBAL`), and `protectionType` indicates whether the backup LSP must be node disjoint (`NODE_DISJOINT`) or link disjoint (`LINK_DISJOINT`) from the protected LSP. In the case of a bypass LSP, the `linkId` attributes of the `protectedLink` elements are the IDs of the links to protect.

**Important note:** do not forget to start the routing algorithm before using it in a `LSPBackupCreation` event. See the section 9.8.3 for more information.

### 9.3.10 LSPBypassCreation

This event has the same attributes and sub-elements that `LSPCreation`, apart from the `src` attribute which is not present. In addition to these properties, the event accepts one or several `protectedLink` elements which have only one required attribute `linkId` which is a `string`.

The `dst` attribute is optional in this event. If it is not given, the destination node will correspond to the destination node of the last protected link. To define a NNHOP bypass LSP, we must provide the `dst` node (as NNHOP protects only one link). For NHOP bypasses, only one protected link should be provided and the `dst` node omitted.

### 9.3.11 LSPCreation

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has two required attributes (`src` and `dst`) which are `strings` and three optional attributes (`lspId`, `bw` and `establishLSP`). `lspId` is a `string`,

`bw` is a `float` and `establishLSP` is a `boolean`. It also accepts the following subelements in sequence:

- A `metric` element that contains a `float` and that can occur 0 or 1 time.
- A `maxRate` element that contains a `float` and that can occur 0 or 1 time.
- A `diff-serv` element that can occur 0 or 1 time. The content of this element is the same as the `diff-serv` element described in section 6.
- A `accepted_cos` element that can occur 0 or 1 time. The content of this element is a list of `cos` subelement which are `strings`.
- A `path` element that can occur 0 or 1 time. The content of this element specifies the route of the LSP. It can be described as a sequence of node ids (`<node>node_id</node>`) or a sequence of links ids (`<link>link_id</link>`).
- The `routingAlgo` element that is optional. This element is described in section 9.1.1 page 40.

This event creates a primary LSP on the specified domain using the specified routing algorithm. The source of the LSP is `src` and the destination of the LSP is `dst`. Its reserved bandwidth is `bw`. If `bw` is not specified, the reserved bandwidth will be 0. `lspId` is the ID given to the created LSP (if it is not specified, an ID is automatically generated). `metric` is the metric of the created LSP and `maxRate` is the maximum rate at which it will be possible to send data over the LSP. For more information about the `diff-serv` element, see the section 6.

The `accepted_cos` defines the LSP accepted classes of service. Each of the given `cos` element must correspond to a class of service defined in the domain.

The `path` element is used to establish explicit route LSPs. If it is present, the element `routingAlgo` will be ignored and the LSP will be established following the given route.

The `establishLSP` attribute, which is `true` by default, can be set to `false` in order to only calculate the LSP route without establishing it. The calculated route will be printed on standard output.

**Important note:** do not forget to start the routing algorithm before using it in a `LSPCreation` event. See the section 9.8.3 for more information.

### 9.3.12 LSPDeletion

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has one required attribute `lspId` which is a `string`.

This event deletes the LSP `lspId` of the given domain.

### 9.3.13 LSPDetourCreation

This event has the same attributes and sub-elements that `LSPCreation`, apart from the `src` and `dst` attributes which are not present. In addition to these properties, the event has one required attribute `protectedLSP` which is a `string` and two optional attributes (`methodType` and `protectionType`). `methodType` can be `LOCAL` or `GLOBAL` (default value). `protectionType` can be `NODE_DISJOINT` (default value) or `LINK_DISJOINT`.

The `protectedLSP` must be the ID of the LSP to protect, `methodType` indicates whether the backup LSP to create must be local (`LOCAL`) or global (`GLOBAL`), and `protectionType` indicates whether the backup LSP must be node disjoint (`NODE_DISJOINT`) or link disjoint (`LINK_DISJOINT`) from the protected LSP.

### 9.3.14 mplsCosRouting

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has one mandatory attribute `llcId` which is a string and it requires a list of `cos` element whose content corresponds to a loaded traffic matrix id. It also requires a name attribute corresponding to the value of a defined class of service (in the domain).

The `llcId` attribute is used to later refer to the load by using the `showLinkLoad` event.

This event routes the given matrices on the LSPs established in the domain, each one with the class of service associated to it. The class of service is used to chose the LSPs on which traffic of this class can be routed.

If you want all traffic to be routed, there must be a fullmesh of LSPs that can accept every class of services.

## 9.4 Traffic matrix Events

### 9.4.1 generateIntraTM

This event extends `eventType`. This element requires the following attributes: `NETFLOWbase-directory`, `NETFLOWdirFileName`, `BGPbasedirectory`, `BGPdirFileName`, `clusterFileName`, `trafficMatrixFileName`, `minutes` and `samplingRate`. All these attributes are strings, except the last two which are ints.

This event is used to generate an intra-domain traffic matrix from BGP dump information and NetFlow traces. See section 11 for more information about required formats. You will find details about the parameters in section 11. The `minutes` and `samplingRate` parameters are used to convert flow sizes (in bytes) found in NetFlow traces in kbps. You must fill `minutes` with the length (in minutes) of the NetFlow traces period. `samplingRate` must contain the sampling rate used in the NetFlow traces.

### 9.4.2 loadTrafficMatrix

This event extends `TMEventType`. It has one required attribute `file` which is a string.

This event loads the traffic matrix contained in the file `file`. The traffic matrix ID of the loaded traffic matrix will be the given traffic matrix ID. If you don't specify an ID, it will be generated automatically and the matrix will be set as the default traffic matrix.

### 9.4.3 removeTrafficMatrix

This event extends `ASTMEventType`. It has no other parameters.

This event removes the traffic matrix from the manager. If the attribute `tmId` is not provided, the default traffic matrix is removed.

### 9.4.4 trafficMatrixGeneration

This event extends `ASTMEventType`. It accepts an unbounded number of `param` elements. The `param` element is described in section 9.1.2. It also accepts two optional string attributes: `path` and `type`.

The `type` attribute indicates the type of traffic generator to use. Generators included in the toolbox are `Constant`, `Gravity` or `Random`.

This event allows you to use the traffic generation capabilities of the toolbox. A traffic matrix with the specified TMID will be created for the specified domain (if `numTrafficMatrices` parameter is 1). In order to make the use of this event simple, all the parameters are optional and default values have been defined. So, you can simply type

```
<trafficMatrixGeneration />
```

to generate a traffic matrix.

We now list in the table 10 all the common parameters and their possible values.

Table 11, 12 and 13 lists model specific parameters for random, gravity and constant generator respectively.

## 9.5 Display Events

### 9.5.1 echo

This event extends `eventType`. It has one required attribute `msg` which is a `string`.

This event prints the string `msg` on the standard output stream.

### 9.5.2 ECMPAnalysis

This event extends `ASEventType`. It accepts no attribute nor element.

This event prints information about existing equal cost paths on the standard output stream. Note that this event uses the standard metrics (not the TE metrics) of the given domain.

### 9.5.3 listShortestPaths

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has five attributes: `src`, `dst` and `SPFType` which are `strings` and `ECMP` and `nodeList` which are `booleans`. All these attributes are optional.

This event prints information about shortest paths of the given domain on the standard output stream. If `src` and `dst` are specified, it prints only shortest paths between these two nodes. If only `src` (resp. `dst`) is specified, the shortest paths from `src` (resp. to `dst`) to (resp. from) all the other nodes are listed. If neither is specified, it prints all the shortest paths of the given domain. If you want to take ECMP into account, `ECMP` must be set to `true` and `false` otherwise (note that it is `false` by default). `SPFType` is exactly the same attribute as the one described in section 9.5.4. Finally, `nodeList` specifies whether the paths must be printed under the form of a list of nodes or a list of links. If it is `true`, a list of nodes is printed. Otherwise, the event prints a list of links. Note that the attribute is `true` by default.

### 9.5.4 ShowLinkInfo

*Deprecated. Use `showLinkReservation` (9.5.7) or `showLinkLoad` (9.5.5).*

This event extends `ASTMEventType`. It has four optional attributes `type`, `verbose`, `ECMP` and `SPFtype`. `type` can be `LOAD`, `LOAD_BIS`, `LOAD_IS`, `RESERVATION` and `PRIMARY_BACKUP`. `verbose` and `ECMP` are `booleans` and `SPFtype` is a `string`.

This event prints information about the load or about the reservation of links (if the value of `type` is `LOAD` or `RESERVATION`) on the standard output stream. If `type` is not specified, it prints information about the load of links by default. `verbose` must be `true` if you want to have information about each link of the given domain and `false` if you just want to print the following values: maximum, mean, standard deviation and percentile 10 (`verbose` is `false` by default). `SPFtype` allows you to choose the SPF algorithm used to compute the load or the reservation of links (see the section 8.1 for the possible values). By default, a classical SPF algorithm based on the links' metrics is used. If you want to enable ECMP (Equal Cost MultiPath), `ECMP` must be `true` and `false` otherwise. By default, `ECMP` is `false`.

If the value of `type` is `PRIMARY_BACKUP`, the event prints some information about primary and backup link reservation (total primary bandwidth reserved, oversubscription for backup (with



or without taking sharing between primary and backup paths into account), mean and max link utilization). In order to use this feature correctly, you have to set the `useBWSsharing` attribute of the `loadDomain` element to `true`.

The values `LOAD_BIS`, `LOAD_IS`, `LOAD_OVERLAY` are used when part of the traffic is routed with IGP routing (shortest path based on link weights) while other part of the traffic is routed with MPLS label switched paths. In particular, the values `LOAD_BIS` and `LOAD_IS` can be used for SAMTE (see section 8.9), but can also be used in other algorithms. The value `LOAD_BIS` corresponds to the Basic IGP Shortcut model. In this model, the traffic that is forwarded on the path of an LSP is the whole traffic that crosses the ingress node of the LSP and whose exit point is the egress of the LSP. The value `LOAD_IS` is used for IGP Shortcut. In this model, the traffic that is forwarded on the path of an LSP is the whole traffic that crosses both the ingress and egress nodes of the LSP. In this last model, more traffic is forwarded on the LSP (there is no restriction about the exit point of the traffic). Finally, the `LOAD_OVERLAY` value corresponds to the overlay model. In this model, the traffic is forwarded on a LSP if the source and destination of the traffic match the ingress and egress of the LSP.

If you want to deal with backup LSPs and link/node failures, you should probably want to enable traffic switching in order for the traffic to be routed on some backup path when a failure is encountered on a primary LSP. Traffic switching can be enabled using the `enableTrafficSwitching` event (see section 9.3.6).

### 9.5.5 `showLinkLoad`

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has one attribute `llcId` that refers to the load to show. It also has two attributes that indicate which information to show (`linkId`, `classOfService`) and two boolean attributes that indicate which aggregation level to use in the display (`perLink`, `perClassOfService`).

The event prints load information on the standard outputstream (link capacity, load and utilization). The attribute `llcId` is used to refer to a specific load for which computation was initiated earlier by one of the routing events `IGPRouting`, `computeMCF`, `mplsCosRouting` or `optDivideTM`. If it is not given, the last initiated load is used in the display.

The `linkId` and `classOfService` attributes are used to display information about a specific link and/or a specific class of service. The `perLink` and `perClassOfService` attributes control the aggregation of the data. If `perClassOfService` is true, information about all defined classes of service are given separately, if it is false, only aggregate information about all classes of services are given. If `perLink` is false, aggregate information is shown in the form max, mean, standard deviation and percentiles values about all links in the networks.

### 9.5.6 `ShowLinkReservableBandwidth`

*Deprecated. Use `subsubsec` (9.5.7).*

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has two attributes: a string `linkId` which is required and an int `priority` which is optional.

This event prints the reservable bandwidth of the link `linkId` for the given `priority` level on the standard output stream. If `priority` is not specified, it uses the minimum priority level of the specified domain.

### 9.5.7 `showLinkReservation`

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has three attributes that indicate which information to show (`linkId`, `classtype` and `preemptionLevel`) and three boolean attributes that indicate

which aggregation level to use in the display (`perLink`, `perCT` and `perPrio`).

The event prints reservation information on the standard output stream such as link capacity (maximum reservable bandwidth), reserved bandwidth, reservable bandwidth and utilisation ( $1 - \text{reserved\_bandwidth}/\text{capacity} * 100$ ). If `linkId` is given, information about only one link is shown, else reservation is shown for all links of the network. In this case, if `perLink` is true information is given for each link separately, else aggregate information is shown instead (max, mean, standard deviation, percentile values). Information can also be shown for a specific `classType` by specifying the `classType` attribute or for a specific priority value by specifying both the `classType` and the `preemptionLevel` attribute. Aggregation can also be controlled by the `perCT` and `perPrio` boolean values.

## 9.6 Charts Events

It is now possible (since version 2.0) to generate some charts from the data in the toolbox. The chart creation uses the JFreeChart<sup>10</sup> library. An interface has been created to output charts in graphics files from the scenario XML.

Examples of scenario that use charts can be found in

- `example/abilene/Scenario/charts1.xml`
- `example/abilene/Scenario/charts2.xml`
- `example/abilene/Scenario/SPF-load-chart.xml`

The chart creation process is divided into three parts : selecting the data to collect, collecting the data and outputting the chart.

Each of these steps refers to a specific scenario event detailed hereunder.

### 9.6.1 `chartCreation`

This is the first event to use when willing to create a chart. This event takes one mandatory attribute `id` which is the referring name of the chart and has only one mandatory sub-event (`collector`). The latter specifies the type of data to collect before the chart can be built. The attribute `name` refers to the name of the java class that is used to collect the data. Specifics parameters can be passed to the collector via an unbounded number of `param` sub-elements. For now, there are only two types of chart data collectors : `LinksLoadDataCollector` and `LinksReservedBWDDataCollector`. The first one collects the load of each link computed via a shortest path algorithm and the second one collects the reserved bandwidth of each link. The parameters that can be passed are the domain on which to collect the data (via the parameter `asId`) and whether the load should be taken as relative or not (via the `absoluteLoad` parameter which can be `true` or `false`). If they are not set, the default domain is taken and relative load is used, i.e.  $\text{absoluteload}/\text{capacity}$ . Note that both collectors uses the same parameters set.

### 9.6.2 `chartAddSeries`

At the moment when this event is executed, data are added to the currently under construction chart. The chart to which to add the data is specified by the `chartId` attribute. The `seriesName` attribute is used to identify the data series. It must have an unique value in a single chart. It might be used by the plotter as the legend name of the data series. Again, parameters can

<sup>10</sup><http://www.jfree.org/jfreechart/>

be passed to the collector through the `collector` sub-element. The `LinksReservedBWDataCollector` takes no parameters when adding data series and the `LinksLoadDataCollector` can take up to four parameters (`tmId`, `strategy`, `routingAlgo` and `ECMP`). These corresponds to IGP routing parameters used to compute the load (see section 10.6). If you do not provide some of the parameters, the default value will be used. The default values for these parameters are SPF routing as strategy with CSPF as routing algo and ECMP disabled. The default traffic matrix will be used when the parameter `tmId` is not set.

### 9.6.3 `chartSave`

When the chart is created and contains some data, it can be output to a file. Note that we did not specify the type of chart that we want to build, only the chart data is defined at this point.

The `chartSave` event takes the mandatory attributes `chartId`, `file` and `format` with obvious mean. The format can be JPG, PNG or EPS. Some other obvious parameters of the chart must be provided through sub-elements. It is `title`, `xAxisTitle`, `yAxisTitle`, `width`, `height`. The last element that should be provided is the `plotter` whose name corresponds to a java class and defines the type of graph to build. Again, specifics parameters can be passed to the plotter.

For now, three kinds of chart plotters are included in the toolbox: `LoadIntervalChartPlotter`, `DecreasingLineChartPlotter` and `LoadChartPlotter`.

The `LoadIntervalChartPlotter` take two optional parameter: `maxValue` and `nbInterval`, default values are respectively 1 and 10. The interval 0-`maxValue` is divided in a number of disjoint sets. For each of these sets, a bar is represented. The height of the bar corresponds to the frequency of the data for the considered set.

The `DecreasingLineChartPlotter` takes no parameters. It is used to plot a line graph where all values in a series are sorted. The plotted point with the highest Y coordinate has the smallest X coordinate, so that the chart represent a decreasing line.

The `LoadChartPlotter` takes two parameters: `asId` and `allLinks`. The `asId` parameter has no default value. `allLinks` is `false` by default. This plotter creates bar charts using links loads. The x-axis represents the links and the y-axis represents the (absolute or relative) load. The plotter has been designed to allow the creation of two different bar charts:

- Charts where the load of all links is displayed
- Charts where only a statistic about the load of links is displayed

The distinction of the two types of charts is made thanks to the `allLinks` parameter. If it is `true`, the first type of charts is created. Otherwise, the second type of charts is created. There is also a distinction in the meaning of the series names. In the first case, they give the name of the algorithm used to compute loads. In the second case, they give the links IDs. Finally, for the first type of plots, a legend will be displayed. This is not the case for the second type of plots. Note that the `asId` parameter gives the domain on which the data were collected. If it is not provided, the default domain is used.

### 9.6.4 `chartDeletion`

This event refers to a chart created with `chartCreation` through the `chartId` attribute. Use it to free the resources associated with a chart.

## 9.7 On-line events

### 9.7.1 loadDistantDomain

This event takes one required attribute `host` and one optional attribute `port`.

Once this event is executed, the toolbox connects to the specified host and port and waits for an XML domain to be sent. See section 7.2 for more information.

### 9.7.2 listenToLSPsDemands

*This event is deprecated. It was renamed to startScenarioServer.*

### 9.7.3 startScenarioServer

This event starts a server that listens to XML events sent by the network interface (see 7.1). This must be the last event of the scenario since it won't return.

This event extends `eventType`. It has one optional attribute which is the port on which to listen to. If this attribute is not given, default port will be used (port 1234).

## 9.8 Other core events

### 9.8.1 addNetworkController

This event extends `ASTMEventType`. It has two required attributes `name` and `className` which are strings. It also accepts an unbounded number of `param` elements.

This event records a new network controller for the specified domain and traffic matrix. The `param` elements are used to specify parameters specific to the network controller to record. `name` is a unique name identifying the network controller and `className` is the class name of the network controller to record.

### 9.8.2 removeNetworkController

This event extends `eventType`. It has only one required attribute `name` that is a string.

This event removes the network controller name if it exists.

### 9.8.3 startAlgo

This event extends `ASTMEventType`. It has one required attribute `name` which is a string. It also accepts an unbounded number of `param` elements as subelements.

This event starts the algorithm `name` on the specified domain and traffic matrix (if the algorithm is independent of one or both of these elements, you are allowed to not specify them). By means of the `param` elements, you can specify algorithm-specific parameters to start it. The available algorithms (and the possible values for `name`) are given in section 8.

**Important note:** you always have to start an algorithm before using it. Note that the started algorithms are automatically stopped when the execution of the scenario is finished.

### 9.8.4 stopAlgo

This event extends `ASTMEventType`. It has one required attribute `name` which is a string.

This event stops the algorithm `name` on the specified domain and traffic matrix (if the algorithm is independent of one or both of these elements, you are allowed to not specify them). The available algorithms (and the possible values for `name`) are given in section 8.

**Important note:** this event allows the user to reinitialise an algorithm which doesn't use the observer design pattern. Other uses of this event must be avoided!

## 9.9 CBGP Events

In this section, we describe the events related to the C-BGP simulator. These are defined in the schema available at

[http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/CBGP-Scenario-v1\\_0.xsd](http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/CBGP-Scenario-v1_0.xsd).

### 9.9.1 CBGPExecute

The `CBGPExecute` element is used to run a single C-BGP command. It requires a single attribute, `command`, of type `string`. The parameter contains a C-BGP command which will be executed by C-BGP if it is valid. Please refer to the C-BGP documentation [12] for more information on the available commands.

### 9.9.2 CBGPInfo

The `CBGPInfo` element is used to extract information from C-BGP. It requires an attribute, `info`, of type `string`. This parameter indicates which information type is requested. For each information type, additional parameters are requested. These parameters must be specified using the `params` attribute. The `CBGPInfo` currently supports the following information types:

- **Links** : Dumps all the links of the node identified by the parameter *router*. The *router* parameter must contain the IP address of the node.
- **Peers** : Dumps all the BGP peers of the router identified by the parameter *router*. The *router* parameter must contain the IP address of the router.
- **AdjRIB** : Dumps the BGP adjacent routing information base (Adj-RIB) of the router identified by the parameter *router*. The *router* parameter must contain the IP address of the router. The following optional parameters are also understood. First, the *peer* parameter can be used to only dump the routes related to this peer. Second, the *prefix* parameter can be used to only dump the routes that match this prefix. Finally, the *in* parameter can be used to select if the input or output Adj-RIB must be dumped. The default value of *in* is *true*, which means that the Adj-RIB-in are dumped.
- **RecordRoute** : Traces the route from a source node specified using the *src* parameter towards a destination node specified using the *dst* parameter.
- **RT** : Dumps the routing table of the node identified by the parameter *router*. The *router* parameter must contain the IP address of the node.
- **RIB** : Dumps the BGP routing information base (RIB) of the router identified by the parameter *router*. The *router* parameter must contain the IP address of the router. Note, the optional *prefix* parameter described in the **AdjRIB** information type can also be used for the **RIB** information type.

Figure 2 shows an example of use of the `CBGPInfo` element. The example requests the **RIB** of router `10.0.0.1`.

```
<CBGPInfo info="RIB">
  <param name="router">10.0.0.1</param>
</CBGPInfo>
```

Figure 2: Example of the XML CBGPInfo element usage.

### 9.9.3 CBGPLoadRib

The CBGPLoadRib element is used to load BGP routes collected on a genuine BGP router in C-BGP. The BGP routes are provided in a file whose format is ASCII MRT (see [12] and [13] for more information). The CBGPLoadRib element requires two attributes: `node` and `file`, both of type `string`. The `node` attribute specifies the IP address of the router in which the routes must be loaded. The `file` specifies the name of the file that contains the BGP routes.

### 9.9.4 CBGPPeerDown

The CBGPPeerDown element is used to tear down a BGP session between a router and one of its peers. The CBGPPeerDown element requires two attributes: `node` and `peer`, both of type `string`. The `node` attribute specifies the IP address of the router and the `peer` attribute specifies the IP address of the router's peer.

### 9.9.5 CBGPPeerRecv

The CBGPPeerRecv element is used to feed a router with one BGP route. The route will appear to the router as if it was learned from one of its peers. There are a few preconditions in order for this scenario element to be working. First, the peer from which the router will learn the route must have been declared with one `neighbor` element in the BGP section of the TOTEM XML topology. Second, this peer must be virtual, that is, the peer router must not really exist in the topology, it will be created when the C-BGP algorithm is loaded in the TOTEM toolbox (see Section 9.8.3).

The CBGPPeerRecv element requires three attributes, all of type `string`. First, the `router` attribute specifies the IP address of the BGP router that will receive the BGP route. Second, the `peer` attribute specifies the IP address of the peer of the router. Finally, the `msg` attribute describes the BGP route, using the MRT format [13]. An example is shown in Fig 3.

```
<CBGPPeerRecv
  router="10.0.0.1"
  peer="20.0.0.1"
  msg="BGP4|0|A|10.0.0.1|1|30.0.1/24|20 30|IGP|20.0.0.1|0|0|"
/>
```

Figure 3: Example of the XML CBGPPeerRecv element usage.

### 9.9.6 CBGPPeerUp

The CBGPPeerUp element is used to establish a previously configured BGP session between a router and one of its peers. The CBGPPeerDown element requires two attributes: `node` and `peer`, both of type `string`. The `node` attribute specifies the IP address of the router and the `peer` attribute specifies the IP address of the router's peer.

### 9.9.7 CBGPRun

The CBGPRun element is used to start the computation of routes. This element does not require any argument. This element must be used after changes such as BGP sessions state changes or after the first topology representation has been built.

## 9.10 SAMTE Events

In this section, we describe the events related to SAMTE (described in section 8.9). These are defined in the schema available at

[http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/SAMTE-Scenario-v1\\_0.xsd](http://totem.run.montefiore.ulg.ac.be/Schema/SAMTE-Scenario-v1_0.xsd).

### 9.10.1 generateCPL

This event extends `ASEventType`. It has five optional attributes: `nbPath` and `maxDepth` (which are `ints`), `verbose` (which is a `boolean`), `fileName` (which is a `string`) and `type` (which must be `SINGLE_PATH`). Note that the default value of `nbPath` and `maxDepth` is 5, the default value of `verbose` is `false` and the default value of `fileName` is `cpl.txt`.

This event can be used to generate a candidate path list. `nbPath` specifies the number of path to generate for each pair of nodes. `maxDepth` is the maximal size of the paths in term of number of hops. `verbose` set to `true` will print more details about the simulation. `fileName` specifies the file to store the candidate path list. `type` has now to be set to `SINGLE_PATH` but could be used differently in future releases.

### 9.10.2 SAMTE

This event extends `ASTMEventType`. It accepts one optional sub-element `simulatedAnnealing` (defined in section 9.10.3) and four optional attributes: `nbRun` and `nbLSP` (which are `ints`), `cplName` (which is a `string`) and `verbose` (which is a `boolean`). Note that the default value of `nbRun` and `nbLSP` is 5, the default value of `verbose` is `false` and the default value of `cplName` is `cpl.txt`.

This event launch the execution of SAMTE. In `simulatedAnnealing` element, you can specify the parameters of simulated annealing meta-heuristic. `nbRun` specifies the number of times you want to execute SAMTE (I suggest to start with 1). `nbLSP` is the number of LSP you want to install in the network. `cplName` specifies the Candidate path list file to use. `verbose` can be set to `true` to print more information about the simulation.

### 9.10.3 simulatedAnnealing

This element accepts three optional sub-elements: `objectiveFunction` (defined in section 9.10.4), `neighbourhood` (which must contain `ONE_CHANGE`) and `initialSolution` (which must contain `RANDOM`).

It also has five optional attributes: `T0` (which is a `float`), `alpha` (which is a `float`  $\in [0, 1]$ ), `L`, `E` and `K` (which are `ints`).

The default value of `L` and `K` is 5, the default value of `E` and `T0` is 10 and the default value of `alpha` is 0.8.

`objectiveFunction` specifies the objective function used in the algorithm. `neighbourhood` specifies the neighborhood to search into (only one choice for the moment) and `initialSolution` specifies how to compute the initial solution (also only one choice for the moment).

`T0` is the initial temperature, `alpha` is the cooling factor, `L` is the size of the plateaus, and finally, `E` and `K` are the parameters of the stopping conditions. The algorithm stops if there are less than `E` % of accepted moves during the last `K` plateaus.

#### 9.10.4 objectiveFunction

This element accepts an unbounded number of `param` sub-elements defined in section 9.1.2. It also has one required attribute name which can be `MAX_LOAD` or `LOAD_BAL`.

`MAX_LOAD` can be used for the objective function  $\max_{a \in A} u_a$ , if  $A$  is the set of links of the network and  $u_a$  is the utilisation (in %) of link  $a$ . `LOAD_BAL` is the objective function  $\sum_{a \in A} (u_a - u_{mean})^2 + \alpha \sum_{a \in A} (u_a)^2$  if  $u_{mean}$  is the mean link utilisation ( $u_{mean} = \frac{1}{\|A\|} \sum_{a \in A} u_a$ ).



Parameter	Meaning	Values
BRITE-specific parameters		
topologyType	Type of topology	"1 Level: AS Only" "1 Level: Router (IP) Only" "2 Level: Top-Down" "2 Level: Bottom-Up"*
topLevelModel	Model for the top level	"Waxman" "Barabasi-Albert 1" "Barabasi-Albert 2" "GLP"*
bottomLevelModel	Model for the bottom level	"Waxman" "Barabasi-Albert 1" "Barabasi-Albert 2" "GLP"
edgeConnectionModel	See BRITE manual	"Random" "Smallest-Degree" "Smallest-Degree NonLeaf" "Smallest k-Degree"
k	See BRITE manual	integer
groupingModel	See BRITE manual	"Random Walk" "Random Pick"*
asAssignment interBWDist intraBWDist	See BRITE manual	"Constant" "Uniform"* "Exponential" "Heavy Tailed"
numAS	See BRITE manual	integer (def.: 9)
interBWMax	See BRITE manual	double (def.: 20000)
interBWMin	See BRITE manual	double (def.: 10000)
intraBWMax	See BRITE manual	double (def.: 1000)
intraBWMin	See BRITE manual	double (def.: 500)
topHS	See BRITE manual	integer (def.: 10)
topLS	See BRITE manual	integer (def.: 1)
topN	See BRITE manual	integer (def.: 15)
topNodePlacement	See BRITE manual	"Random"* "Heavy Tailed"
topGrowthType	See BRITE manual	"All"* "Incremental"
topPreferentialConnectivity	See BRITE manual	"None"* "On"
topAlpha	See BRITE manual	double (def.: 0.42)
topBeta	See BRITE manual	double (def.: 0.65)
topM	See BRITE manual	integer (def.: 2)
bottomHS	See BRITE manual	integer
bottomLS	See BRITE manual	integer
bottomN	See BRITE manual	integer

Table 8: Topology generation parameters (default values have an asterisk) (part 1).

Parameter	Meaning	Values
BRITE-specific parameters		
bottomNodePlacement	See BRITE manual	"Random" "Heavy Tailed"
bottomGrowthType	See BRITE manual	"All" "Incremental"
bottomPreferentialConnectivity	See BRITE manual	"None" "On"
bottomAlpha	See BRITE manual	float
bottomBeta	See BRITE manual	float
bottomM	See BRITE manual	integer
General parameters		
mustBeConnected	Topology connected or not	boolean (def.: "true")
mustBeDualConnected	At - two links per node	boolean (def.: "true")
maxTrials	Number of generation trials before forcing "connected" and "dual connected" on the generated topology	integer (def.: 3)
metric	The metric to use	"Hop count" "Inverse of BW"*
numTopologies	The number of topologies	integer (def.: 1)

Table 9: Topology generation parameters (default values have an asterisk) (part 2).

Parameter	Meaning	Values
numTrafficMatrices	Nb of traffic matrices to generate	integer (def.: 1)
shouldBeRoutable	Tell if the generated matrix must be routable on the domain	boolean (def.: true)
maxTrials	Number of trials before giving up finding a routable matrix.	integer (def.: 3)
generateOnlyEdgeTraffic	If set to true, only traffic to/from non-CORE nodes will be generated.	boolean (def.: true)

Table 10: Traffic matrix generation parameters (default values have an asterisk). Common values for all generators.

Parameter	Meaning	Values
trafficDistribution	The distribution	"Bimodal" "Constant" "Normal" "Poisson" "Uniform (float)" "Uniform (integer)"* "Inverse normal" "Logistic" "LogLogistic" "LogNormal"
bimodalMean1	First mean of the bimodal distribution	double
bimodalMean2	Snd. mean of the bimodal distribution	double
bimodalStddev1	First std. dev. of the bimodal dis.	double
bimodalStddev2	Snd. std. dev. of the bimodal dis.	double
bimodalCoinFlip	Coin flip of the bimodal dis.	double
constant	Constant of the constant dis.	double
normalMean	Mean of the normal dis.	double
normalStddev	Std. dev. of the normal dis.	double
poissonMean	Mean of the Poisson dis.	double
uniformFloatLower	Lower bound of the unif. float dis.	double
uniformFloatUpper	Upper bound of the unif. float dis.	double
uniformIntLower	Lower bound of the unif. integer dis.	integer (def.: 15)
uniformIntUpper	Upper bound of the unif. integer dis.	integer (def.: 25)
invNormalMu		double (def.:0.0)
invNormalLambda		double (def.:0.0)
logisticMu		double (def.:0.0)
logisticSigma		double (def.:0.0)
logLogisticMu		double (def.:0.0)
logLogisticSigma		double (def.:0.0)
logNormalMu		double (def.:0.0)
logNormalSigma		double (def.:0.0)

Table 11: Traffic matrix generation parameters (default values have an asterisk). "Random" specific parameters.

Parameter	Meaning	Values
FrictionFactor	The friction factor of the gravity traffic model	"DistanceFriction" "DistributionFriction"*
ScalingConstant	The scaling constant of the gravity traffic model	double (def.: 0.0001)
All parameters specific to "Random" generator if "FrictionFactor" is "DistributionFriction". (see table 11)		

Table 12: Traffic matrix generation parameters (default values have an asterisk). "Gravity" specific parameters.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Values</b>
value	Value of the constant.	double (def.: 0.0)

Table 13: Traffic matrix generation parameters. "Constant" specific parameter.

## 10 GUI

The toolbox is also shipped with a *Graphical User Interface*. This section illustrates the use and the functionalities of the GUI.

### 10.1 Domain loading and unloading

Probably the first thing you want to do is to load a domain. This can be done by selecting the "Load Topology" item in the "File" menu (or by pressing Ctrl+O). The topology must be a "good" topology, i.e. a instance of the topology XML schema (see section 3) and no domain with the same ASID shall already be loaded.

You can select different options from the load topology dialog (see figure 4). "Remove multiple links" is used to merge all links between the same source and destination node. It might be useful since not every algorithm is compatible with multiple links between nodes. The "Use bandwidth sharing" indicates if bandwidth sharing should be used (see 5.1).

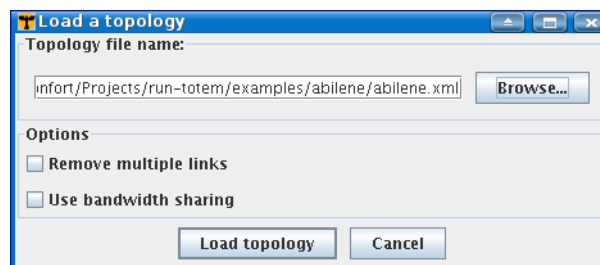


Figure 4: Select the file name and options to load the topology

Once the domain is loaded, it becomes automatically the default domain, i.e. the domain that is displayed in the right part of the TOTEM main window. The tabbed tables (located on the bottom part of the window) shows the links, nodes and LSPs attributes of the current default domain. It is also possible, via the "View" menu, to display those tables (representing links, nodes and lsp's properties) in new windows. Note that those windows won't follow a change of the default domain, on the contrary of the tabbed tables which are always displaying default domain information. Right clicking on the columns headers displays a menu that allows columns to be shown or hidden (see figure 5). Note that some columns are not displayed by default. You can change the column display order by dragging the column header.

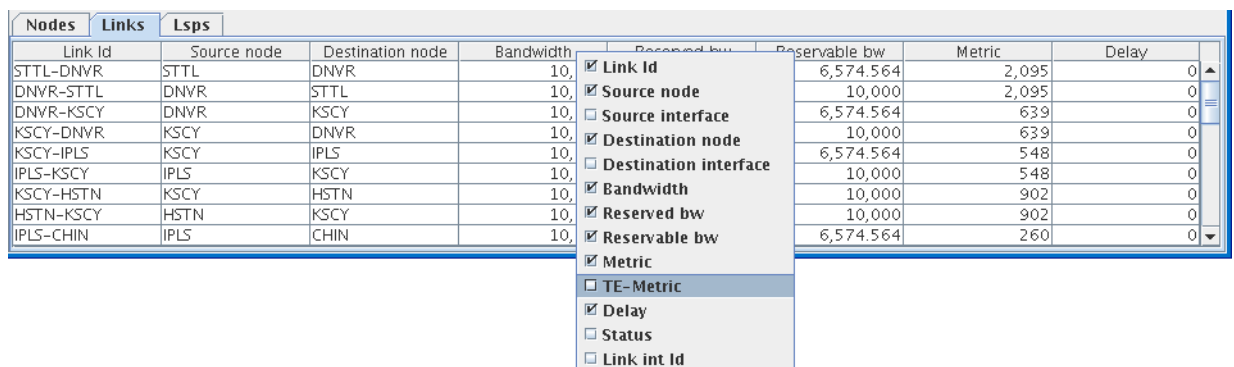


Figure 5: You can select which columns are displayed

The menu items "Network stats", "Load Tables" and "Link info" under the "View" menu give more information about the loaded domain and its resource usages. The information concerns the

MPLS reservation as well as the calculated loads. "Network stats" gives domain-wise statistics and "Load Tables" per link information.

You can see the loaded domains by looking at the "Domains" menu (see figure 6). Every loaded domain is an item in that menu and you can change the default domain by simply clicking on the corresponding item. The "Domain Manager" (see figure 7), which is accessible from the same menu, displays the domain description and can be used to unload domains or change default one.

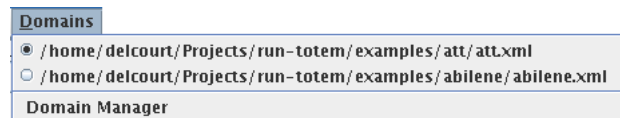


Figure 6: Domains Menu

Finally, you can save the domain by selecting "Save topology as..." from the "File" menu. Note that you won't be prompted to save a modified domain that you are closing. If you want to save your changes in a file, you must do it explicitly.

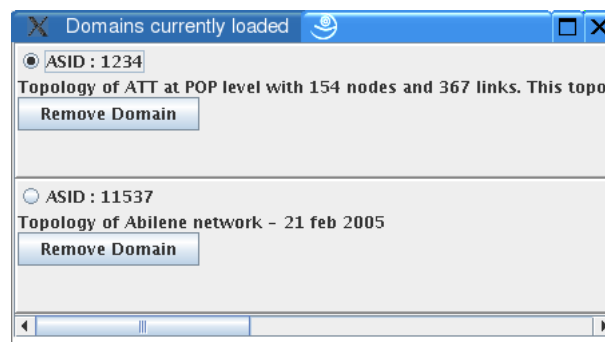


Figure 7: Domain Manager

## 10.2 Manipulating graph

The right part of the main window displays the current default domain. The nodes can be moved by dragging them. Once the nodes has been moved, their latitude and longitude can be updated by clicking on the small button located in the bottom right corner of the visualization panel (between the two scrollbars). Note that when the domain is saved, the node positions are automatically updated.

Clicking outside a node and dragging will select multiple nodes. The graph can be zoomed with mouse wheel. There are two kinds of zoom modes : one won't change the size of nodes, labels and links, so a more detailed view will be displayed when zooming. The other is proportional zoom. It has to be used when graph items (labels, nodes, links) should be drawn in bigger size. Proportional zoom is obtained by holding down the control key and using mouse wheel. The control key is also used to move the graph inside the window to display a specific part (panning). Leaving the mouse on a node or link during a short period of time will result in a tooltip display, showing useful information about the element under the mouse pointer (see figure 8).

You can also change the appearance of the represented graph by selecting one of the pre-defined layouts from the "Layout" submenu from the "View" menu.

Right clicking on the graph window displays a contextual menu whose content is different if the click is made on a link, a node or somewhere else. Table 14 summarizes the actions that can

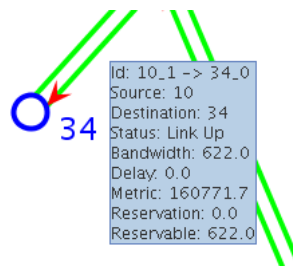


Figure 8: Link information

be performed from contextual menus.

Click location	Menu elements	Action description
Node	set Node UP/DOWN View BGP Info View Routing Table	Enable/Disable the node see section 10.14 see section 10.14
Link	set Link UP/DOWN Change Link Bandwidth	Enable/Disable the link change the link capacity
Anywhere else	add LSP Save as Image...	Pop up the Add LSP dialog (see section 10.5) Save the window content as an bitmap image (png, bmp or jpg)

Table 14: Contextual menus from graph window

The links colors and their meaning can be freely chosen You can choose in which color should the links be displayed and what is the meaning of the colors. The legend located on the left side of the main window shows the colors that are currently displayed on the graph. From the panel straight above, you can choose the color meaning: you can display the link status (link up or down) by selecting "Link status" or the MPLS reservation by selecting "Reservation". It is also possible to display the relative load of the links resulting from traffic matrix routing (see section 10.6).

You can change the colors of the displayed legend by selecting "Choose Link colors" from the "View" menu. Changing the colors for the reservation or the load will lead to a change for both reservation and loads. Note that the colors for the link status can be independently changed.

### 10.3 Creating topologies

The graphical topology editor lets you create XML topology files with ease. It supports multiple domain editing through tabbed pane. The topology editor can be accessed through the "TopEdit" menu. You can create a new topology (New...), edit the current loaded domain (Edit...) or generate some topologies with BRITE (TopGen). Depending on the chosen action the topology editor window will appear on a blank or on current topology (see figure 9 for a screenshot).

**Note:** Editing the current topology is not the same as loading the same topology file in the topology editor because TOTEM adds some default values for information that is not present but the topology editor don't, which allows more flexibility in XML file creation.

#### 10.3.1 File menu

From this menu you can create (New Topology...), load (Load Topology...), save (Save Topology...), close (Close Topology...) and edit domain properties (Properties...).

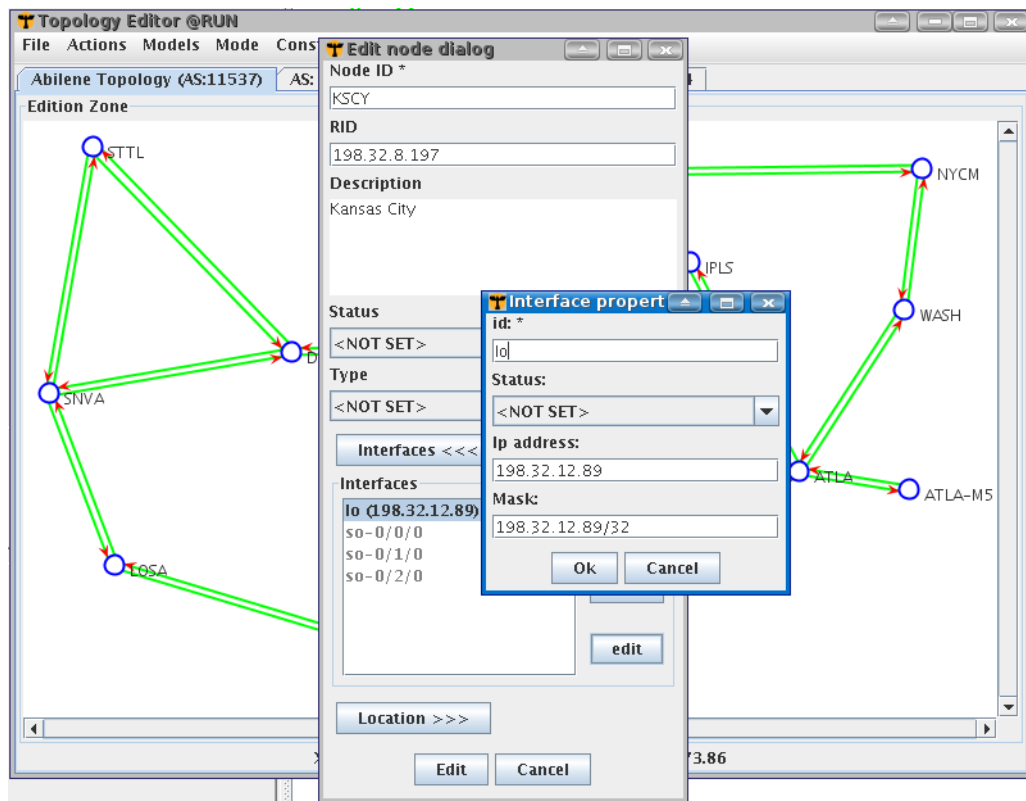


Figure 9: Topology editor: editing node properties

When you create a new topology, the domain properties dialog appears. You can select different domain specific parameters here. The most important ones are ASID, bandwidth and delay units and diff-serv priority levels. It is recommended to set all the required priority levels before adding any links to the topology.

You can access and/or modify the domain properties at any time by selecting "Properties..." from the "File" menu.

Please note that it is different to load a domain from the topology editor and to load the same domain in the TOTEM main window and then edit it in the topology editor. Indeed the TOTEM GUI fills in missing parameters with default values so that all features can be used in the toolbox, while the topology editor does not fill any missing parameters. For example, if you don't specify any classtypes and preemption level in an XML file which is loaded in the main TOTEM GUI, a default one will be added so that you can use the diff-serv MPLS algorithm.

### 10.3.2 Actions menu

This menu allows you to perform different action on the current domain.

From this menu you can access the following features:

- Directly load the domain into the TOTEM GUI by using the "Upload in TOTEM" menu item (when this action is performed, TOTEM fills in missing parameters if any as explained before);
- View the created XML file;
- Validate the created XML files against the topology schema (the created XML should always be valid, but it is good practice to validate it once the creation is done. Since TOTEM



produces results based on valid XML files, a non-valid file is likely to give unexpected results);

- Generate topologies using BRITE. When selecting this item, the BRITE parameters dialog will appear (see figure 10). The corresponding topology(-ies) will be generated using the selected parameters and loaded in the editor (see section 9.2.9 for more information on topology generation with BRITE).

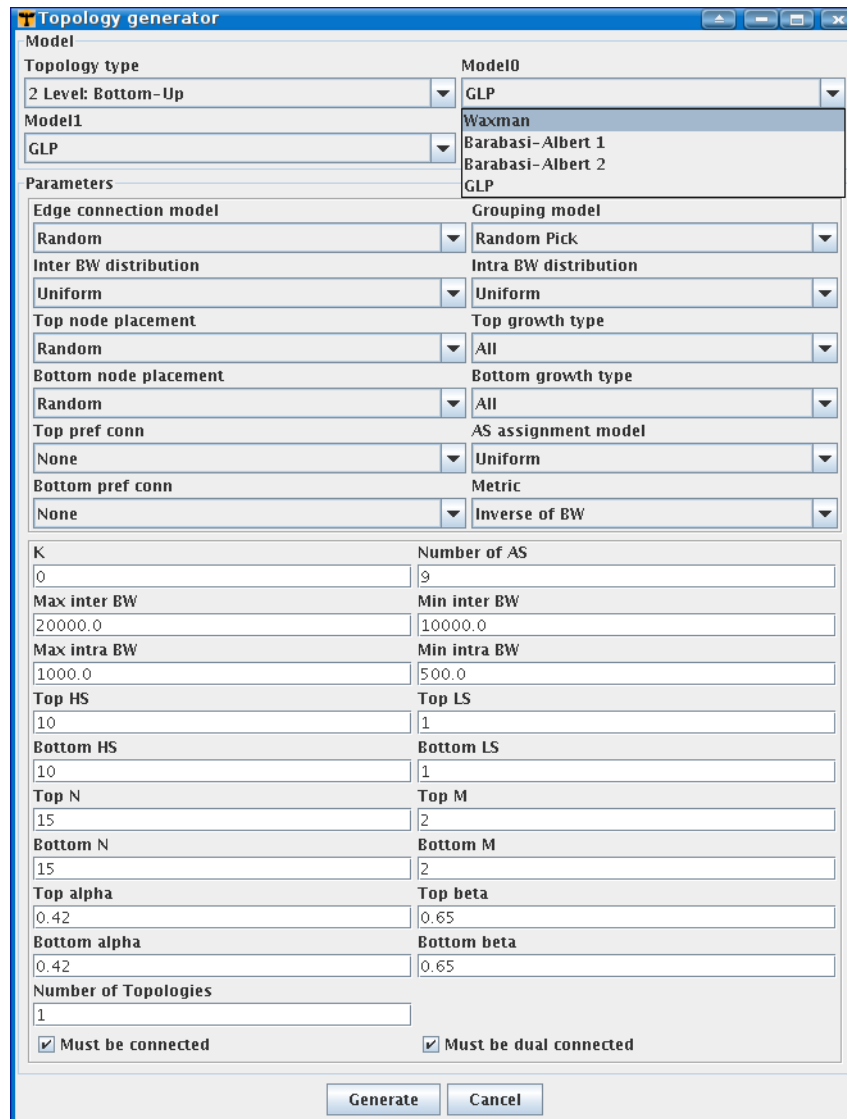


Figure 10: BRITE parameters

### 10.3.3 Models menu

The "Models" menu allows you to define models of links and nodes so that you do not have to re-enter all the selected parameters for each link or node creation.

First you have to select the model to edit from the "Edit" submenu. The dialog appears where you can select the node or link parameters. Once you have accepted the parameters, the model is saved. You have to select the modified model from the "Select" submenu to use it. Each time a new

object is created, the model will be copied and thus the new object will have the same parameters as its model.

**Note:** In the node dialog, if you want to have the location set for each node, select <SET> from the location combo and insert a any value in the latitude and longitude textfields of the model. The newly created nodes will have their location set to a value corresponding to the location where they are created.

The "Use batch mode" menu item allows you to create topologies even quicker. If this option is selected, the dialogs about node and link won't appear on link/node creation. For quickly creating topologies, you can simply (a) select the domain properties, (b) define node and link models, (c) select batch mode, (d) create topology by clicking for node and dragging between nodes for links.

### 10.3.4 Mode menu

This menu allows you select the functioning mode of the editor. There are 3 different modes:

**Editing mode** In this mode you can create nodes by clicking a point on screen and create links by dragging a line between two nodes.

**Picking mode** In this mode you can move nodes by dragging them and also create links by selecting multiple nodes and then right clicking on one of them.

**Transforming mode** In this mode, you can adjust the view of the domain by zooming (with mouse wheel), panning (dragging with left button), rotating (using shift and dragging with left button), ...

In every mode, you can edit or remove nodes and links by right clicking and choosing the appropriate option in the contextual menu.

### 10.3.5 Constraints menu

This menu allows you to select some additional constraints of the domain and check that there are respected for the domain under edition. The constraints presents are

**Interfaces** This constraint checks whether every link connected to a node that has interfaces is connected to an interface and that every node interface is in use by only one link, or by two reverse link (duplex interfaces).

**Diffserv BCs** This constraint checks whether the BC (bandwidth constraints) associated with each link are set for all classtypes defined in the domain or for none of them. This should be always true if the topology was created with the editor and that the classtypes were not changed since domain creation.

**Bandwidth is set** This constraint checks whether the bandwidth is set for every link of the domain.

## 10.4 Using traffic matrices

You can load a traffic matrix from the "Load Traffic Matrix" item of the "Traffic Matrix" menu (shortcut: Ctrl+M). The matrix must be an instance of the Traffic Matrix XML schema (see section 4) and must correspond to one of the loaded domain.

The loaded traffic matrices can be seen in the tabbed tables on the bottom of the main window, where a new tab is added for each loaded traffic matrix relative to the default domain. The domain

Nodes	Links	Lsp	TrafficMatrix	TrafficMatrix*	TrafficMatrix							
	STTL	DNVR	KSCY	IPLS	CHIN	NYCM	WASH	ATLA	ATLA-M5	HSTN	LOSA	SNVA
STTL	0.0	315.0	518.0	315.0	175.0	518.0	175.0	315.0	0.0	175.0	315.0	250.0
DNVR	518.0	0.0	315.0	250.0	175.0	250.0	518.0	315.0	0.0	175.0	315.0	250.0
KSCY	518.0	250.0	0.0	315.0	518.0	175.0	518.0	315.0	0.0	250.0	250.0	315.0
IPLS	518.0	315.0	175.0	0.0	518.0	315.0	250.0	518.0	0.0	175.0	315.0	518.0
CHIN	250.0	315.0	175.0	250.0	0.0	315.0	175.0	518.0	0.0	315.0	250.0	315.0
NYCM	175.0	518.0	250.0	315.0	250.0	0.0	175.0	315.0	0.0	518.0	315.0	250.0
WASH	175.0	518.0	315.0	250.0	518.0	315.0	0.0	175.0	0.0	250.0	175.0	315.0

Figure 11: Bottom part of the main window: there are three matrices loaded for the current domain, the second one is the default one (represented by a star \*).

can have a default traffic matrix, which is identified on the tab label by a \* following the word TrafficMatrix (see figure 11).

You can also manage traffic matrices of the current domain by using the TrafficMatrix Manager window. The TrafficMatrix Manager lists the matrices currently loaded for the current domain and allows you to perform various operations on the matrices. From there, you can select the default matrix, save the matrix to a file or edit the traffic matrix content.

It is also possible to create a new traffic matrix corresponding to the current domain. Simply select "Create TrafficMatrix" from the "TrafficMatrix" menu. A new traffic matrix will be created with no traffic at all and the traffic matrix editing window will be displayed.

To edit the traffic matrix, select the cells for which you want to change the value and right click to display the menu (see 12). Select the operation that you want to perform (set the traffic to a given value, add, subtract, multiply or divide the current traffic) and input a value in the input box. You can also edit a single cell by double clicking on it and directly entering the new value.

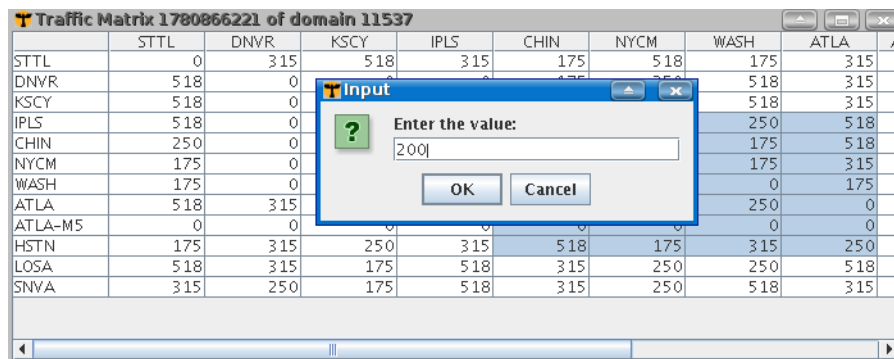


Figure 12: Traffic matrix editor window.

### 10.4.1 Synthetic traffic generation

Another way to obtain traffic matrices is to generate them using a synthetic traffic model. Currently 3 models are implemented in the toolbox: Random, Gravity and Constant model.

The traffic matrix generation capabilities can be accessed via the "Generate..." item of the "TrafficMatrix" menu. You have to select one of these generators from the combobox and to set its specific parameters (please see section 9.4.4 for more information and the list of parameters).

### 10.4.2 Intra TM generation from BGP

It is possible to generate some intra TM traffic matrices from the GUI. The intra TM traffic matrix can be generated from an inter TM traffic matrix, BGP rib dumps and BGP cluster file. The inter

TM traffic matrix can be generated from netflow traces or it can be loaded from a file.

Those capabilities are in the TMGeneration module and can be accessed via the module's menu.

More information on the traffic matrix generation including the file formats and the parameters to use can be found in sections 11 and 9.4.1.

### Generating inter TM

An inter domain traffic matrix can be generated from netflow traces. You have to select the Netflow base directory as well as the suffix used. The base directory is the directory where Netflow files are read from. It should contain a directory for each node in the network. Directories have to be named by the node id or by its rid (router IP address). The suffix filename refers to a path to the filenames containing the netflow data, directly under the node directory. Once you have selected those parameters, you can generate the matrix. It will also be loaded, so you can infer an intra domain traffic matrix from it.

In the inter domain traffic matrix generation dialog, you can optionally save the matrix to a XML file for future use and also select the sampling rate and the minutes of the recorded data. If you specified those options, the matrix will be created with bandwidth unit corresponding to the domain one. If it is not provided, only raw data (without units) will be produced.

### Generating intra TM

In order to generate an intra domain traffic matrix from a loaded inter domain traffic matrix (either loaded from a file or generated from netflow traces), you first have to give BGP information such as a BGP cluster file and the BGP rib dumps location.

The BGP directories can be chosen thanks to the dialog from "Select BGP directories..." of the "TMGeneration" menu. The BGP rib dumps locations are to be specified given a BGP base directory which should contain a directory for every node (named by the node id or rid) and a BGP suffix which identifies the file under that directory.

The cluster file can be given with the "Read cluster file...".

You also have to configure the router adjacencies in your topology file. You can use the two menu items "add iBGP fullmesh to the domain" and "add eBGP information (from BGP dumps)" to respectively add a fullmesh of iBGP sessions and read established eBGP sessions from the BGP rib file (you must have specified the directories).

Once you have loaded the BGP ribs, the cluster file and loaded the inter domain traffic matrix, you can generate the intra domain traffic matrix thanks to the "Generate intra TM" menu item.

Do not forget to check the standard output (or the console window) for specific warnings or errors.

## 10.5 MPLS routing

This section indicates how you can route LSPs on the network. For routing traffic on those LSP see IProuting (10.6).

### 10.5.1 Adding a primary LSP

Once a domain is loaded, you can compute LSPs and add them to the domain. Click on the "Routing" menu, then "Add Primary Lsp". The "Add LSP" dialog is displayed (see figure 13) and invites you to give LSP parameters such as ingress and egress nodes, LSP bandwidth, the algorithm to compute the path and some additional algorithm-specific parameters. It is also possible to specify

the id of the new lsp. If it is not specified, it'll be automatically generated. You can also change the default Diffserv parameters by expanding the corresponding panel. There, either the priority identifier either the class type and preemption levels can be specified. Note that if the panel is retracted, the default Diffserv parameters will be used (least preemption level, lowest class type value). Finally, you can also choose which classes of service can be the LSP can accept when routing traffic on it. You must have defined some classes of service in the domain topology file to use this option.

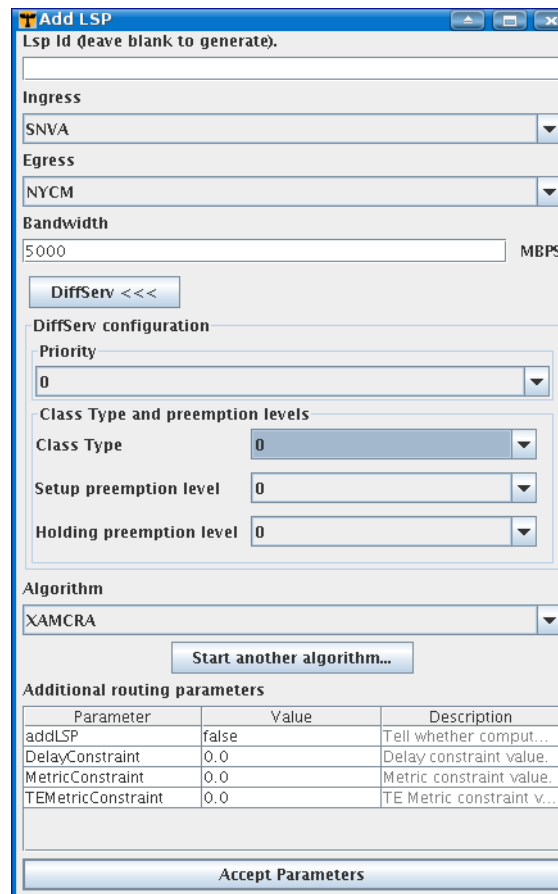


Figure 13: add LSP dialog window

The algorithm combobox shows all the started algorithms compatible with the current default domain. Some algorithm uses an internal topology database (such as XAMCRA, MIRA, DAMOTE,...) while others don't. These ones can be used only on the domain on which they were started. So the combobox displays all the started generic algorithms and the algorithms with a local database that were started on the domain.

**Important note:** If you modify the topology (removing/adding nodes or links, changing link bandwidth), it is preferable to stop and restart the algorithms in order to rebuild the internal database. Indeed, these cases had not been tested thoroughly with all the algorithms, so it might lead to unexpected results.

If you have not started an algorithm on the domain yet – or you want to use another one –, click on the "start another algorithm..." button. There, you are proposed with a list of all the available algorithms (see figure 14). You can choose from that list and tune the parameters relevant for the chosen algorithm. Note that some algorithms have no parameters at all. It is notably the case for all the CSPF algorithms.

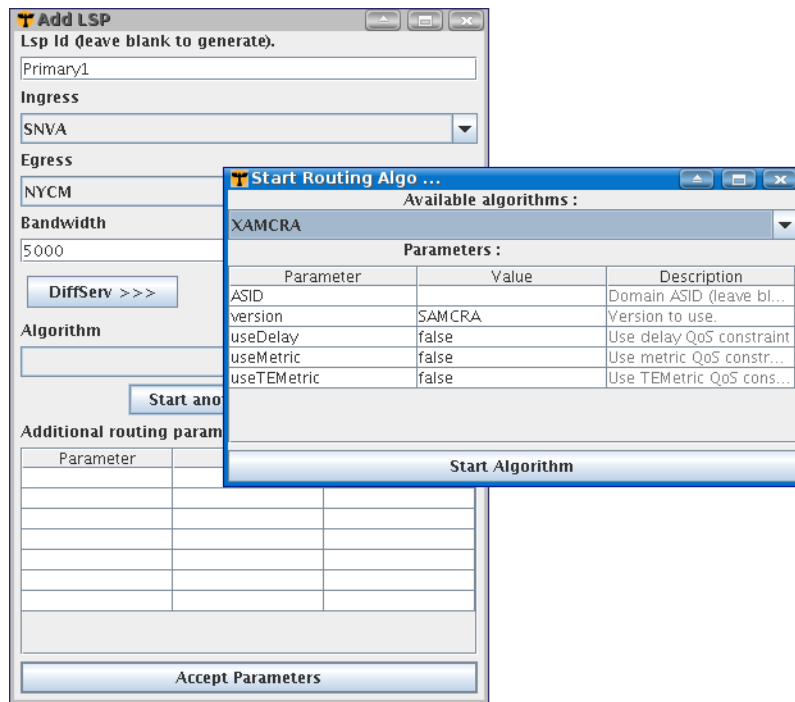


Figure 14: Start an algorithm

Once you click the "Start Algorithm" button, the algorithm is started. You can see all the started algorithm and their parameters in the algorithm manager (see figure 15), accessible from the "Algorithms" menu.

Note that when you close a domain (by choosing "close Topology" from the file menu or via the domain Manager), the algorithms that are specific to the domain are also stopped.

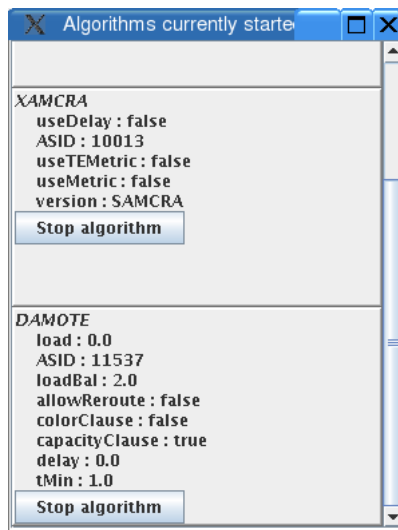


Figure 15: Algorithm Manager

### 10.5.2 Adding a detour Lsp

Since TOTEM version 2.2, the GUI includes the possibility to compute detour lsps (backup paths). This can be achieved by selecting "Compute Detour Lsp" from the "Routing" menu (see figure 16). The dialog allows you to specify an id for the new lsp, to choose the lsp to protect, the detour type (local or global), the protection type, the algorithm and its parameters. Among the algorithms shipped with the toolbox, DAMOTE and CSPF algorithms are able to compute backup paths.

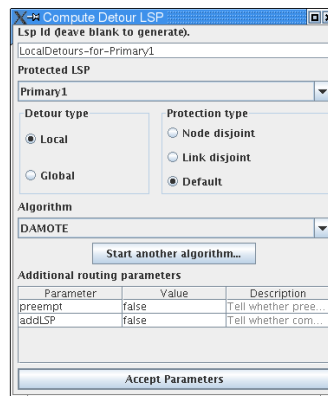


Figure 16: Add Detour Lsp dialog

If local backup is selected, you can choose if the calculated paths should protect the primary lsp from nodes or from links failures. The last option of the protection type category ("Default") lets the algorithm choose the parameter value for you. Note that DAMOTE doesn't take this parameter into account at all: it always tries to protect the downstream link AND the downstream node. If the downstream node cannot be protected, only the link will be.

### 10.5.3 Adding a bypass LSP

Since TOTEM version 3.1, the GUI includes the possibility to compute bypass LSPs (facility backups). You can chose between NHOP and NNHOP and select the resource to protect.

### 10.5.4 Computing a fullmesh

The GUI also offers the possibility to compute a fullmesh of LSPs on a domain. The *modus operandi* is quite the same as for adding a single LSP. The only differences are that you mustn't provide the source and destination nodes as it is a fullmesh and that you must specify a traffic matrix instead of the bandwidth of the LSP.

You can access the fullmesh dialog (see figure 17) via the "Apply Full Mesh" item from the "Routing" menu. The dialog won't open if no traffic matrix is loaded for the default domain. The dialog allows you to choose the algorithm to use to route the LSPs, the traffic matrix from which the lsps bandwidth will be derived, the diff-serv parameters and the algorithm-specific parameters. You can also choose the LSP establishment order (Decreasing bandwidth, increasing bandwidth or shuffle). After accepting the parameters by clicking the "compute" button, you will be prompted to choose between adding the fullmesh while keeping existent LSPs or adding the fullmesh after removing all the LSPs already existing in the domain.

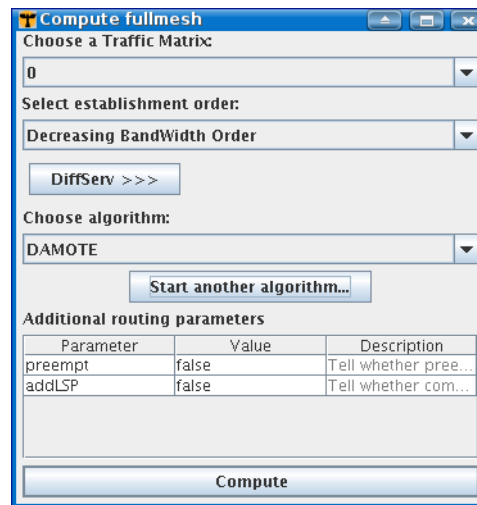


Figure 17: The computation of a fullmesh requires that you load a traffic matrix which provides the bandwidth of the LSPs to compute.

## 10.6 IP routing

You can route a traffic matrix on the network, simulating IP routing. From the routing menu, select "IGP Routing". From there you can select the metric to use, the IP strategy, the traffic matrix and options (see figure 18).

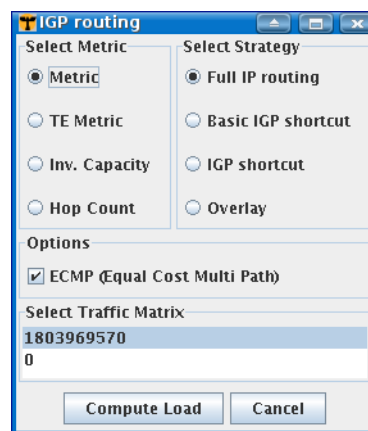


Figure 18: IGP routing dialog.

You can choose from different metric that can be used by the shortest path algorithm (see also 8.1). These are :

- Metric which is the IGP weight of the link
- TE-Metric which is the TE weight of the link
- Inv. Capacity which is the inverse of the link capacity
- HopCount which is 1 for each link

You can choose from the following IP strategies:

- Full IP routing which simulates normal IP routing.



- Basic IGP shortcut which is an hybrid IP/MPLS model
- IGP shortcut which is also an hybrid model.
- Overlay strategy which is also an hybrid model.

You can find more information about these strategies in the paragraph describing ShowLinkInfo event (9.5.4).

You can also choose to use ECMP (Equal Cost Multi Path) or not. If you tick the ECMP checkbox, the calculated traffic will be split over all paths of equal metric. If not checked, the traffic will take an arbitrary chosen path among all the equal cost paths of minimum cost.

Once the load is calculated, an entry will be added to the panel where you can choose what the link colors represents (on the left side of the screen). On this panel, you can choose to display the link reservation, the link status (up and down links) and one of the calculated load (see figure 19). Note that the calculated load will observe for changes in the domain and an icon next to the item indicates if the load is up-to-date. Clicking this icon will triggers the recomputation of the calculated load. Note that if you close a traffic matrix, all the links load calculated thanks to this matrix will disappear from the panel.

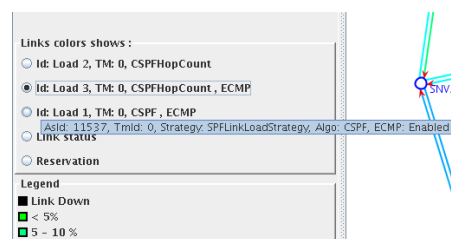


Figure 19: You can display the calculated load by selecting it in the panel. The tooltip gives all the information about the calculated load it represents.

### 10.6.1 CoS routing

You can route multiple traffic matrices, each representing a class of service. This feature is accessible via the "Cos MPLS routing" item of the "Routing" menu. Traffic is then routed exclusively on LSPs (no IP routing) that accept the class of service associated with the matrix.

### 10.6.2 Traffic switching

If you want to have some traffic routed on backup lps in case of resource failures on the primary path, you have to enable traffic switching on the domain. This can be done using the "Enable Traffic Switching" item of the "Routing" menu. When traffic switching is enabled, the path of the primary lsp used to route traffic (using an hybrid strategy) will be updated in response to resource failure/repair events. This path is referred to as the "Working path" of the primary lsp. It can be displayed in the lsp table by displaying the corresponding column (see figure 20).

### 10.6.3 Viewing paths

You can view the paths that are used for IP routing. Use the "List shortest paths" dialog which is accessible from the "routing" menu. The dialogs (see figure 21) allows you to choose the algorithm to use (from the SPF algorithm family) and the paths that you want to observe. You can either display the paths from a single source node to a single destination or select all sources and/or all

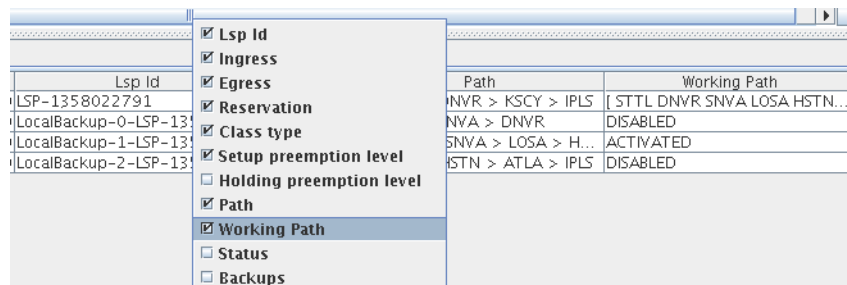


Figure 20: Working path of an LSP with backups.

destinations. This dialog updates in real-time: it starts the algorithms if necessary and calculate the paths in function of the chosen options. Paths can be displayed as a list of node ids or as a list of link ids. If you select a path in the result list, it will be highlighted (links represented by dashed lined) in the network visualization panel.

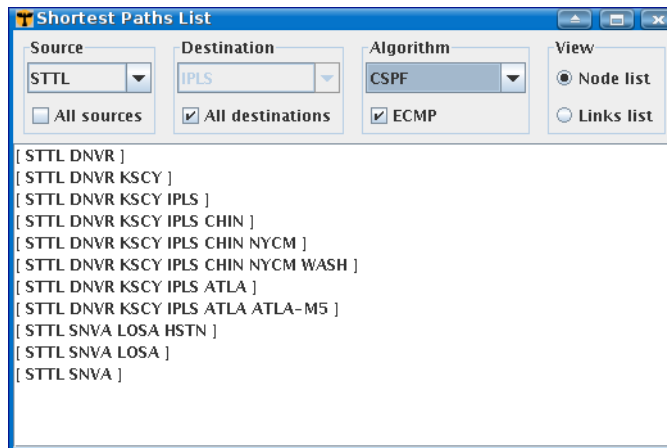


Figure 21: The list shortest paths dialog.

### 10.6.4 ECMP Analysis

The ECMP (Equal Cost MultiPath) Analysis dialog behaves the same way as the "List shortest paths" dialog (see section 10.6.3). The only option you can choose is the algorithm to use. The result list shows shortest paths of equal costs (if there are more than one) for all source-destination pairs.

## 10.7 Optimal routing

If you want to use (nearly) optimal routing, you can either use the MCF that uses glpsol program (see section 8.10) or the OptDivide™ algorithm (see section 8.5). The CPLEX algorithm is not yet integrated in the GUI (see section 8.13). With the current model, the MCF algorithm optimizes the maximum link utilization of the network. The OptDivide™ algorithm (see section 8.5) allows you to choose the objective function to optimize.

Both algorithms are accessible from the routing menu.

## 10.8 Optimizing link Weight with IGP-WO

It is also possible to optimize link weights from the GUI thanks to IGP-WO algorithm (see section 8.7). To start IGP-WO weight optimization, you must load a domain and a traffic matrix for that domain. Starting IGP-WO is done via the "IGP-WO" menu by selecting "Optimize Link Weight...". A dialog where you can tune the algorithm parameters is displayed and filled with default values (see figure 22). You may also want to select different traffic matrices to use in the computation. The loaded traffic matrix ids are displayed in a listbox and you can select multiple ones by pressing and holding the control key while clicking on the matrix ids. Pay attention to the fact that the calculation may require a long amount of time to perform. For now, it is not possible to cancel the operation. After the calculation is completed, the new optimized metric values are put in the TEMetric property of the links, and displayed on the graph next to the corresponding links. Also, a report is generated by IGP-WO during computation and displayed in a window after the calculations are done. You can save the report as a text file for futur use. It is also possible to consult the lastly generated report via the "View last report" item of the "IGPWO" menu. The last report is in fact located in the text file named "IGP-WO-output.txt" in the Totem root folder.

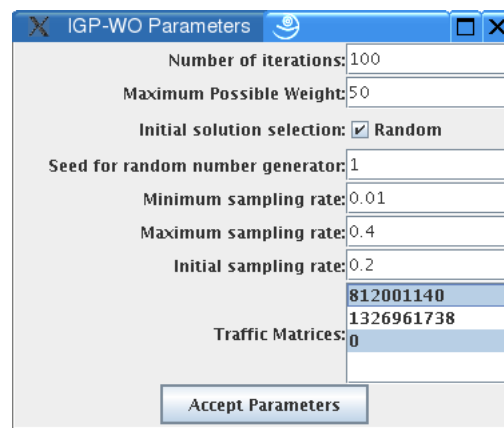


Figure 22: IGPWO dialog: you can select multiple traffic matrices for computation.

## 10.9 Executing a scenario

The Totem graphical interface allows you to load a scenario and take control on its execution process and see the step by step results graphically.

A scenario file (see section 9) can be loaded from the "Execute scenario" item of the "Scenario" menu. The loaded scenario is then shown in a new window with a hierarchical structure reflecting the XML document content (see figure 23).

The window is divided into two parts: the top part represents the scenario hierarchical structure and the bottom one is a text area that displays the results and the error messages coming from event execution.

The window is also decorated with three buttons : Step, Advance to selection and Finish Execution. The action of the first button is to execute the next event in the scenario. The second one executes all the events until and including the selected one. The last one execute all the remaining events until the end of the scenario. As you can see on picture 23, the events that are correctly executed appears in green and those that led to an execution error are displayed in red. Note that it is impossible to undo execution of an event or to rollback the scenario.

At the very bottom of the window, there is a checkbox named "Stop on error". If it is checked, the execution will stop on the first error and an error dialog message will be displayed. Otherwise,

the error will be ignored and the scenario will continue to execute.

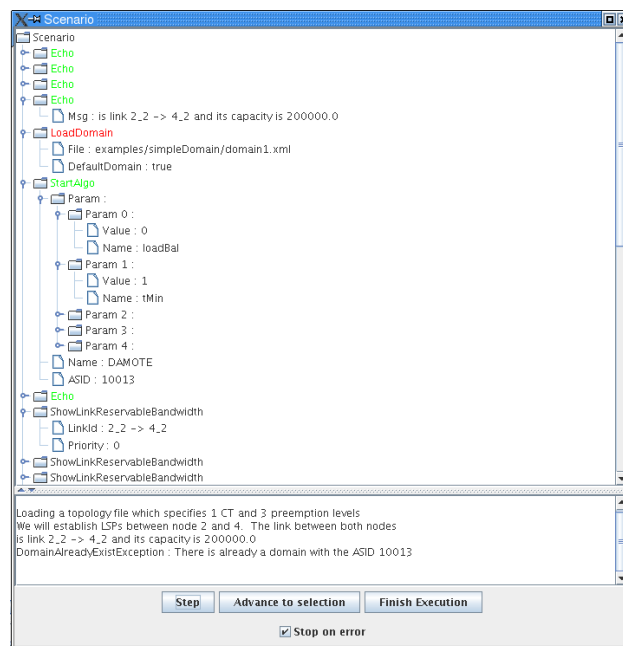


Figure 23: Load a scenario and execute it step by step.

**Important note:** If you close the window before finishing scenario execution, you can't get the rest of the scenario executed.

## 10.10 Console

If you want to have more detailed information about what is going on in the toolbox, you can display the console (by selecting "Console" from the "View" menu). The console displays what should normally go on the standard and error output in addition to more detailed logging information. You can choose the level of logging information to display in the console by selecting one of the item (DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL) from the combobox located on top of the console window (see figure 24).

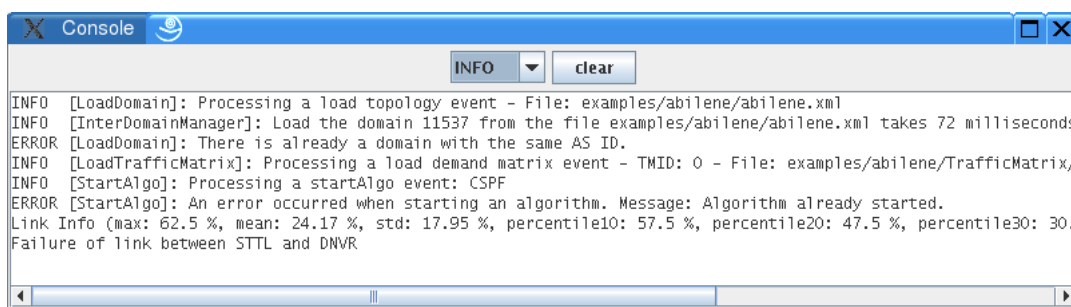


Figure 24: Console displaying part of a scenario execution output.

Note that when you close the Console window, the standard output and error output are displayed where they were before you open the window console.

### 10.11 SAMTE

SAMTE is a hybrid IP/MPLS optimization algorithm. The description of the algorithm and its parameters can be found in the section 8.9.

You can start SAMTE after loading a traffic matrix, by clicking "SAMTE..." from SAMTE menu of the main window. You first have to specify candidate path list parameters such as the the maximum number of hops of the solution (MAX\_HOP) and number of sortest path that are taken into account (NB\_SHORTEST\_PATH). On the same dialog, you can also choose the traffic matrix to use and the number of LSPs to establish (Max Lsp). After accepting those parameters you will have a dialog that permit searching for SAMTE solutions (see 25). Tune the parameters according to your wishes (on the left part of the dialog) then click on "Execute SA" to start SAMTE heuristic. You will see on the right part of the dialog a graph representing the evolution of the solution. If the solution found satisfies your needs, you may want to display it by clicking the "Display solutions" button. You will have a list of the LSPs found by SAMTE and you can establish them in the network if you wish to.

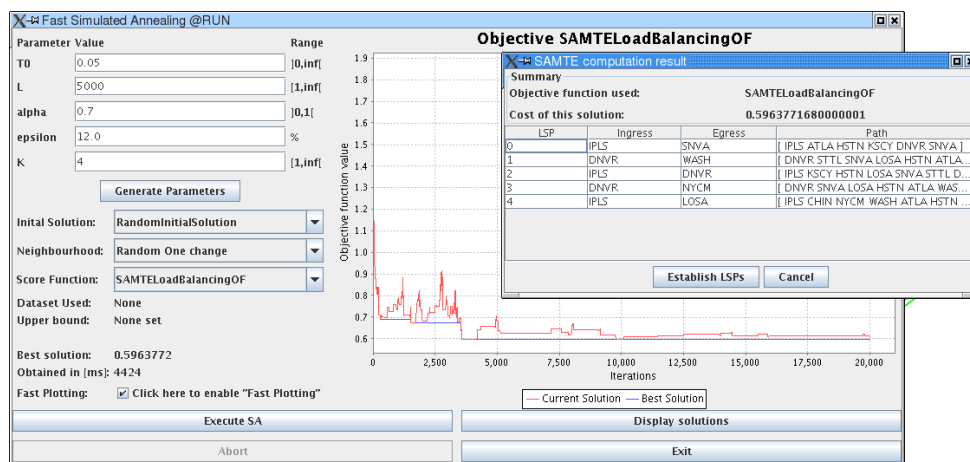


Figure 25: SAMTE main window and solution dialog.

You can display the load on the links when using the established LSPs by starting IGP routing with strategy set to one of the hybrid strategy, i.e. Basic IGP shortcut or IGP shortcut.

### 10.12 What-if scenario

The What-if menu helps you to see the changes made on a domain in reaction to a (set of) specific event(s). For now, two sorts of events can be simulated by this mean: Link failure/Repair Link events and change link capacity events. Once you have chosen the events you want to simulate, you can see the result on the network as tables of values and as charts.

The "What-If" menu contains an item for each event that you can simulate and an item that allows you to combine multiple of these events ("Compose Events").

In order to simulate a link failure, you must first load a domain and a traffic matrix as the default one for that domain. Then, click on the "link failure" menu item, choose the link you want to see down and choose the characteristics that you want to observe on the domain. The link (and the reversed one) will be disabled, so the load on the other links will be increased to keep in accordance with the loaded traffic matrix. You can see the effect of the link failure on the report that is generated.

You can also compare the difference of load on the links of the domain between two different traffic matrices. To simulate a change of traffic matrix, you must have at least two traffic matrices

loaded for the domain. Then you must route them by using the "IGP Routing" feature and then in the load observation panel, you have to select those link load computer.

You can also simulate a change of one's link capacity.

The last thing you can do is to create a scenario composed with multiple events of the kinds described above. This is done by selecting and adding the events you want to a list that represent the generated scenario.

Each of the What-if scenario executions will result in the display of a report (see figure 26) that shows the initial and final load for all links of the domain as well as some aggregation of these values (such as max, mean, standard deviation and percentile10). The report also contains a "show charts" button that displays two charts, each of them comparing the load before and after the simulated scenario. You can then right click on the charts to access some functionalities and properties of the graph (saving, printing, zooming, changing titles, changing appearance, ...).

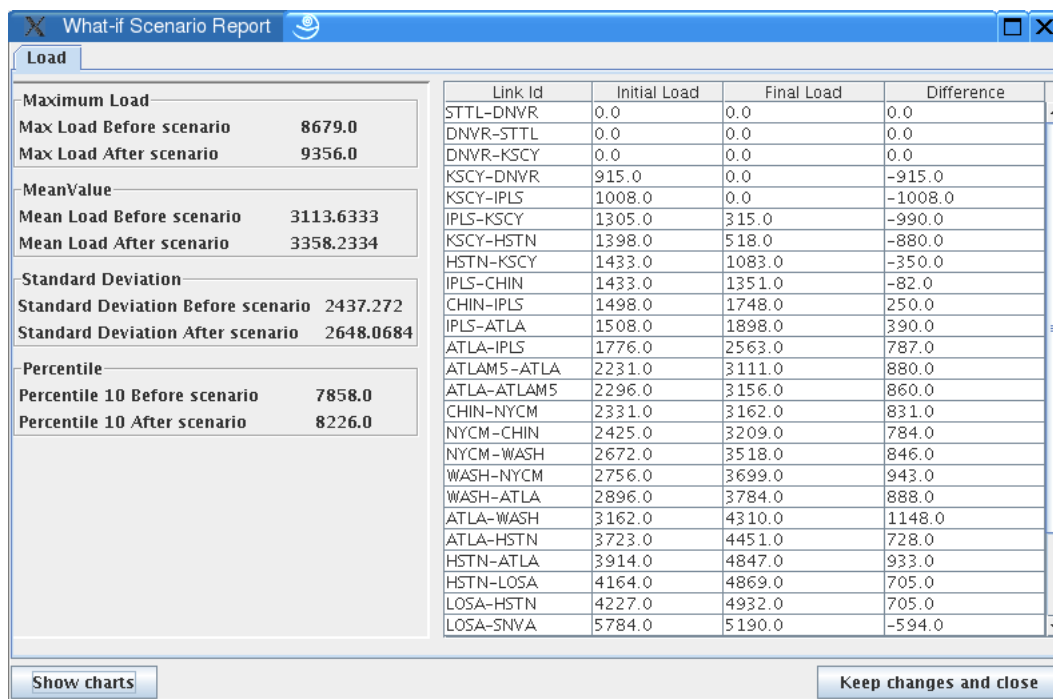


Figure 26: What if scenario report.

### 10.13 Creating Charts

The interface of the GUI for chart creation functions quite the same way as in the scenario XML files (see section 9.6).

As already said, the chart creation process is divided into 3 steps : Create the chart by selecting a data collector and its parameters, add series of data to the chart and plot the chart.

To create a chart from the GUI, go in the chart menu then select "New chart...". You are then proposed to give an identifier, to choose a data collector among those available and to tune the collector-specific parameters. After accepting, a new Chart object is created internally. However, no data represents the chart : you just specified which sort of data your chart will be able to receive. Now that your chart is created and that you have specified a collector, it's time to add some data series. Go on the "Charts" menu again, you should be able to see the chart identifier you give as a sub-menu (see figure 27). By selecting "Add series..." from the sub-menu, a new series of data will be added to the chart. You are prompted to enter a series name and eventually to tune some

parameters, specifying how the data will be collected by the collector. Series name identifies the data series and will be used on the chart legend. Note that the series name should be unique.



Figure 27: Chart menu with two charts created.

Draw the chart by selecting "Plot..." from your chart menu. You can then enter the general title of the chart, the axes title and you can select a plotter and its parameters. The plotter is in charge of creating a specific chart representation given the data. After acceptance of the parameters, the chart representation is generated and displayed in a new window. From there, you can right click to get a contextual menu (see figure 28) where you can do various operation on the chart such as saving, printing, changing appearance, zooming, ...

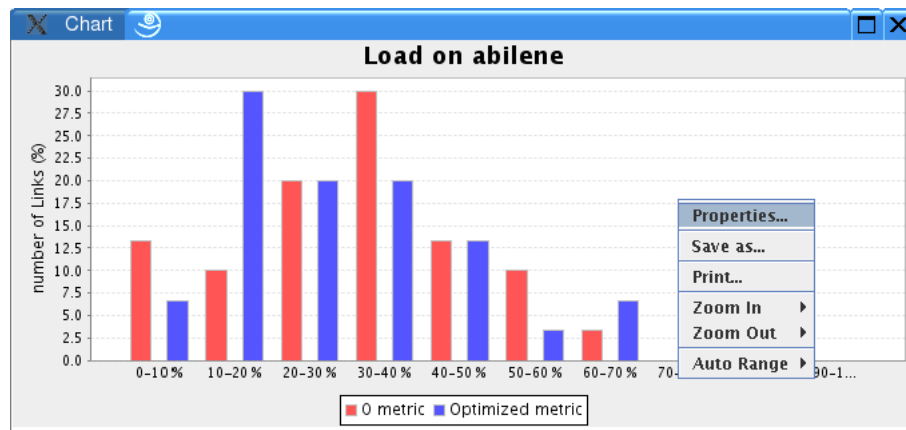


Figure 28: Chart sample with contextual menu.

You can always view the last chart that you plot by selecting "View last plot" from the corresponding chart sub-menu. Until you remove the chart (by selecting "Remove chart"), you can always add new data series and replot the chart possibly using different plotter and parameters.

### 10.14 Using CBGP

CBGP description can be found in section 8.6. CBGP GUI integration was not yet tested thoroughly and might contains some bugs.

Prior to using CBGP, you need to start a CBGP instance by selecting "Start..." from the "Algorithms" menu and choosing CBGP. You can have access to CBGP fonctionnalities using "CBGP" menu from the main window or by right clicking on a node of the domain.

Examples of XML files that you can use with CBGP are located in <examples/abilene/cbpg> (see README for more info).

More information about CBGP utilisation coming soon.

## 11 Traffic matrix generation using NetFlow traces

This section explains how to use the toolbox to generate traffic matrices from Netflow data. The toolbox includes data from Abilene network to generate an accurate traffic matrix using topology, BGP and NetFlow information. We will first explain the required data formats and needed file/directory structures. We will then explain how to generate an inter-domain traffic matrix from NetFlow traces, and eventually how to produce the corresponding intra-domain traffic matrix.

### 11.1 Required data formats and file/directory structures

One example of BGP information and Netflow traces is available is the archive: `example/abilene/abilene_20050101_bgp_netflow.tar.gz`

#### 11.1.1 BGP information

**RIB dumps** You will need a snapshot of the entire BGP RIB of each router. Typically, such information is obtained using an additional monitoring machine running Zebra bgpd which participates in the iBGP full-mesh. Resulting format is Zebra binary MRT dump, which can be converted to ASCII machine readable format using `route_btoa` from the MRTd package (<http://www.mrtd.net>). We have included the tool in the directory `src/perl/bgp/`.

Typically, the toolbox module expects the following directory structure. Each BGP RIB (converted in ASCII machine readable format using `route_btoa rib_file -m > output`) should be in a directory called `BGPbaseDirectory/router_id/optionaldumpsudir` or `BGPbaseDirectory/router_rid/optionaldumpsudir` where router identification information is found exclusively in the XML topology format. Please note that if a router has several ip addresses, these should be added in the XML topology format. For each node, the `rid` field should be filled with router main IP address. If the router has other addresses, you must add an interface for each of them (field `interface` and in particular its subfield `ip`). For a concrete example, see Abilene topology in `examples/abilene/abilene.xml`.

A script is provided to automatically convert, compress and optionally rename all compressed BGP RIBs found in a given directory. The script is located in the file `src/perl/bgp/rib2ascii.pl`.

**Cluster file** C-BGP has some scalability problems when too much prefixes are passed to it. That's why we use *clustering* which allows to group prefixes announced with same BGP parameters, and to advertise only one of them for each group (cluster). The clustering is done by an ad-hoc perl script, we provide a perl script called `bgpsum3.pl`<sup>11</sup> in `src/perl/bgp/`. Here is the command to execute the script `./bgp-sum3.pl -ribs-dir=directory_holding_ribs > clusterFileName` where the `-ribs-dir` parameter corresponds to a directory which contains the RIB converted to ASCII machine readable format (the files can be gzipped).

#### 11.1.2 NetFlow traces

NetFlow traces for each router are also required. The toolbox expects an aggregated text format extracted from the NetFlow traces which is the following

```
src_prefix dst_prefix flow_size
```

Where the flow size is expressed in bytes.

<sup>11</sup>contributed by Steve Uhlig, Bruno Quoitin and Sebastien Tandel, UCL, Belgium



A perl script to generate these aggregated files `netflow2prefixes2.pl`<sup>12</sup> is supplied in `src/perl/netflow/`. First parameter to give to this script is the directory with the BGP ribs (in optionally gzipped ASCII machine readable format), second parameter is the directory with non aggregated traffic, third one is the directory where aggregated traffic should be written, and finally last parameter is the last directory in the path on which you want to work (example: 2005-01-01).

All required libraries can be found in `src/perl/netflow/perl.tar.gz`. We have also included the necessary flow tools in `src/perl/netflow/flowtools.tar.gz`. You need to uncompressed both archive to use the script.

All the aggregated files should be placed in directories following the same structure as BGP dumps.

## 11.2 Traffic matrix generation steps

You can find a typical example of source code doing this in `examples/abilene/AbileneExampleTM.java`. To use it as is, you can move the file to `src/java/be/ac/ulg/montefiore/run/totem/trafficMatrix/`. Otherwise, you have also a scenario event for the traffic matrix creation in itself (see last section). The traffic matrix generation capabilities are now also integrated in the graphical interface (see 10.4.2).

### 11.2.1 Generating domain BGP information from BGP dump

Information about iBGP and eBGP sessions must be added to the XML topology format. eBGP sessions can typically be extracted from BGP dumps (structured as presented above). The class `BgpFieldsCreation` has two useful methods `addiBGPFullMesh(String topologyName, String iBGPTopologyName)` which will add an iBGP full mesh to a topology file specified by its name, and produce a topology file with added iBGP full-mesh. The second method `addeBGPSessions(String topologyName, String eBGPTopologyName, String BGPbaseDirectory, String optionalDumpSubdir/filename)` will create the eBGP sessions.

Note that the graphical interface allows you to directly use those functions.

### 11.2.2 Creating inter-domain traffic matrix from NetFlow

Starting from the aggregated NetFlow traces, we first generate an inter-domain traffic matrix. The class `InterDomainTrafficMatrixGeneration` has the method `generateXMLTrafficMatrixfromNetFlow(Domain domain, String NETFLOWbaseDirectory, String optionalSubdir/filename, String[] suffixes, String interdomainTrafficMatrixFileName)`. The array `suffixes` can be used to specify potential suffixes for NetFlow file names.

### 11.2.3 Generating intra-domain traffic matrix from inter-domain traffic matrix

From this inter-domain traffic matrix, we can generate an intra-domain traffic matrix. The class `POPPOPTrafficMatrixGeneration` contains the method `HashMap readCluster(Domain domain, String clusterFileName, CBGP cbgpinstance, String BGPbaseDirectory, String optionalDumpSubdir/filename)` that will load BGP messages corresponding to “cluster prefixes” in the CBGP instance and return a hashmap which allows to find to which cluster a prefix belongs, and thus find the route for this prefix. From then on, the

<sup>12</sup>contributed by Steve Uhlig, UCL, Belgium

method `TrafficMatrix generateTrafficMatrix(TrafficMatrix temporaryTM, HashMap clusters, Domain domain, String interdomainTrafficMatrixFileName)` will generate the intra-domain traffic matrix. The first argument `temporaryTM` allows to add a traffic matrix to an existing one, for example to produce a traffic matrix for 20 minutes when NetFlow files are available for 5 minutes.

### 11.3 Scenario events

We have created one scenario event documented in the scenario part of this manual `generateIntraTM`. An example of traffic matrix creation on Abilene using scenarios can be found in `examples/abilene/Scenario/generateIntraTM-20050101.xml`. To test it, just uncompress the archive `abilene_20050101_bgp_netflow.tar.gz` found in the same directory, and run the scenario using `totem.sh -s` command line.

## A Summary of xml element and attribute types

Element	Cardinality	Sub-elements	Attributes
domain	[1,1]	info, topology, mpls, igp, bgp	name, ASID
info	[0,1]	title, date, author, description	-
title	[0,1]	string	-
date	[0,1]	date	-
author	[0,1]	string	-
description	[0,1]	string	-
units	[0,1]	unit	-
unit	[1,∞[	-	type, value
diff-serv	[0,1]	priority	-
priority	[1,8]	-	id, ct, preemption
srlgs	[0,1]	srlg	-
srlg	[1,∞[	string	id
topology	[1,1]	nodes, links	-
nodes	[1,1]	node	-
node	[1,∞]	status, rid, name, description, type, location, interfaces	id
status	[0,1]	string : UP or DOWN	-
rid	[0,1]	string : IP address	-
name	[0,1]	string	-
description	[0,1]	string	-
type	[0,1]	string : CORE or EDGE	-
location	[0,1]	-	longitude, latitude
interfaces	[0,1]	interface	-
interface	[1,∞[	status, ip	id, mask
status	[0,1]	string : UP or DOWN	-
ip	[0,1]	string : IP address	-
links	[0,1]	link	-
link	[1,∞]	from, to, status, description, type, technology, delay, srlgs	id
from	[1,1]	-	node, if
to	[1,1]	-	as, node, if
status	[0,1]	string : UP or DOWN	-
description	[0,1]	string	-
type	[0,1]	string : INTRA or INTER	-
bw	[0,1]	float	-
technology	[0,1]	string	-
delay	[0,1]	float	-
srlgs	[0,1]	srlg	-
srlg	[1,∞]	integer	-

Table 15: Summary of the elements of an XML network file (part 1)

Element	Cardinality	Sub-elements	Attributes
mpls	[0,1]	lsp	-
lsp	[1,∞]	path, bw, metric, max_rate, diff-serv, backup	id
path	[1,1]	link	-
bw	[0,1]	float	-
metric	[0,1]	float	-
max_rate	[0,1]	float	-
diff-serv	[0,1]	ct, preemption	-
backup	[0,1]	protected_lsp, protected_links	-
link	[1,∞]	string	-
ct	[1,1]	integer $\in [0,7]$	-
preemption	[1,1]	-	setup, holding
protected_lsp	[0,1]	string	-
protected_links	[1,1]	protected_link	-
protected_link	[1,∞]	string	-
igp	[0,1]	link	type
link	[1,∞]	static, dynamic	id
static	[0,1]	metric, te-metric, mrbw, mbw, admingroup, diff-serv	-
dynamic	[0,1]	rbw	-
metric	[0,1]	float	-
te-metric	[0,1]	float	-
mrbw	[0,1]	float	-
mbw	[0,1]	float	-
admingroup	[0,1]	integer	-
diff-serv	[0,1]	bcm, bc	-
bcm	[1,1]	string : MAM or RDM	-
bc	[1,∞]	float	id
rbw	[1,1]	priority	-
priority	[1,8]	float	id

Table 16: Summary of the elements of an XML network file (part 2)

Attribute	Element	mandatory	type
name	domain	No	string
ASID	domain	Yes	integer
type	unit	Yes	{delay, bandwidth}
value	unit	Yes	{ns, $\mu$ s, ms, s, bps, kbps, mbps, gbps}
id	priority	Yes	Integer $\in [7, 0]$
ct	priority	Yes	Integer $\in [7, 0]$
preemption	priority	Yes	Integer $\in [7, 0]$
id	srlg	Yes	Integer
id	node	Yes	string
longitude	location	Yes	float
latitude	location	Yes	float
id	interface	Yes	string
mask	interface	Yes	IP mask (X.X.X.X/Y)
node	from	Yes	string
if	from	No	string
as	to	No	integer
node	to	Yes	string
if	to	No	string
id	lsp	Yes	string
setup	preemption	Yes	integer $\in [0,7]$
holding	preemption	Yes	integer $\in [0,7]$
type	igp	No	string : ISIS or OSPF
id	link	Yes	string
id	bc	Yes	integer
id	priority	Yes	integer $\in [0,7]$

Table 17: Summary of the attributes of an XML network file

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