

PART 2

PRACTICAL SOFTWARE-DEFINED UNDERWATER NETWORKS

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2 NODE NETWORK - DEMO

```
import org.arl.fjage.*

////////////////////////////////////
// display documentation

println ""
2-node network
-----

Node A: tcp://localhost:1101, http://localhost:8081/
Node B: tcp://localhost:1102, http://localhost:8082/
""

////////////////////////////////////
// simulator configuration

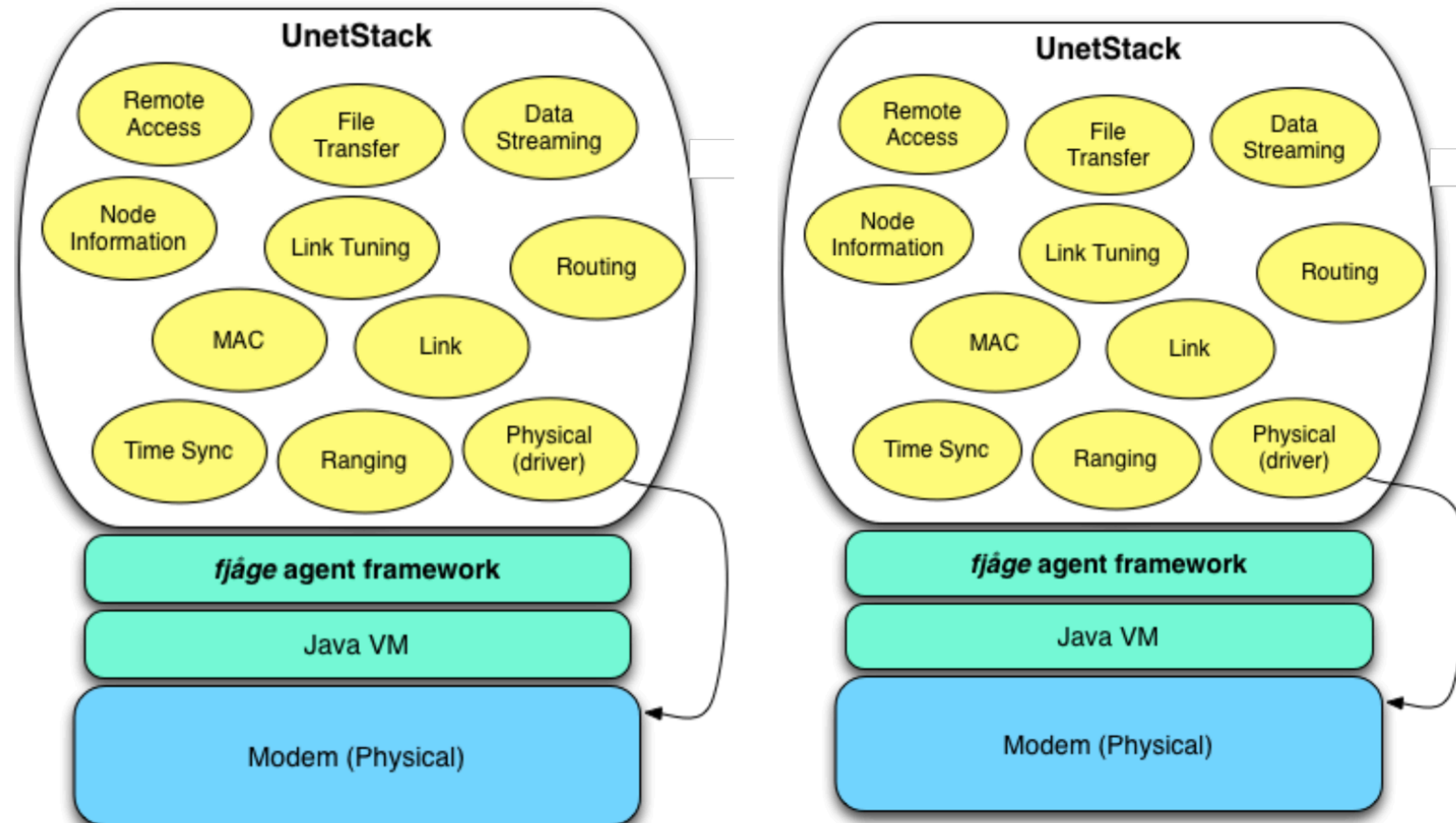
platform = RealTimePlatform // use real-time mode

// run the simulation forever
simulate {
  node 'A', location: [ 0.km, 0.km, -15.m], web: 8081, api: 1101, stack: "$home/etc/setup"
  node 'B', location: [ 1.km, 0.km, -15.m], web: 8082, api: 1102, stack: "$home/etc/setup"
}
```

AGENTS AND LAYERS

Traditional stacks are based on layers

UnetStack is based on an agent architecture



2 NODE NETWORK - DEMO

- Connectivity - ping
- Transmissions
- Modulation parameters

```
> ping host('B')
PING 31
Response from 31: seq=0 rthops=2 time=2507 ms
Response from 31: seq=1 rthops=2 time=2852 ms
Response from 31: seq=2 rthops=2 time=2852 ms
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
> ping host('C')
PING 74
Response from 74: seq=0 rthops=2 time=2600 ms
Response from 74: seq=1 rthops=2 time=2634 ms
Response from 74: seq=2 rthops=2 time=2737 ms
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

A UNIVERSAL SDM

- The variety of languages for accessing Unetstack includes C, Java, Python, Julia etc.
- Makes it easily integrated to existing software systems
- Users can replace all existing agents for different layers too
- Thus we feel overall, it is a good platform to discuss our proposed topic of Practical Underwater networks without loss of generality

A SIMPLE AGENT

- Echo Daemon

```
class EchoDaemon extends UnetAgent {  
  
  @Override  
  void startup() {  
    // subscribe to all agents that provide the datagram service  
    subscribeForService(Services.DATAGRAM)  
  }  
  
  @Override  
  void processMessage(Message msg) {  
    if (msg instanceof DatagramNtf && msg.protocol == 35) {  
      // respond to protocol USER datagram  
      send new DatagramReq(  
        recipient: msg.sender,  
        to: msg.from,  
        data: msg.data  
      )  
    }  
  }  
}
```

ADDRESSING

- Node Addressing
- ports
- protocol numbers
 - Protocol.USER (32) to Protocol.MAX (63)
for user applications
 - In later sections on sockets concept, this will
be elaborated

USING AUDIO

- Using PC sound

UPCOMING SESSIONS

- Multihop Routing - Prasad
- Sensors and the Internet - Chinmay
- Localization - Prasad

AN ILLUSTRATIVE UNET

