****

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



Japan Aerospace

Exploration Agency

NASA CCSDS JAXA CCSDS CMC Rep.

**JAXA/NASA DTN Testing**

**Joint Test Plan**

xx February 2015

# Purpose and Scope

This report describes the test plan and test results for the ‘BP for CCSDS’ protocol described in 734.2-R-3, CCSDS Bundle Protocol Specification. The purpose of the test plan is to verify that two independent implementations of the protocol described in 734.2-R-3 can interoperate while performing all of the functions required.

The two implementations used for these tests are:

* The BP implementation that comes with the ION 3.2.2 open-source distribution.
* The BP implementation that comes with the SourceForge DTN2.9 open-source distribution and modified to support ISS operations.

# Organization

Section 3 lists the requirements from the PICS section of the BP-for-CCSDS document. Section 4 lists a set of tests to be performed to exercise the two implementations and to test each item in the requirements list. Section ZZ contains a table mapping the tests to the requirements they verify.

1. Test configuration
	1. Series of 4 nodes alternating DTN2 and ION; ION A, DTN2 B, ION C, DTN2 D.
	2. Unique test stations at each end based on test conductors particular setup
	3. Two test conductors; one at MSFC and one at Tsukuba
	4. Connections are protected by IPSEC VPN
		1. Checkpoint gateway at MSFC
		2. OpenSwan gateway at Tsukuba
2. Software configuration
	1. DTN2.9.x
		1. Latest items which support ISS
		2. HOSC DTN2 implementation based on DTN2.9
		3. Executing on SuperMicro/KVM virtual servers
		4. Linux based (kernel-2.6.18/gcc-4.1.2)
		5. Test tool kit
			1. DTNperf\_v3.3.3
			2. dtnping
			3. dtnsink
			4. dtnsend
	2. ION 3.2.2
		1. No Special patches
		2. Using publically available ION distribution on Sourceforge
		3. Based on 3.2.2
		4. Executing on Intel VT/KVM virtual servers
		5. Linux based (kernel-2.6.32/gcc-4.4.6)
		6. Test tool kit
			1. DTNperf\_v3.3.2
			2. bping
			3. bpsink
			4. bptrace
			5. bpsource
3. Protocol inclusions
	1. LTP 734-1-R-3, Licklider Transmission Protocol Specification
	2. ECOS 734.2-R-3, CCSDS Bundle Protocol Specification
	3. ACS 734.2-R-3, CCSDS Bundle Protocol Specification.
	4. DTPC 734.2-R-3, CCSDS Bundle Protocol Specification.
	5. CBHE RFC 6260
	6. UDP RFC 5405
4. IPN IDs

The selection of IPNs is made to ensure that CBHE is exercised and that earlier deficiencies in applications have not been propagated forward into the current code base. Other nodes may be used to inject test scenarios into the network but must be coordinated prior to testing.

1. Nodes A and C; 17000, 20000
2. Nodes B and D; 19000, 21000
3. Testing configuration

It is proposed to adopt option B as defined in “**Discussion for NASA-JAXA BP Interoperability Testing”** as briefed by JAXA’s DTN team. This will maximize each DTN teams’ ability to support testing while utilizing practices which have proven effective in previous testing and operational activities; namely the use of Gateway to Gateway (G2G) VPNs.

****

# BP for CCSDS Requirements

Section 6 of the BP for CCSDS Book 734-2-r-3 describes the Protocol Implementation Conformance requirements on BP for CCSDS implementations. The requirements are listed in the following table. In most cases where a PICS requirement references several requirements in RFC5050, the individual requirements have been broken out to facilitate mapping of tests to requirements. In these cases, the PICS requirement line is listed in gray/brown with the individual RFC5050 requirements listed in separate white cells underneath. Annex requirements are listed separately.

| **PICS Requirement** | **BP for CCSDS Requirement** |
| --- | --- |
| 6.2.1.1 | All Bundle Protocol implementations shall implement the following capabilities in accordance with the base standard (RFC5050): |
| 6.2.1.1.a | Bundle structure as described in RFC5050 sections 3.1, 4.0, 4.2, 4.4, and 5.8, 8 |
| 6.2.1.1.b | Block structure as described in RFC5050 sections 4.1, 4.5, 4.5.1, 4.5.2, 4.5.3, 4.6, 4.7 |
| 6.2.1.1.c | Administrative Record generation and structure as described in RFC5050 section 5.1, 6.0, 6.1, and 6.2 |
| 6.2.1.1.d | Administrative record processing as described in RFC5050 sections 6.1.1 and 6.1.2, 6.3 |
| 6.2.1.1.e | CBHE in accordance with RFC 6260 and section 3 of this document |
| 6.2.1.1.f | ECOS in accordance with ANNEX C and section 3 of this document |
| 6.2.1.2  | Bundle Protocol Senders  |
| 6.2.1.2.1 | A conforming BP implementation shall support the following in accordance with the base standard: |
| 6.2.1.2.1.a | Bundle transmission as described in RFC5050 sections 3.3, 4.3, 5.15, and 5.2 |
| 6.2.1.2.1.b | Bundle forwarding as defined in RFC5050 sections 4.2 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 5.4.1, 5.4.2, and 5.5 |
| 6.2.1.2.2 | In addition, a BP sender shall also support the following capabilities in accordance with the base standard: |
| 6.2.1.2.2.a | Intermittent connectivity conditions specified in RFC5050 section 1 |
| 6.2.1.2.2.b | Late binding as described in RFC5050 section 1 |
| 6.2.1.2.2.c | Bundle delivery failure as defined in RFC5050 section 3.1 |
| 6.2.1.2.2.d | Bundle priority as defined in RFC5050 section 4.2. and the ECOS appendix C. |
| 6.2.1.2.2.e | Bundle deletion procedures as defined in RFC5050 sections 3.1, 4.2, 5.13, and 5.14. |
| 6.2.1.2.2.f | Dictionary byte array and revision per RFC5050 sections 4.4 and 4.7. |
| 6.2.1.3 | Bundle Protocol Receivers |
| 6.2.1.3.1  | A conforming BP implementation shall support the following in accordance with the base standard: |
| 6.2.1.3.1.a | Bundle acceptance in accordance with RFC5050 section 4.2, 4.5.1, 4.5.2, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.10, 5.13 |
| 6.2.1.3.1.b | Processing of custody signals as described in RFC5050 sections 3.1, 4.2, 5.4, 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.10.1, 5.10.2, 5.11, 5.12, 6.1, 6.1.2, 6.3 |
| 6.2.1.3.1.c | Node registration as defined in RFC5050 section 3.3 and 5.16 |

Annex requirements

Annex requirements

Annex B CLA requirements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B2 | CONVERGENCE LAYER ADAPTERS |
| B2.1 | Compliant implementations shall implement at least one of the CLAs in this section. |
| B2.2 | Convergence Layer Adapters shall support the compressed bundle header encoding mechanisms of RFC6260. |
| B3 | LTP CONVERGENCE LAYER ADAPTER |
| B3.1.1 | LTP usage per sections B3.1.2.1, B3.1.2.2, and B3.1.3 of BP CCSDS Spec |
| B4 | UDP CONVERGENCE LAYER ADAPTER |
| B4.1 | UDP usage per section B4.1.a, B4.1.b, B4.1.c, and B4.1.d |
|  | Bundles larger than the maximum MTU must be fragmented. |

Annex C CLA requirements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C2 | ECOS Block Format |
|  | ECOS block format shall conform to section 4.5.2 and 4.6 of RFC 5050. |
|  | Block extensions shall conform to sections C2.a, C2.b, C2.c, C2.d, C2.e, C2.f, C2.g, and C2.h of the BP CCSDS Spec. |
| C3 | ECOS Block Procedures |
| C3.1 | Structural constraints are defined by C3.1.1, C3.1.2, C3.1.3, and C3.1.4 |
| C3.2 | ECOS extension will be exercised and must traverse the entire network.  |
| C3.3 | Bundle forwarding shall conform to RFC 5050 4.6 and 5.4 |
|  | Bundle forwarding shall conform to section 3.3.2 |
| C4 | Bundle delivery shall conform to RFC 5050 5.7 |
| C6 | ECOS implementations shall utilize an IANA defined Bundle Block Type |

Annex E testing of Delay-Tolerant Payload Conditioning is expected to be accomplished by Top Coder testing with support by NASA’s Advanced Exploration Systems. Therefore it is not contained in this test plan.

# Test Flow for Generating Bundles

Testing will be conducted by JAXA and HOSC test teams via G2G VPN with the coordinated configuration provided by the two teams. The VPN will encompass the test machines composed of two DTN routers at each site connected in a linear fashion. Traffic will cross the VPN three times when doing end-to-end testing. However as shown in Figure 4.1, the test configuration allows for configurations supporting 4, 3, and 2 nodes.



Figure 4-1 - DTN Test Configurations

Each test case can be initiated from either participant with coordination from the other participant to ensure properly configured routes. For this activity it is generally believed that full participation of all nodes will expedite test execution. Once the VPN is established, the HOSC will utilize ICMP Ping to identify and ensure all nodes are online.



Figure 4-2 - DTN Test Architecture

Tests will exercise the BP protocol with all nodes located at the users’ base of operations. Therefore the DTN2 test team will be at MSFC/HOSC/USA and the ION team will be at [Tsukuba](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Tsukuba), Ibaraki, Japan. A single Gateway to Gateway (G2G) VPN will connect the two facilities.

Each facility is responsible to establish a proper test environment with adequate resources. The

G2G VPN will be IPSec based and utilize the current HOSC baseline. The HOSC nodes will be privately addressed. The following items apply:

Joint - Create G2G VPN with JAXA

* 1. HOSC - Provide JAXA with documentation stating our VPN requirements for establishing a G2G VPN.
	2. Joint - Network administrator establish G2G VPN to the HOSC Mission Support (UMS) Firewall.
	3. Build rules for G2G VPN and allow the following traffic between JAXA and the assigned UMS DMZ Systems

* + 1. Port 1113 UDP/TCP
		2. Port 4556 UDP/TCP
	1. Joint - Once established, verify connectivity through the use of ICMP Ping.
	2. Recommended tool to transmit and receive data is DTNPerf\_v3.x.

# CCSDS Test Cases for BP

There are four basic test cases which exercise basic capabilities. Test cases are forward and reverse in order to exercise source and destination nodes adequately. Figure 5-1 below also lists the requirements satisfied



**Figure 5-1 Basic Test Cases**

The basic test cases will exercise BP encapsulated within several different protocols to exercise various convergence layers to include LTP, UDP, and TCP. The different protocols will be between different nodes of the topology per the test cases of Figure 4-2.

## Additional Test Cases

Failure cases will be used evaluate routing behavior of BP and demonstrate BP’s resiliency. The test cases are selected based on features of various RFCs which are codified by CCSDS 734-2-r-3. Three general categories exist to bound testing:

1. Failure Cases – Routing behavior
2. Bad Data – Misconfigured bundle
3. Other – Bundle behavior to include ECOS

### Failure Test Cases

The Failure test cases are listed in Table 5-1 and exercise various aspects of routing behavior.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| name | Description | Direction | Results |
| CF0.a | A sends to nonexistent node E but A's routing table causes forwarding to B.  B has no route to E and refuses custody with 'custody failed'. | A>B | Routing behavior |
| CF0.b | D sends to nonexistent node E but D's routing table causes forwarding to C.  C has no route to E and refuses custody with 'custody failed'. | D>C | Routing behavior |
| CF0.c | Node A sends a valid bundle with source EID of dtn:none | A>B>C>D | Routing behavior |
| CF0.d | Node D sends a valid bundle with source EID of dtn:none | D>C>B>A | Routing behavior |
| CF0.e | A sends to D via B and C, C can't get to D and holds onto the bundle until it expires.   | A>B>C | Routing behavior |
| CF0.f | D sends to A via C and B, D can't get to C and holds onto the bundle until it expires.   | D | Routing behavior |
| CF0.g | C sends to D, block the CLA to D and then cancel the bundle (at C) | C>D | Routing behavior |
| CF0.h | D sends to C, block the CLA to C and then cancel the bundle (at D) | D>C | Routing behavior |

**Table 5-1 Failure Test Cases**

### Bad Data Test Cases

The Bad Data test cases are listed in Table 5-2 and test the disposition of misconfigured bundles.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| name | Description | Direction | Results |
| BD0.a | A sends to D via B with a block that B doesn't understand and the BPContol Flag is set to delete the bundle\*\* Requires a modified version of ION | A>B>C>D | Routing behavior |
| BD0.b | D sends to A via C with a block that C doesn't understand and the BPContol Flag is set to delete the bundle\*\* Requires a modified version of DTN2 | D>C>B>A | Routing behavior |

**Table 5-2 Bad Data Test Cases**

### Other Test Cases

The Other test cases are listed in Table 5-3 and exercise LTP and routing behavior to include ECOS.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| name | Description | Direction | Results |
| a | SDA timeout using 4 nodes linear topology (A, B, C, D) A->B LTPCL (vanilla), B->C UDPCL; C->D TCPCL. Send valid bundles A->D with all status report flags set and ***no*** custody transfer. Select bundle sizes to prevent SDA size limit reached. | A>B>C>D | Routing behavior |
| b | SDA timeout using 4 nodes linear topology (A, B, C, D) D->C TCPCL, C->B UDPCL; B->A LTPCL (vanilla). Send valid bundles A->D with all status report flags set and ***no*** custody transfer. Select bundle sizes to prevent SDA size limit reached. | D>C>B>A | Routing behavior |
| c | SDA transmission by re-executing "a" and adding extra bundles to induce transmission prior to timeout | A>B>C>D | Routing behavior |
| d | SDA transmission by re-executing "b" and adding extra bundles to induce transmission prior to timeout | D>C>B>A | Routing behavior |
| e | ECOS testing to demonstrate reordering of bundles sends several bundles A->D via B and C in reverse priority (ECOS) order. Hold transmission at C until all bundles are received then show that they are transmitted in ECOS priority order when released. | A>B>C>D | Routing behavior |
| f | ECOS testing to demonstrate reordering of bundles sends several bundles D->A via C and B in reverse priority (ECOS) order. Hold transmission at B until all bundles are received then show that they are transmitted in ECOS priority order when released. | D>C>B>A | Routing behavior |
| g | ECOS Streaming bit set results in LTP Green transmission from A to B. Send valid bundles A->D with ECOS Streaming (unreliable option) bit set. Use Wireshark to capture and inspect LTP traffic between A and B. | A>B>C>D | Routing behavior |
| h | ECOS Streaming bit set results in LTP Green transmission from B to A. Send valid bundles D->A with ECOS Streaming bit set (unreliable option). Use Wireshark to capture and inspect LTP traffic between B and A. | D>C>B>A | Routing behavior |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| i | ECOS Critical bit set results in transmission over all plausible routes. Send valid bundle A->D with ECOS Critical bit set. * Configure routes A->B->D and A->C->D
	+ Both C and B should receive the bundle and forward
* Also configure routes B->A and C->A
	+ If A receives the bundle back it should not forward it
 | A>B>DA>C>D | Routing behavior |
| j | ECOS Critical bit set results in transmission over all plausible routes. Send valid bundle D->A with ECOS Critical bit set. * Configure routes D->C->A and D->B->A
	+ Both C and B should receive the bundle and forward
* Also configure routes C->D and B->D
	+ If D receives the bundle back it should not forward it
 | D>C>AD>B>A | Routing behavior |

**Table 5-3 Other Test Cases**

1. **Test Procedures**
	1. **Basic Test Cases Procedures**

Four test cases are considered basic and will exercise core capabilities to include three Convergence Layer Adaptors: LTP, TCP, and UDP. Fragmentation, Custody Transfer and Aggregated Custody Signals will also be exercised.

These test cases are characterized by 4 nodes in a linear topology (A, B, C, D). Figure 6-1 illustrates the proposed node configuration with data flows from HOSC and JAXA. Table 6-1 details the node configurations for the basic test cases.

 

**Figure 6-1 Basic Test Cases – Data Flow**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Node and****Implementation** | **IPN Scheme EID** | **IP Address** | **Induct / Port** | **Outduct****(ION “add outduct” format)** | **Group Routes** |
| Node A – ION | ipn:17000.0 | j.j.j.200 | ltp / 1113 | ltp 19000 n.n.n.4:1113 | 21000 21000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node B – DTN2 | ipn:19000.0 | n.n.n.4 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556 | ltp 17000 j.j.j.200:1113udp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 1443 | 21000 21000 ipn:20000.0 |
| Node C – ION | ipn:20000.0 | j.j.j.220 | udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | udp 19000 n.n.n.4:4556 1400tcp 21000 n.n.n.6:4556 | 1700017000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node D – DTN2 | ipn:21000.0 | n.n.n.6 | tcp / 4556 | tcp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 | 1700017000 ipn:20000.0 |

**Table 6-1 Basic Test Cases – Node Configuration**

* + 1. **Basic Test Cases TC0.a and TC0.b**

In the first test case (TCO.a), ION – A will send valid bundles A->D with all status report flags set and no custody transfer in the following order; A->B LTPCL; B->C UDPCL; C->D TCPCL. It is recommended that the initial test is with small bundles to eliminate fragmentation. A second iteration will utilize larger bundles to ensure fragmentation.

In the second test case (TCO.b), DTN2 – D will send valid bundles D->A with all status report flags set and no custody transfer; D->C TCPCL; C->B UDPCL; B->A LTPCL. It is recommended that the initial test is with small bundles to eliminate fragmentation. A second iteration will utilize larger bundles to ensure fragmentation.

In both test cases the test data generator recommended is DTNperf. The number of bundles is at least 500 for each iteration of tests.

Logs will be retrieved after each activity for analysis.

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes A and D will initiate tests. Test can be conducted simultaneously.
2. Status reports to the originating node will be used to verify acceptance.
3. Bundles are received at each node and subsequently deleted from local store.
4. Bundles are forwarded.
5. If pathways are interrupted during test, bundles transfer will resume when restarted.

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| TC0.a-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| TC0.a-2 | Node D: dtnsink –p –v -n 1 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| TC0.a-3 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log.(No bundle fragmentation) | Success |
| TC0.a-4 | Node B: Examine dtn.log | No indication of bundle fragmentation | Success |
| TC0.a-5 | Node D: Examine dtnsink output and dtn.log | 1 non-fragmented bundle should be received and status reports generated | Success |
| TC0.a-6 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Forwarding and delivery reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC0.a-7 | Node D: dtnsink –p –v -n 600 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 600 bundles | Success |
| TC0.a-8 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 600k | Send 600 bundles with 1000 byte payload at 20 per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log.(No bundle fragmentation) | Success |
| TC0.a-9 | Node B: Examine dtn.log | No indication of bundle fragmentation | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TC0.a-10 | Node D: Examine dtnsink output and dtn.log | 600 non-fragmented bundles should be received | Success |
| TC0.a-11 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Forwarding and delivery reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC0.a-12 | Store log files, etc. |  | Success |
|  |  |  |  |
| TC0.a-13 | Stop and restart all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| TC0.a-14 | Node D: dtnsink –p –v -n 1 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| TC0.a-15 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 10k –R 20b –D 10k | Send 1 bundle with 10,000 byte payload. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log.(Bundle fragmentation at Node B UDPCL) | Success |
| TC0.a-16 | Node B: Examine dtn.log<Node C report fragments received?> | 8 bundle fragments should be generated and transmitted and status reports generated | Success |
| TC0.a-17 | Node D: Examine dtnsink output and dtn.log | 8 bundle fragments should be received and reconstituted into 1 bundle delivered to dtnsink and status reports generated | Success |
| TC0.a-18 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Forwarding and delivery reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC0.a-19 | Node D: dtnsink –p –v -n 600 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 600 bundles | Success |
| TC0.a-20 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 10k –R 20b –D 6M | Send 600 bundles with 10,000 byte payload at 20 per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log.(Bundle fragmentation at Node B UDPCL) | Success |
| TC0.a-21 | Node B: Examine dtn.log<Node C report fragments received?> | Bundle fragments should be generated and transmitted and status reports generated | Success |
| TC0.a-22 | Node D: Examine dtnsink output and dtn.log | 600 non-fragmented bundles should be received and status reports generated | Success |
| TC0.a-23 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Forwarding and delivery reports should have been logged | Success |
| TCO.a-24 | Store log files, etc. |  | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| TC0.b-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| TC0.b-2 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| TC0.b-3 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log.(No bundle fragmentation) | Success |
| TC0.b-4 | Node B: Examine dtn.log | No indication of bundle fragments received | Success |
| TC0.b-5 | Node A: Examine bpsink output and ion.log | 1 non-fragmented bundle should be received and status reports generated | Success |
| TC0.b-6 | Node D: Examine ion.log | Forwarding and delivery reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC0.b-7 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 600 bundles | Success |
| TC0.b-8 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 600k | Send 600 bundles with 1000 byte payload at 20 per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log.(No bundle fragmentation) | Success |
| TC0.b-9 | Node B: Examine dtn.log | No indication of bundle fragments received | Success |
| TC0.b-10 | Node A: Examine bpsink output and ion.log | 600 non-fragmented bundles should be received and status reports generated | Success |
| TC0.b-11 | Node D: Examine ion.log | Forwarding and delivery reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC0.b-12 | Store log files |  | Success |
|  |  |  |  |
| TC0.b-13 | Stop and restart all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| TC0.b-14 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| TC0.b-15 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 10k –R 20b –D 10k | Send 1 bundle with 10,000 byte payload. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log.(Bundle fragmentation at Node C UDPCL) | Success |
| TC0.b-16 | Node B: Examine dtn.log<Node C report fragments generated?> | 8 bundle fragments should be received and status reports generated | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TC0.b-17 | Node A: Examine bpsink output and ion.log | 8 bundle fragments should be received and reconstituted into 1 bundle delivered to bpsink and status reports generated | Success |
| TC0.b-18 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Forwarding and delivery reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC0.b-19 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 600 bundles | Success |
| TC0.b-20 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 10k –R 20b –D 6M | Send 600 bundles with 10,000 byte payload at 20 per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log.(Bundle fragmentation at Node C UDPCL) | Success |
| TC0.b-21 | Node B: Examine dtn.log<Node C report fragments generated?> | Bundle fragments should be received and status reports generated | Success |
| TC0.b-22 | Node A: Examine bpsink output and ion.log | 600 reconstituted bundles should be received | Success |
| TC0.b-23 | Node D: Examine ion.log | Forwarding and delivery reports should have been logged | Success |
| TCO.b-24 | Store log files |  | Success |

* + 1. **Basic Test Cases TC1.a and TC1.b**

These test cases are characterized by 4 nodes in a linear topology (A, B, C, D). In the first test case (TC1.a), ION – A will send valid bundles A->D with all status report flags set and custody transfer in the following order; A->B LTPCL; B->C UDPCL; C->D TCPCL. It is recommended that the initial test is with small bundles to eliminate fragmentation. A second iteration will utilize larger bundles to ensure fragmentation.

In the second test case (TC1.b), DTN2 – D will send valid bundles D->A with all status report flags set and custody transfer; D->C TCPCL, C->B UDPCL; B->A LTPCL. It is recommended that the initial test is with small bundles to eliminate fragmentation. A second iteration will utilize larger bundles to ensure fragmentation.

Aggregate Custody Signals will be enabled between A and B.

In both test cases the test data generator recommended is DTNperf. The number of bundles is at least 500 for each iteration of tests.

Logs will be retrieved after each activity for analysis.

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes A and D will initiate tests. Test can be conducted simultaneously.
2. Status reports to the originating node will be used to verify acceptance.
3. Bundles are received at each node and subsequently deleted from local store.
4. Bundles are forwarded.
5. If pathways are interrupted during test, bundles transfer will resume when restarted.
6. ION-A receives/transmits aggregate custody signal (ACS) and bundles and verifies content.
7. ION-C receives/transmits custody signal and bundles.
8. DTN-B receives/transmits aggregate custody signal (ACS) and bundles.
9. DTN-D receives/transmits custody signal and bundles and verifies content.

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| TC1.a-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| TC1.a-2 | Enable ACS on Node A with Node B:acsadmin> 1 7 262144> a ipn:19000.0 100 60 | Initialize ACS with Node B. Aggregate until size is 100 bytes or for 60 seconds. | Success |
| TC1.a-3 | Enable ACS on Node B:> acs set enabled true> acs set delay 60> acs set size 100 | Initialize ACS with Node B. Aggregate until size is 100 bytes or for 60 seconds. | Success |
| TC1.a-4 | Node D: dtnsink –p –v -n 1 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| TC1.a-5 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k -C | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload requesting custody transfer. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log.(No bundle fragmentation) | Success |
| TC1.a-6 | Wait 40 seconds  | ACS time set to 60 seconds so no ACS should have been sent from B to A yet | Success |
| TC1.a-7 | Node A: acslist | acslist output appended to ion.log should list 1 custody IDs | Success |
| TC1.a-8 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 1 accepted and released (by regular CS from C) and 0 ACS generated  | Success |
| TC1.a-9 | Wait 30 seconds  | ACS should have been sent from B to A | Success |
| TC1.a-10 | Node A: acslist | acslist output appended to ion.log should list 0 custody IDs | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TC1.a-11 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 1 accepted and released (by regular CS from Node C) and 1 ACS generated  | Success |
| TC1.a-12 | Node B: Examine dtn.log | No indication of bundle fragmentation | Success |
| TC1.a-13 | Node D: Examine dtnsink output and dtn.log | 1 non-fragmented bundle should be received and status reports generated | Success |
| TC1.a-14 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Forwarding, delivery and custody accepted reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC1.a-15 | Node D: dtnsink –p -n 600 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 600 bundles | Success |
| TC1.a-16 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 600k –C | Send 600 bundles with 1000 byte payload requesting custody transfer at 20 per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log.(No bundle fragmentation) | Success |
| TC1.a-17 | Wait 40 seconds  | ACS time set to 60 seconds so no ACS should have been sent from B to A yet | Success |
| TC1.a-18 | Node A: acslist | acslist output appended to ion.log should list 600 custody IDs | Success |
| TC1.a-19 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 601 accepted and released (by regular CS from Node C) and 1 previous ACS generated  | Success |
| TC1.a-20 | Wait 30 seconds  | ACS should have been sent from B to A | Success |
| TC1.a-21 | Node A: acslist | acslist output appended to ion.log should list 0 custody IDs | Success |
| TC1.a-22 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 601 accepted and released (by regular CS from Node C) and 2 ACS generated  | Success |
| TC1.a-23 | Nodes B: Examine dtn.log | No indication of bundle fragmentation | Success |
| TC1.a-24 | Node D: Examine dtnsink output and dtn.log | 600 non-fragmented bundles should be received | Success |
| TC1.a-25 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Forwarding, delivery and custody accepted reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC1.a-26 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |
|  |  |  |  |
| TC1.a-27 | Stop and restart all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| TC1.a-28 | Enable ACS on Node A with Node B:acsadmin> 1 7 262144> a ipn:19000.0 100 60 | Initialize ACS with Node B. Aggregate until size is 100 bytes or for 60 seconds. | Success |
| TC1.a-29 | Enable ACS on Node B:> acs set enabled true> acs set delay 60> acs set size 100 | Initialize ACS with Node B. Aggregate until size is 100 bytes or for 60 seconds. | Success |
| TC1.a-30 | Node D: dtnsink –p –v -n 1 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| TC1.a-31 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 10k –R 20b –D 10k -C | Send 1 bundle with 10,000 byte payload requesting custody transfer. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log.(Bundle fragmentation at Node B UDPCL) | Success |
| TC1.a-32 | Wait 40 seconds  | ACS time set to 60 seconds so no ACS should have been sent from B to A yet | Success |
| TC1.a-33 | Node A: acslist | acslist output appended to ion.log should list 1 custody IDs | Success |
| TC1.a-34 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 1 bundle accepted and released (by regular CS from C) and 0 ACS generated  | Success |
| TC1.a-35 | Wait 30 seconds  | ACS should have been sent from B to A | Success |
| TC1.a-36 | Node A: acslist | acslist output appended to ion.log should list 0 custody IDs | Success |
| TC1.a-37 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 1 accepted and released (by regular CS from Node C) and 1 ACS generated  | Success |
| TC1.a-38 | Node B: Examine dtn.log<Node C report fragments received?> | 8 bundle fragments should be generated and transmitted and status reports generated | Success |
| TC1.a-39 | Node D: Examine dtnsink output and dtn.log | 1 bundle should be received and status reports generated | Success |
| TC1.a-40 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Forwarding, delivery and custody accepted reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC1.a-41 | Node D: dtnsink –p -n 600 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 600 bundles | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TC1.a-42 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 10k –R 20b –D 6M –C | Send 600 bundles with 10,000 byte payload requesting custody transfer at 20 per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log.(Bundle fragmentation at Node B UDPCL) | Success |
| TC1.a-43 | Wait 40 seconds  | ACS time set to 60 seconds so no ACS should have been sent from B to A yet | Success |
| TC1.a-44 | Node A: acslist | acslist output appended to ion.log should list 600 custody IDs | Success |
| TC1.a-45 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 601 accepted and released (by regular CS from Node C) and 1 previous ACS generated  | Success |
| TC1.a-46 | Wait 30 seconds  | ACS should have been sent from B to A | Success |
| TC1.a-47 | Node A: acslist | acslist output appended to ion.log should list 0 custody IDs | Success |
| TC1.a-48 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 601 accepted and released (by regular CS from Node C) and 2 ACS generated  | Success |
| TC1.a-49 | Node B: Examine dtn.log<Node C report fragments received?> | Bundle fragments should be generated and transmitted and status reports generated | Success |
| TC1.a-50 | Node D: Examine dtnsink output and dtn.log | 600 non-fragmented bundles should be received | Success |
| TC1.a-51 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Forwarding, delivery and custody accepted reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC1.a-52 | Store log files, etc. |  | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| TC1.b-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| TC1.b-2 | Enable ACS on Node A with Node B:acsadmin> 1 7 262144> a ipn:19000.0 100 60 | Initialize ACS with Node B. Aggregate until size is 100 bytes or for 60 seconds. | Success |
| TC1.b-3 | Enable ACS on Node B:> acs set enabled true> acs set delay 60> acs set size 100 | Initialize ACS with Node A. Aggregate until size is 100 bytes or for 60 seconds. | Success |
| TC1.b-4 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| TC1.b-5 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k –C | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload requesting custody transfer. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log.(No bundle fragmentation) | Success |
| TC1.b-6 | Wait 40 seconds  | ACS time set to 60 seconds so no ACS should have been sent from A to B yet | Success |
| TC1.b-7 | Node A: acslist? | Is there a way to see aggregating custody IDs?? | Success |
| TC1.b-8 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 1 bundle accepted and in custody  | Success |
| TC1.b-9 | Wait 30 seconds  | ACS should have been sent from A to B | Success |
| TC1.b-10 | Node A: acslist? | Is there a way to see ACS was sent? | Success |
| TC1.b-11 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 1 accepted and released by ACS | Success |
| TC1.b-12 | Node B: Examine dtn.log | No bundle fragmentation should be indicated | Success |
| TC1.b-13 | Node A: Examine bpsink output and ion.log | 1 unfragmented bundle should be received and status reports generated | Success |
| TC1.b-14 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Forwarding, delivery and custody accepted reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC1.b-15 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 600 bundles | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TC1.b-16 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 600k –C | Send 600 bundles with 1000 byte payload requesting custody transfer at 20 per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log.(No bundle fragmentation) | Success |
| TC1.b-17 | Wait 40 seconds  | ACS time set to 60 seconds so no ACS should have been sent from A to B yet | Success |
| TC1.b-18 | Node A: acslist? | Is there a way to see aggregating custody IDs?? | Success |
| TC1.b-19 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 600 bundles in custody and 1 previously released by ACS | Success |
| TC1.b-20 | Wait 30 seconds  | ACS should have been sent from A to B | Success |
| TC1.b-21 | Node A: acslist? | Is there a way to see ACS was sent? | Success |
| TC1.b-22 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 601 accepted and released by ACS | Success |
| TC1.b-23 | Node B: Examine dtn.log | No indication of bundle fragmentation | Success |
| TC1.b-24 | Node A: Examine bpsink output and ion.log | 600 non-fragmented bundles should be received | Success |
| TC1.b-25 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Forwarding, delivery and custody accepted reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC1.b-26 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |
|  |  |  |  |
| TC1.b-27 | Stop and restart all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| TC1.b-28 | Enable ACS on Node A with Node B:acsadmin> 1 7 262144> a ipn:19000.0 100 60 | Initialize ACS with Node B. Aggregate until size is 100 bytes or for 60 seconds. | Success |
| TC1.b-29 | Enable ACS on Node B:> acs set enabled true> acs set delay 60> acs set size 100 | Initialize ACS with Node A. Aggregate until size is 100 bytes or for 60 seconds. | Success |
| TC1.b-30 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| TC1.b-31 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 10k –R 20b –D 10k -C | Send 1 bundle with 10,000 byte payload requesting custody transfer. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log.(Bundle fragmentation at Node C UDPCL) | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TC1.b-32 | Wait 40 seconds  | ACS time set to 60 seconds so no ACS should have been sent from B to A yet | Success |
| TC1.b-33 | Node A: acslist? | Is there a way to see aggregating custody IDs?? | Success |
| TC1.b-34 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 1 bundle accepted and in custody (or 8 for each fragment?) | Success |
| TC1.b-35 | Wait 30 seconds  | ACS should have been sent from B to A | Success |
| TC1.b-36 | Node A: acslist? | Is there a way to see ACS was sent? | Success |
| TC1.b-37 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 1 accepted and released by ACS | Success |
| TC1.b-38 | Node B: Examine dtn.log | 8 bundle fragments should have been received | Success |
| TC1.b-39 | Node A: Examine bpsink output and ion.log | 1 bundle should be received and status reports generated | Success |
| TC1.b-40 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Forwarding, delivery and custody accepted reports should have been logged | Success |
| TC1.b-41 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 600 bundles |  |
| TC1.b-42 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 10k –R 20b –D 6M –C | Send 600 bundles with 10,000 byte payload requesting custody transfer at 20 per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to ion.log.(Bundle fragmentation at Node C UDPCL) |  |
| TC1.b-43 | Wait 40 seconds  | ACS time set to 60 seconds so no ACS should have been sent from A to B yet |  |
| TC1.b-44 | Node A: acslist? | Is there a way to see aggregating custody IDs?? |  |
| TC1.b-45 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 600 bundles in custody and 1 previously released by ACS |  |
| TC1.b-46 | Wait 30 seconds  | ACS should have been sent from B to A |  |
| TC1.b-47 | Node A: acslist? | Is there a way to see ACS was sent? |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TC1.b-48 | Node B: > acs dump | ACS statistics should show 601 accepted and released by ACS |  |
| TC1.b-49 | Nodes B: Examine dtn.log | Bundle fragments should have been received and status reports generated |  |
| TC1.b-50 | Node A: Examine bpsink output and ion.log | 600 bundles should be received |  |
| TC1.b-51 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Forwarding, delivery and custody accepted reports should have been logged |  |
| TC1.b-52 | Store log files, etc. |  |  |

## Failure Test Cases Procedures

The following test cases exercise various scenarios which demonstrate the behavior of a DTN router. The router behavior is not characteristic of ION or DTN2 implementations. However to exercise the capabilities participation by ION and DTN2 nodes is required. There are four basic failure cases that are repeated depending whether ION or DTN2 are initiating or terminating nodes.

### Failure Test Cases CF0.a and CF0.b

The purpose of these test cases is to exercises the behavior of three DTN nodes when one node has no route to a third non-existent node. The two test cases are equivalent in their methodology but reverse roles between DTN2 and ION. Test case CF0.a originates a bundle with an ION node and a DTN2 node must disposition the bundle. Test case CF0.b has a DTN2 node originating a bundle and an ION node dispositioning the bundle. Tests will be conducted with and without custody transfer requested. Logs will be retrieved after each activity for analysis.

The data flow is depicted in Figure 6-2 and the node configuration is detailed in Table 6-2.



Figure 6-2 Failure Test Cases CF0.a and CF0.b – Data Flow

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Node and****Implementation** | **IPN Scheme EID** | **IP Address** | **Induct / Port** | **Outduct****(ION “add outduct” format)** | **Group Routes** |
| Node A – ION | ipn:17000.0 | j.j.j.200 | ltp / 1113 | ltp 19000 n.n.n.4:1113 | 21000 21000 ipn:19000.03333 3333 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node B – DTN2 | ipn:19000.0 | n.n.n.4 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556 | ltp 17000 j.j.j.200:1113udp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 1443 | 21000 21000 ipn:20000.0 |
| Node C – ION | ipn:20000.0 | j.j.j.220 | udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | udp 19000 n.n.n.4:4556 1400tcp 21000 n.n.n.6:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node D – DTN2 | ipn:21000.0 | n.n.n.6 | tcp / 4556 | tcp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:20000.03333 3333 ipn:20000.0 |

Table 6-2 Failure Test Cases CF0.a and CF0.b – Node Configuration

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes A and D will initiate tests. Test can be conducted simultaneously.
2. The global Bundle ID will be used to verify bundle identities.
3. Bundles will expire while being held and awaiting a route to a non-existent node E.
4. Custody acceptance may be refused per an implementation decision

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| CF0.a-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| CF0.a-2 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 60 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:3333.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload and lifetime 60 seconds to routed but non-existent node 3333. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log. | Success |
| CF0.a-3 | Wait 30 seconds  | Bundle should not have expired yet | Success |
| CF0.a-4 | Node B: > bundle list | 1 bundle should be pending and can be examined | Success |
| CF0.a-5 | Wait 40 seconds  | Bundle should have expired | Success |
| CF0.a-6 | Node B: > bundle list | 1 bundle should have expired | Success |
| CF0.a-7 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| CF0.a-8 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 60 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:3333.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k -C | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload with custody transfer requested and lifetime 60 seconds to routed but non-existent node 3333. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log. | Success |
| CF0.a-9 | Wait 30 seconds  | Bundle should not have expired yet | Success |
| CF0.a-10 | Node B: > bundle list | 1 bundle should be pending and in custody and can be examined | Success |
| CF0.a-11 | Wait 40 seconds  | Bundle should have expired | Success |
| CF0.a-12 | Node B: > bundle list | 1 bundle should have expired | Success |
| CF0.a-13 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| CF0.a-14 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| CF0.b-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| CF0.b-2 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 60 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:3333.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload and lifetime 60 seconds to routed but non-existent node 3333. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log. | Success |
| CF0.b-3 | Wait 30 seconds  | Bundle should not have expired yet | Success |
| CF0.b-4 | Node C: bplist | 1 bundle may be listed or may have been deleted? | Success |
| CF0.b-5 | Wait 40 seconds  | Bundle should have expired | Success |
| CF0.b-6 | Node C: bplist | No bundles listed | Success |
| CF0.b-7 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| CF0.b-8 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 60 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:3333.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k -C | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload with custody transfer requested and lifetime 60 seconds to routed but non-existent node 3333. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log. | Success |
| CF0.b-9 | Wait 30 seconds  | Bundle should not have expired yet | Success |
| CF0.b-10 | Node C: bplist | 1 bundle may be listed and may be in custody or may have been deleted? | Success |
| CF0.b-11 | Wait 40 seconds  | Bundle should have expired | Success |
| CF0.b-12 | Node C: bplist | No bundles listed | Success |
| CF0.b-13 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| CF0.b-14 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

* + 1. **Failure Test Cases CF0.c and CF0.d**

The purpose of these test cases is to exercise and verify the behavior of DTN nodes when the source endpoint ID of “dtn:none”. The two test cases are equivalent in their methodology but reverse roles between DTN2 and ION. Test case CF0.c originates a bundle with an ION node whereas test case CF0.d has a DTN2 node originating a bundle. Logs will be retrieved after each activity for analysis.

The data flow is depicted in Figure 6-3 and the node configuration is detailed in Table 6-3.



**Figure 6-3 Failure Test Cases CF0.c and CF0.d – Data Flow**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Node and****Implementation** | **IPN Scheme EID** | **IP Address** | **Induct / Port** | **Outduct****(ION “add outduct” format)** | **Group Routes** |
| Node A – ION | ipn:17000.0 | j.j.j.200 | ltp / 1113 | ltp 19000 n.n.n.4:1113 | 21000 21000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node B – DTN2 | ipn:19000.0 | n.n.n.4 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556 | ltp 17000 j.j.j.200:1113udp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 1443 | 21000 21000 ipn:20000.0 |
| Node C – ION | ipn:20000.0 | j.j.j.220 | udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | udp 19000 n.n.n.4:4556 1400tcp 21000 n.n.n.6:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node D – DTN2 | ipn:21000.0 | n.n.n.6 | tcp / 4556 | tcp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:20000.0 |

**Table 6-3 Failure Test Cases CF0.c and CF0.d – Node Configuration**

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes A and D will initiate tests. Test can be conducted simultaneously.
2. Router/Bundle behavior must be consistent with RFC 5050 section 4.2.

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| CF0.c-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| CF0.c-2 | Node D: dtnsink –p –v -n 1 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| CF0.c-3 | Node A: bpsource ipn:21000.2 “test”  | Send 1 bundle with a NULL source EID (currently no way to request status reports or custody transfer) | Success |
| CF0.c-4 | Node D: Examine dtnsink output and dtn.log | 1 bundle should have been received  | Success |
| CF0.c-5 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| CF0.c-6 | Save log files, etc. |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| CF0.d-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| CF0.d-2 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| CF0.d-3 | Node D: dtnsend –s dtn:none –d ipn:17000.2  –t m –p test | Send 1 bundle with a NULL source EID allowing fragmentation | Success |
| CF0.d-4 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Bundle should be rejected due to allowing fragmentation | Success |
| CF0.d-5 | Node D: dtnsend –s dtn:none –d ipn:17000.2  –t m –p test –W -c | Send 1 bundle with a NULL source EID with fragmentation disabled and requesting custody transfer | Success |
| CF0.d-6 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Bundle should be rejected due to requesting custody transfer | Success |
| CF0.d-7 | Node D: dtnsend –s dtn:none –d ipn:17000.2  –t m –p test –W -R | Send 1 bundle with a NULL source EID with fragmentation disabled and requesting reception receipts | Success |
| CF0.d-8 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Bundle should be rejected due to requesting status report | Success |
| CF0.d-9 | Node D: dtnsend –s dtn:none –d ipn:17000.2  –t m –p test –W  | Send 1 bundle with a NULL source EID with fragmentation disabled | Success |
| CF0.d-10 | Node A: Examine bpsink output | 1 bundle should be received | Success |
| CF0.c-11 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

### Failure Test Cases CF0.e and CF0.f

The purpose of these test cases is to exercise and verify the behavior of DTN bundle expiration. These two test cases are equivalent in their methodology but reverse roles between DTN2 and ION. Test case CF0.e originates a bundle with an ION node whereas test case CF0.f has a DTN2 node originating a bundle. Logs will be retrieved after each activity for analysis.

The data flow is depicted in Figure 6-4 and the node configuration is detailed in Table 6-4.



Figure 6-4 Failure Test Cases CF0.e and CF0.f – Data Flow

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Node and****Implementation** | **IPN Scheme EID** | **IP Address** | **Induct / Port** | **Outduct****(ION “add outduct” format)** | **Group Routes** |
| Node A – ION | ipn:17000.0 | j.j.j.200 | ltp / 1113 | ltp 19000 n.n.n.4:1113 | 21000 21000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node B – DTN2 | ipn:19000.0 | n.n.n.4 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556 | ltp 17000 j.j.j.200:1113udp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 1443 | 21000 21000 ipn:20000.0 |
| Node C – ION | ipn:20000.0 | j.j.j.220 | udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | udp 19000 n.n.n.4:4556 1400tcp 21000 n.n.n.6:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node D – DTN2 | ipn:21000.0 | n.n.n.6 | tcp / 4556 | tcp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:20000.0 |

Table 6-4 Failure Test Cases CF0.e and CF0.f – Node Configuration

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes A and D will initiate tests. Test cannot be conducted simultaneously.
2. Router/Bundle behavior must be consistent with RFC 5050 section 5.5.
3. Bundles will expire while being held and awaiting a route to an adjacent node.

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| CF0.e-1 | Start DTN nodes A, B and C |  | Success |
| CF0.e-2 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 60 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload and lifetime 60 seconds to Node D which is offline. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log. | Success |
| CF0.e-3 | Wait 30 seconds  | Bundle should not have expired yet | Success |
| CF0.e-4 | Node C: bplist | 1 bundle should be listed | Success |
| CF0.e-5 | Wait 40 seconds  | Bundle should have expired | Success |
| CF0.e-6 | Node C: bplist | No bundles should be listed | Success |
| CF0.e-7 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| CF0.e-8 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| CF0.f-1 | Start only DTN node D |  | Success |
| CF0.f-2 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 60 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload and lifetime 60 seconds to Node A while Node C is offline. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log. | Success |
| CF0.f-3 | Wait 30 seconds  | Bundle should not have expired yet | Success |
| CF0.f-4 | Node D: > bundle list | 1 bundle should be pending and can be examined | Success |
| CF0.f-5 | Wait 40 seconds  | Bundle should have expired | Success |
| CF0.f-6 | Node D: > bundle list | No bundles listed | Success |
| CF0.f-7 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| CF0.f-8 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

* + 1. **Failure Test Cases CF0.g and CF0.h**

The purpose of these test cases is to exercise and verify the behavior of DTN bundle cancellation. These two test cases are equivalent in their methodology but reverse roles between DTN2 and ION. Test case CF0.g originates a bundle with an ION node whereas test case CF0.h has a DTN2 node originating a bundle. Logs will be retrieved after each activity for analysis.

The data flow is depicted in Figure 6-5 and the node configuration is detailed in Table 6-5.



**Figure 6-5 Failure Test Cases CF0.g and CF0.h – Data Flow**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Node and****Implementation** | **IPN Scheme EID** | **IP Address** | **Induct / Port** | **Outduct****(ION “add outduct” format)** | **Group Routes** |
| Node A – ION | ipn:17000.0 | j.j.j.200 | ltp / 1113 | ltp 19000 n.n.n.4:1113 | 21000 21000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node B – DTN2 | ipn:19000.0 | n.n.n.4 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556 | ltp 17000 j.j.j.200:1113udp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 1443 | 21000 21000 ipn:20000.0 |
| Node C – ION | ipn:20000.0 | j.j.j.220 | udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | udp 19000 n.n.n.4:4556 1400tcp 21000 n.n.n.6:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node D – DTN2 | ipn:21000.0 | n.n.n.6 | tcp / 4556 | tcp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:20000.0 |

**Table 6-5 Failure Test Cases CF0.g and CF0.h – Node Configuration**

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes C and D will initiate tests. Test cannot be conducted simultaneously.
2. Router/Bundle behavior must be consistent with RFC 5050 section 5.13 and 5.15.
3. Bundles will be canceled while being held and awaiting a route to the adjacent node.

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| CF0.g-1 | Start only DTN node C |  | Success |
| CF0.g-2 | Node C: bptrace ipn:20000.2 ipn:21000.1 ipn:20000.0 3600 0.1 "test" rcv,fwd,dlv,del | Send 1 bundle with lifetime 3600 seconds to Node D which is offline. Status reports will be sent to ipn:20000.0 and logged to ion.log. | Success |
| CF0.g-3 | Wait 30 seconds  | Bundle should not have expired yet | Success |
| CF0.g-4 | Node C: bplist | 1 bundle should be listed | Success |
| CF0.g-5 | Node C:bpcancel ipn:20000.2 <creation time>  | Manually cancel the bundle with info from the bplist | Success |
| CF0.g-6 | Node C: bplist | No bundles should be listed | Success |
| CF0.g-7 | Node C: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| CF0.g-8 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| CF0.h-1 | Configure Node B LTP for 1 session and transmission rate for 8 Kbps | Slow transmission rate so that bundles will queue up on the LTP CLA | Success |
| CF0.h-2 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| CF0.h-2 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 20k  | Send 20 bundles with 1000 byte payload and lifetime 3600 seconds to Node A. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log. | Success |
| CF0.h-3 | Wait 3 seconds  | Bundle should have queued up on Node B | Success |
| CF0.h-4 | Node B: > bundle list | Several bundles should be pending and can be examined | Success |
| CF0.h-5 | Node B: > bundle cancel <id> <link> | Manually cancel bundle(s) with info from the bundle list | Success |
| CF0.h-6 | Node B: > bundle list | Canceled bundle(s) should be deleted | Success |
| CF0.h-7 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Status reports should have been logged with reason “transmission canceled” | Success |
| CF0.h-8 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

* 1. **Bad Data Cases Procedures**

The following test cases exercise various scenarios which demonstrate the behavior of a DTN router when an unintelligible block is received. There are two bad data cases to test ION and DTN2 behavior.

* + 1. **Bad Data Cases BD0.a and BD0.b**

The purpose of these test cases is to exercise the behavior of a DTN node when a bundle is received that contains a block that it cannot process and which has the delete bundle on error flag set. The two test cases are equivalent in their methodology but reverse roles between DTN2 and ION. Test case CF0.a originates a bundle with an ION node and a DTN2 node must disposition the bundle. Test case CF0.b has a DTN2 node originating a bundle and an ION node dispositioning the bundle. Logs will be retrieved after each activity for analysis.

The data flow is depicted in Figure 6-6 and the node configuration is detailed in Table 6-6.

**Figure 6-6 Bad Data Test Cases BD0.a and BD0.b – Data Flow**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Node and****Implementation** | **IPN Scheme EID** | **IP Address** | **Induct / Port** | **Outduct****(ION “add outduct” format)** | **Group Routes** |
| Node A – ION | ipn:17000.0 | j.j.j.200 | ltp / 1113 | ltp 19000 n.n.n.4:1113 | 21000 21000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node B – DTN2 | ipn:19000.0 | n.n.n.4 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556 | ltp 17000 j.j.j.200:1113udp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 1443 | 21000 21000 ipn:20000.0 |
| Node C – ION | ipn:20000.0 | j.j.j.220 | udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | udp 19000 n.n.n.4:4556 1400tcp 21000 n.n.n.6:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node D – DTN2 | ipn:21000.0 | n.n.n.6 | tcp / 4556 | tcp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:20000.0 |

**Table 6-6 Bad Data Test Cases BD0.a and BD0.b – Node Configuration**

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes A and D will initiate tests. Test cannot be conducted simultaneously.
2. Router/Bundle behavior must be consistent with RFC 5050 section 5.6 and 5.13.
3. Bundles will be deleted for the reason “Block unintelligible”.

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| BD0.a-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| BD0.a-2 | Node D: dtnsink –p -v -n 1 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| BD0.a-3 | Node A: export CCSDS\_TEST=1 | Set environment variable to set delete on error bit in the Bundle Age Extension block (special code for this test) | Success |
| BD0.a-4 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 60 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload and delete on error bit set in age block. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log. | Success |
| BD0.a-5 | Node B: Examine dtn.log | Bundle should be deleted due to unknown block type with the delete on error bit set | Success |
| BD0.a-6 | Node D: Examine dtnsink output | No bundle should be received | Success |
| BD0.a-7 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| BD0.a-8 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |
| BD0.a-9 | Node A:export –n CCSDS\_TESTunset CCSDS\_TEST | Remove environment variable | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| BD0.b-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| BD0.b-2 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 1 bundle | Success |
| BD0.b-3 | Node D: > block set age\_outbound\_enabled true | Set DTN2 variable to set delete on error bit in a block that ION will not recognize(special code for this test) | Success |
| BD0.b-4 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 60 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  | Send 1 bundle with 1000 byte payload and delete on error bit set in age block. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log. | Success |
| BD0.b-5 | Node C: Examine ion.log | Bundle should be deleted due to unknown block type with the delete on error bit set | Success |
| BD0.b-6 | Node A: Examine bpsink output | No bundle should be received | Success |
| BD0.b-7 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| BD0.b-8 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |
| BD0.b-9 | Node D:> block set age\_outbound\_enabled false | Remove DTN2 variable | Success |

## Other Test Cases Procedures

Ten additional test cases are proposed to test capabilities and are shown in Table 5-3. They include unique LTP and ECOS features. The tests will require unique configurations. Two locales will be necessary. Test cases OTH.a through OTH.h will be conduct across the internet as previously denoted in section 2. However due to the unique characteristics of test cases OTH.i and OTH.j and the possibility of VPN congestion, these test cases will be conducted at the upcoming CCSDS meeting at CalTech in Pasadena, California, USA on March 25th.

### LTP SDA aggregation timeout cases OTH.a and OTH.b

The purpose of these test cases is to exercises the behavior of DTN nodes with bundles encapsulated in LTP. An insufficient number of bundles will be transmitted to initiate service data aggregation (SDA) of an LTP segment. As a result, the segment will experience timeout and the LTP segment will be forwarded to the next node. The two test cases are equivalent in their methodology but reverse roles between DTN2 and ION. Test case OTH.a originates bundles in LTP segments with an ION node and a DTN2 node must disposition the segment and bundles. Test case OTH.b has a DTN2 node originating bundles in LTP segments and an ION node dispositioning the segment and bundles. Tests will be conducted without custody transfer. Logs will be retrieved after each activity for analysis.

The data flow is depicted in Figure 6-7 and the node configuration is detailed in Table 6-7.



Figure 6-7 SDA Aggregation Test Case OTH.a and OTH.b - Data Flow

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Node and****Implementation** | **IPN Scheme EID** | **IP Address** | **Induct / Port** | **Outduct****(ION “add outduct” format)** | **Group Routes** |
| Node A – ION | ipn:17000.0 | j.j.j.200 | ltp / 1113 | ltp 19000 n.n.n.4:1113 | 21000 21000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node B – DTN2 | ipn:19000.0 | n.n.n.4 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556 | ltp 17000 j.j.j.200:1113udp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 1443 | 21000 21000 ipn:20000.0 |
| Node C – ION | ipn:20000.0 | j.j.j.220 | udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | udp 19000 n.n.n.4:4556 1400tcp 21000 n.n.n.6:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node D – DTN2 | ipn:21000.0 | n.n.n.6 | tcp / 4556 | tcp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:20000.0 |

Table 6-7 SDA Aggregation Test Case OTH.a and OTH.b – Node Configuration

Additional Special Configuration

Node A and Node B shall configure the LTP CL aggregation time to 30 seconds and the aggregation size to 20,000 bytes.

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes A and D will initiate tests. Test can be conducted simultaneously.
2. Only red LTP segments will be transmitted.
3. LTP segments will not be forwarded to adjacent routers until SDA timeout .
4. Bundles will be forwarded when de-encapsulated.

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| OTH.a-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| OTH.a-2 | Node D: dtnsink –p –v -n 35 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 35 bundles | Success |
| OTH.a-3 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 300 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 100B –R 1b –D 3500B  | Send 35 bundles with 100 byte payload at a rate of 1 bundle per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log. | Success |
| OTH.a-4 | Node D: Monitor dtnsink output for 30 seconds | No bundles should be received during the SDA aggregation time | Success |
| OTH.a-5 | Node D: Monitor dtnsink output a bit after the 30 second mark | 29 or 30 bundles should be received in a burst | Success |
| OTH.a-6 | Node D: Monitor dtnsink output for another 30 seconds | No bundles should be received during the SDA aggregation time | Success |
| OTH.a-7 | Node D: Monitor dtnsink output a bit after the 60 second mark | 5 or 6 bundles should be received in a burst | Success |
| OTH.a-8 | Wait 40 seconds | Allow time for status reports to be returned to Node A | Success |
| OTH.a-9 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| OTH.a-10 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| OTH.b-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| OTH.b-2 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 35 bundles | Success |
| OTH.b-3 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 300 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 100B –R 1b –D 3500B  | Send 35 bundles with 100 byte payload at a rate of 1 bundle per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log. | Success |
| OTH.b-4 | Node A: Monitor bpsink output for 30 seconds | No bundles should be received during the SDA aggregation time | Success |
| OTH.b-5 | Node A: Monitor bpsink output a bit after the 30 second mark | 29 or 30 bundles should be received in a burst | Success |
| OTH.b-6 | Node A: Monitor bpsink output for another 30 seconds | No bundles should be received during the SDA aggregation time | Success |
| OTH.b-7 | Node A: Monitor bpsink output a bit after the 60 second mark | 5 or 6 bundles should be received in a burst | Success |
| OTH.b-8 | Wait 40 seconds | Allow time for status reports to be returned to Node A | Success |
| OTH.b-9 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| OTH.b-10 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

### LTP SDA Aggregation induced transmission cases OTH.c and OTH.d

The purpose of these test cases is to re-execute test cases OTH.a and OTH.b steps with larger bundles to trigger SDA size aggregation of an LTP segment prior to the aggregation time. As a result, ION and DTN2 routers will spontaneously transmit LTP segments to the next node. The two test cases are equivalent in their methodology but reverse roles between DTN2 and ION. Test case OTH.c originates bundles in LTP segments with an ION node and a DTN2 node must disposition the segment and bundles. Test case OTH.d has a DTN2 node originating bundles in LTP segments and an ION node dispositioning the segment and bundles. Tests will be conducted without custody transfer. Logs will be retrieved after each activity for analysis.

The data flow is depicted in Figure 6-8 and the node configuration is detailed in Table 6-8.



Figure 6-8 SDA Aggregation Test Case OTH.c and OTH.d - Data Flow

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Node and****Implementation** | **IPN Scheme EID** | **IP Address** | **Induct / Port** | **Outduct****(ION “add outduct” format)** | **Group Routes** |
| Node A – ION | ipn:17000.0 | j.j.j.200 | ltp / 1113 | ltp 19000 n.n.n.4:1113 | 21000 21000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node B – DTN2 | ipn:19000.0 | n.n.n.4 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556 | ltp 17000 j.j.j.200:1113udp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 1443 | 21000 21000 ipn:20000.0 |
| Node C – ION | ipn:20000.0 | j.j.j.220 | udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | udp 19000 n.n.n.4:4556 1400tcp 21000 n.n.n.6:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node D – DTN2 | ipn:21000.0 | n.n.n.6 | tcp / 4556 | tcp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:20000.0 |

Table 6-8 SDA Aggregation Test Case OTH.c and OTH.d – Node Configuration

Additional Special Configuration

Node A and Node B shall configure the LTP CL aggregation time to 30 seconds and the aggregation size to 20,000 bytes.

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes A and D will initiate tests. Test can be conducted simultaneously.
2. Only red LTP segments will be transmitted.
3. LTP segments will be forwarded to adjacent routers prior to the SDA timeout .
4. Bundles will be forwarded when de-encapsulated.

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| OTH.c-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| OTH.c-2 | Node D: dtnsink –p –v -n 35 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 35 bundles | Success |
| OTH.c-3 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 300 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 10k –R 1b –D 350k  | Send 35 bundles with 10,000 byte payload at a rate of 1 bundle per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log. | Success |
| OTH.c-4 | Node D: Monitor dtnsink output for 34 seconds | Two bundles should be received in a burst approximately every 2 seconds | Success |
| OTH.c-5 | Node D: Monitor dtnsink output for an additional 30+ seconds  | The final bundle should be received after approximately 30 seconds  | Success |
| OTH.c-6 | Wait 40 seconds | Allow time for status reports to be returned to Node A | Success |
| OTH.c-7 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| OTH.c-8 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| OTH.d-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| OTH.d-2 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 35 bundles | Success |
| OTH.d-3 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 300 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 10k –R 1b –D 350k  | Send 35 bundles with 10,000 byte payload at a rate of 1 bundle per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log. | Success |
| OTH.d-4 | Node A: Monitor bpsink output for 34 seconds | Two bundles should be received in a burst approximately every 2 seconds | Success |
| OTH.d-5 | Node A: Monitor bpsink output for an additional 30+ seconds  | The final bundle should be received after approximately 30 seconds  | Success |
| OTH.d-6 | Wait 40 seconds | Allow time for status reports to be returned to Node A | Success |
| OTH.d-7 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| OTH.d-8 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

### ECOS bundle reordering cases OTH.e and OTH.f

The purpose of these test cases is to execute and verify the behavior of bundle reordering with DTN nodes when Extended Class of Service (ECOS) is in effect. Service will be interrupted between intervening routers at which time a number of bundles of different classes will be transmitted between ION and DTN2 routers. Bundle classes will be sent in a chaotic order; neither ascending nor descending in class. When service is restored between adjacent routers, class of bundles sent will be monitored for the correct order. The two cases are equivalent in their methodology but reverse roles between DTN2 and ION. Tests will be conducted without custody transfer. Logs will be retrieved after each activity for analysis.

The data flow is depicted in Figure 6-9 and the node configuration is detailed in Table 6-9.

 Figure 6-9 ECOS bundle reordering cases OTH.e and OTH.f – Data Flow

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Node and****Implementation** | **IPN Scheme EID** | **IP Address** | **Induct / Port** | **Outduct****(ION “add outduct” format)** | **Group Routes** |
| Node A – ION | ipn:17000.0 | j.j.j.200 | ltp / 1113 | ltp 19000 n.n.n.4:1113 | 21000 21000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node B – DTN2 | ipn:19000.0 | n.n.n.4 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556 | ltp 17000 j.j.j.200:1113udp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 1443 | 21000 21000 ipn:20000.0 |
| Node C – ION | ipn:20000.0 | j.j.j.220 | udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | udp 19000 n.n.n.4:4556 1400tcp 21000 n.n.n.6:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node D – DTN2 | ipn:21000.0 | n.n.n.6 | tcp / 4556 | tcp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:20000.0 |

Table 6-9 ECOS bundle reordering cases OTH.e and OTH.f– Node Configuration

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes A and D will initiate tests. Test cannot be conducted simultaneously.
2. A minimum of three bundles is required,
3. Bundles will be forwarded in the correct class sequence.

Additional Special Configuration

Node B will utilize a NASA developed DTN2 External Router during this test as the built in static router does not currently support ECOS priority routing.

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| OTH.e-1 | Start DTN nodes A, B and C |  | Success |
| OTH.e-2 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p expedited –ordinal 101 | Send 1 bundle with expedited ECOS priority 101 and lifetime 3600 seconds to Node D which is offline. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log. | Success |
| OTH.e-3 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p bulk –ordinal 200 | Send 1 bundle with bulk priority and ECOS ordinal 200(ECOS ordinal should be ignored as it only applies to expedited) | Success |
| OTH.e-4 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p normal –ordinal 153 | Send 1 bundle with normal priority and ECOS ordinal 153(ECOS ordinal should be ignored as it only applies to expedited) | Success |
| OTH.e-5 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p expedited –ordinal 42 | Send 1 bundle with expedited priority and ECOS ordinal 42 | Success |
| OTH.e-6 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p expedited –ordinal 254 | Send 1 bundle with expedited priority and ECOS ordinal 254 | Success |
| OTH.e-7 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 3600 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p expedited –ordinal 178 | Send 1 bundle with expedited priority and ECOS ordinal 178 | Success |
| OTH.e-8 | Start wireshark or tcpdump capture between Nodes C and D |  | Success |
| OTH.e-9 | Start DTN node D |  | Success |
| OTH.e-10 | Wait for Node C to connect to Node D | This can take a minute or more depending on timing | Success |
| OTH.e-11 | Node D:> bundle list | Verify 6 bundles received and examine details to determine the order they were received | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OTH.e-12 | Stop network capture(s) and examine  | Bundles should have been transmitted in order:ECOS ordinal 254ECOS ordinal 178ECOS ordinal 101ECOS ordinal 42Normal Bulk | Success |
| OTH.e-13 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| OTH.e-14 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| OTH.f-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| OTH.f-2 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive bundles | Success |
| OTH.f-3 | Node B:> configure LTP CLA as “LOS” | Simulate Node A is out of contact range so no bundles will transmit | Success |
| OTH.f-4 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p expedited –ordinal 101 | Send 1 bundle with expedited ECOS priority 101 and lifetime 3600 seconds to Node D which is offline. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log. | Success |
| OTH.f-5 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p bulk –ordinal 200 | Send 1 bundle with bulk priority and ECOS ordinal 200(ECOS ordinal should be ignored as it only applies to expedited) | Success |
| OTH.f-6 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p normal –ordinal 153 | Send 1 bundle with normal priority and ECOS ordinal 153(ECOS ordinal should be ignored as it only applies to expedited) | Success |
| OTH.f-7 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p expedited –ordinal 42 | Send 1 bundle with expedited priority and ECOS ordinal 42 | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OTH.f-8 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p expedited –ordinal 254 | Send 1 bundle with expedited priority and ECOS ordinal 254 | Success |
| OTH.f-9 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  -p expedited –ordinal 178 | Send 1 bundle with expedited priority and ECOS ordinal 178 | Success |
| OTH.f-10 | Start wireshark or tcpdump capture between Nodes A and B |  | Success |
| OTH.f-11 | Node B:> configure LTP CLA as “AOS” | Blocked bundles should be transmitted | Success |
| OTH.f-12 | Node D:> bundle list | Verify 6 bundles received and examine details to determine the order they were received | Success |
| OTH.f-13 | Stop network capture(s) and examine  | Bundles should have been transmitted in order:ECOS ordinal 254ECOS ordinal 178ECOS ordinal 101ECOS ordinal 42Normal Bulk | Success |
| OTH.f-14 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| OTH.f-15 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

### LTP Green Transmission

The purpose of these test cases is to verify that bundles are transmitted using LTP Green when the ECOS Streaming bit is set and LTP Red otherwise. Test case OTH.g originates bundles in LTP segments with an ION node and a DTN2 node must disposition the segment and bundles. Test case OTH.h has a DTN2 node originating bundles in LTP segments and an ION node dispositioning the segment and bundles. Tests will be conducted without custody transfer. Logs will be retrieved after each activity for analysis.

The data flow is depicted in Figure 6-10 and the node configuration is detailed in Table 6-10.



Figure 6-10 LTP Green Test Case OTH.g and OTH.h - Data Flow

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Node and****Implementation** | **IPN Scheme EID** | **IP Address** | **Induct / Port** | **Outduct****(ION “add outduct” format)** | **Group Routes** |
| Node A – ION | ipn:17000.0 | j.j.j.200 | ltp / 1113 | ltp 19000 n.n.n.4:1113 | 21000 21000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node B – DTN2 | ipn:19000.0 | n.n.n.4 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556 | ltp 17000 j.j.j.200:1113udp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 1443 | 21000 21000 ipn:20000.0 |
| Node C – ION | ipn:20000.0 | j.j.j.220 | udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | udp 19000 n.n.n.4:4556 1400tcp 21000 n.n.n.6:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node D – DTN2 | ipn:21000.0 | n.n.n.6 | tcp / 4556 | tcp 20000 j.j.j.220:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:20000.0 |

Table 6-10 LTP Green Test Case OTH.g and OTH.h – Node Configuration

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes A and D will initiate tests. Test can be conducted simultaneously.
2. Only green LTP segments will be transmitted.
3. LTP segments will be forwarded to adjacent routers prior to the SDA timeout .
4. Bundles will be forwarded when de-encapsulated.

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| OTH.g-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| OTH.g-2 | Start wireshark or tcpdump capture between Nodes A and B |  | Success |
| OTH.g-3 | Node D: dtnsink –p –v -n 10 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive 10 bundles | Success |
| OTH.g-4 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 300 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 1b –D 5k  | Send 5 bundles with 1000 byte payload at a rate of 1 bundle per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log.(LTP Red should be used) | Success |
| OTH.g-5 | Node A: dtnperf\_vION --client –r –f --del  –l 300 -m ipn:17000.0  -d ipn:21000.2 –P 1k –R 1b –D 5k --unreliable | Send 5 bundles with 1000 byte payload at a rate of 1 bundle per second. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log.(LTP Green should be used) | Success |
| OTH.g-6 | Node D: Monitor dtnsink output | A minimum of 5 bundles and up to 10 bundles should be received | Success |
| OTH.g-7 | Stop network capture(s) and examine  | First 5 bundles should have been transmitted using LTP Red and the next 5 should be transmitted using LTP Green | Success |
| OTH.g-8 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| OTH.h-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| OTH.h-2 | Start wireshark or tcpdump capture between Nodes A and B |  | Success |
| OTH.h-3 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive 10 bundles | Success |
| OTH.h-4 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 300 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 1b –D 5k  | Send 5 bundles without the ECOS streaming bit set. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log.(LTP Red should be used) | Success |
| OTH.h-5 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 300 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 1b –D 5k --unreliable | Send 5 bundles with the ECOS streaming bit set. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log.(LTP Green should be used) | Success |
| OTH.h-6 | Node A: Monitor bpsink output | A minimum of 5 bundles and up to 10 bundles should be received | Success |
| OTH.h-7 | Stop network capture(s) and examine  | First 5 bundles should have been transmitted using LTP Red and the next 5 should be transmitted using LTP Green | Success |
| OTH.h-8 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

### ECOS Critical bit set cases OTH.i and OTH.j

The purpose of these test cases is to verify that ECOS Critical bit set results in transmission over all plausible routes. This will be accomplished by setting bit 0x01 of the ECOS block’s flags byte to 1. These test cases will utilize four routers in a diamond topology. OTH.i has ION node A as an originating source and OTH.j has a DTN2 router as the originating source. The test will be conducted when all paths are unobstructed. When behavior has been verified for test case OTH.i, path between Node B and D will be broken and the test re-executed. The path between Node B and D will be re-established and the path between Node C and D will be broken and the test re-executed.

Test case OTH.j will be conducted in the reverse direction and in the same manner. The test will be conducted when all paths are unobstructed. When behavior has been verified for test case OTH.j, the path between Node B and A will be broken and the test re-executed. The path between Node B and A will be re-established and the path between Node C and A will be broken and the test re-executed.

Due to the possibility of flooding the VPN with bundles, these test cases will not be conducted across the internet over a VPN. During the upcoming CCSDS conference in March, accommodations are being made to test at CalTech in Pasedena, California, USA. MSFC/HOSC will be providing a 3Com OfficeConnect 8 port hub as well as two laptops to host DTN2 routers. It is anticipated that JAXA will be providing supporting hardware for two ION nodes. Nodes provided by each team will comply with configurations of test cases OTH.i and OTH.j .

The data flow is depicted in Figure 6-11 and the node configuration is detailed in Table 6-11.



Figure 6-11 ECOS Critical bit set cases OTH.i and OTH.j - Data Flow

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Node and****Implementation** | **IPN Scheme EID** | **IP Address** | **Induct / Port** | **Outduct****(ION “add outduct” format)** | **Group Routes** |
| Node A – ION | ipn:17000.0 | x.x.x.1 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556 | ltp 19000 x.x.x.2:1113udp 20000 x.x.x.3:4556 1350 | 21000 21000 ipn:19000.0 |
| Node B – DTN2 | ipn:19000.0 | x.x.x.2 | ltp / 1113udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | ltp 17000 x.x.x.1:1113udp 20000 x.x.x.3:4556tcp 21000 x.x.x.4:4556 |  |
| Node C – ION | ipn:20000.0 | x.x.x.3 | udp / 4556tcp / 4556 | udp 17000 x.x.x.1:4556 1350udp 19000 x.x.x.2:4556 1350tcp 21000 x.x.x.4:4556 |  |
| Node D – DTN2 | ipn:21000.0 | x.x.x.4 | tcp / 4556 | tcp 20000 x.x.x.3:4556tcp 19000 x.x.x.2:4556 | 17000 17000 ipn:20000.0 |

Table 6-11 ECOS Critical bit set cases OTH.i and OTH.j – Node Configuration

Expected Results

1. Users at Nodes A and D will initiate tests. Tests cannot be conducted simultaneously.
2. The first execution of a test case, the bundle will arrive at the remote destination twice.
3. For the second and third executions of a test case, only one bundle will arrive at the remote destination
4. A copy of each bundle may be returned to the source and if so should not be re-forwarded

Additional Special Configuration

Nodes B and D will utilize a NASA developed DTN2 External Router during this test as the built in static router does not currently support ECOS priority routing.

Test Procedures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| OTH.i-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-2 | Start wireshark or tcpdump capture on Nodes A and D |  | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-3 | Node D: dtnsink –p –v –n 100 ipn:21000.2 | Prepare to receive bundles | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-4 | Node A: bptrace ipn:17000.1 ipn:21000.2 ipn:17000.0 60 0.1 ‘normal message’ rcv,ct,fwd,dlv.del | Send 1 normal priority bundle with lifetime 60 seconds to Node D. Status reports will be sent to ipn:17000.0 and logged to ion.log. | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-5 | Node D: Monitor dtnsink output and dtn.log | Verify only 1 bundle received and it came from Node B | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-6 | Node A: bptrace ipn:17000.1 ipn:21000.2 ipn:17000.0 60 0.1.0.0.1 ‘priority message’ | Send 1 bundle with critical ECOS priority to Node D. | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-7 | Node D: Monitor dtnsink output and dtn.log | Verify 1 bundle received from both Node B and Node C recognizing that only 1 may be delivered to dtnsink due to duplicate delivery suppression. | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-8 | Node D: > Shutdown CL to Node C | Only route from C to D blocked | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-9 | Node A: bptrace ipn:17000.1 ipn:21000.2 ipn:17000.0 60 0.1.0.0.1 ‘priority message’ | Send 1 bundle with critical ECOS priority to Node D. | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-10 | Node D: Monitor dtnsink output and dtn.log | Verify 1 bundle received from Node B. | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-11 | Node D: > shutdown CL to Node B> re-open CL to Node C | Only route from B to D blocked | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-12 | Node A: bptrace ipn:17000.1 ipn:21000.2 ipn:17000.0 60 0.1.0.0.1 ‘priority message’ | Send 1 bundle with critical ECOS priority to Node D. | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-13 | Node D: Monitor dtnsink output and dtn.log | Verify 1 bundle received from Node C. | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-14 | Stop network capture(s) and examine  | Verify expected transmissions | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-15 | Node A: Examine ion.log | Status reports should have been logged | SUCCESS |
| OTH.i-16 | Save log files, etc. |  | SUCCESS |

NOTE: These tests were performed on 27 March 2015.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Step Description** | **Comment / Expected Result** | **Success /****Fail** |
| OTH.j-1 | Start all 4 DTN nodes |  | Success |
| OTH.j-2 | Start wireshark or tcpdump capture on Nodes A and D |  | Success |
| OTH.j-3 | Node A: bpsink ipn:17000.2 | Prepare to receive bundles | Success |
| OTH.j-4 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k  | Send 1 normal priority bundle with lifetime 3600 seconds to Node A. Status reports will be sent to ipn:21000.0 and logged to dtn.log. | Success |
| OTH.j-5 | Node A: Monitor bpsink output and ion.log | Verify only 1 bundle received and it came from Node C | Success |
| OTH.j-6 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k --critical | Send 1 bundle with critical ECOS priority to Node A. | Success |
| OTH.j-7 | Node A: Monitor bpsink output and ion.log | Verify 1 bundle received from both Node B and Node C recognizing that only 1 may be delivered to bpsink due to duplicate delivery suppression. | Success |
| OTH.j-8 | Node A: > Shutdown CL to Node C | Only route from C to A blocked | Success |
| OTH.j-9 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k --critical | Send 1 bundle with critical ECOS priority to Node D. | Success |
| OTH.j-10 | Node A: Monitor bpsink output and ion.log | Verify 1 bundle received from Node B. | Success |
| OTH.j-11 | Node A: > shutdown CL to Node B> re-open CL to Node C | Only route from B to A blocked | Success |
| OTH.j-12 | Node D: dtnperf\_vDTN2 --client –r –f --del  --force-eid IPN --ipn-local 21000 –l 3600 -m ipn:21000.0  -d ipn:17000.2 –P 1k –R 20b –D 1k --critical | Send 1 bundle with critical ECOS priority to Node D. | Success |
| OTH.j-13 | Node A: Monitor bpsink output and ion.log | Verify 1 bundle received from Node C. | Success |
| OTH.j-14 | Stop network capture(s) and examine  | Verify expected transmissions | Success |
| OTH.j-15 | Node D: Examine dtn.log | Status reports should have been logged | Success |
| OTH.j-16 | Save log files, etc. |  | Success |

# Risk Management

This is perceived to be a relatively low-risk joint activity since the technology is mature and no on-orbit testing is required to verify the CCSDS specification 734-2-r-3. The major source of risk is likely to be organizational rather than technical due to scheduling of cooperative items and many organizational processes between JAXA and NASA will likely be exercised.

Starting each testing phases/steps as early as possible is a predominant risk mitigation technique. Careful planning for the necessary and sufficient set of reviews and required tests will ensure that the Project is able to proceed as expected, and on-time.

Significant risk assessment is as follows:

**DTN implementation** – The DTN technology used by both JAXA and NASA for this project is the publically available Interplanetary Overlay Network (ION) distribution originally built by JPL, and maintained by NASA and the DTN2 implementation of the HOSC maintained at [Sourceforge](file:///F%3A%5Cccsds%5Cdtn%20wg%5Cblue%20book%5Cred-3%5Ctest_plan%5Csourceforge.net). No exchange of software is expected. Previous flight-testing by JAXA and NASA has matured this technology to a very stable state, so there is very little risk with the basic functionality of the technology.

**LTP** – This project will also use the Licklider Transmission Protocol (LTP) for the transport layer to exercise BP over simulated space links. The ION implementation has previously be tested in joint activities with the HOSC however a new DTN2 implementation will be exercised. There is a risk that once deployed, an inadequate LTP configuration prevents LTP from optimally supporting the test activity. This risk has been mitigated by exercising ION – DTN2 interoperability with other LTP implementations and technical coordination and consultation with LTP designers.

**Software Export** – In any international enterprise involving space systems, export control issues may arise. In this case, however, none are anticipated. The ION software is available via Open Source distribution and there is no sharing of software between the JAXA and HOSC test teams.

**Budget** – this Project requires a simultaneous commitment of resources by both Agencies during non-synchronized Fiscal Years: JFY14 spans April 2014 through March 2015 and NASA FY15 spans October 2014 through September 2015. Close coordination with senior JAXA and NASA management will be required in order to ensure adequacy and continuity of funding on both sides.