5Genesis

5TH GENERATION END-TO-END NETWORK, EXPERIMENTATION, SYSTEM INTEGRATION, AND SHOWCASING

[H2020 - Grant Agreement No. 815178]

Deliverable D5.1

System-Level Tests and Verification

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
ADB	Android Debug Bridge
API	Application Programming Interface
ATDD	Acceptance Test-Driven Development
CRUD	create, read, update and delete
E2E	End To End
ELCM	Experiment Lifecycle Manager
EMS	Element Management System
ESXI	Elastic Sky X Integrated
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
GUI	Graphical User Interface
ICT	Information & Communications Technologies
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MANO	Management and Orchestration
NFV	Network Function Virtualization
NFVI	Network Function Virtualization Infrastructure
NFVO	Network Function Virtualization Orchestrator
NSD	Network Service Descriptor
NSI	Network Slice Instance
NSR	NS Record
OS	Operating System
RAN	Radio Access Network
RAT	Radio Access Technology
RC	Release Candidate
REST	Representational State Transfer
SCP	Secure Copy Protocol
SSH	Secure Shell
TAP	Test Automation Platform
UE	User Equipment
VIM	Virtual Infrastructure Manager
VNFD	Virtual Functions Descriptor
VNFR	VNF Record
VPN	Virtual Private Network
Watir	Web Application Testing in Ruby
WIM	WAN Infrastructure Manager
WP	Work Package
Git	Global Information Tracker

Executive Summary

This deliverable presents the WP5 activities on the integration and testing of the Coordination layer and the slice manager components of the 5GENESIS Facility, and the respective testing towards the validation of the 'Release A' WP3 implementations.

To this end, the integration workflow, which consists of three phases, is introduced. The first phase is carried out in the development environment, to delivers the components to be integrated in each release cycle. Then, the second integration phase, executed in a dedicated integration environment in the Athens Platform, performs the deployment, validation and integration of the developed components. Lastly, in the final deployment phase, the validated software release is deployed in each of the 5GENESIS Platforms. For future releases of the software components, appropriate test automation tools are also considered. The integration of the individual components follows a Git based methodology, used to determine the component versions to be integrated, the verified releases for Platforms' integration, as well as, to offer a systematic channel to provide feedback on the development process.

The 5GENESIS Coordination Layer provides the experimenters with the necessary tools in order to use the Platforms for executing their experiments. These include the means for the definition and automatic control of the life cycle of an experiment, the storage of the respective experimentation results, and the automated communication with the lower layers of the 5GENESIS architecture for the execution of the experiments. This deliverable also includes a brief overview of the individual components of the 5GENESIS Coordination Layer. These include: i) the Experiment Lifecycle Manager, for the overseeing of the experiment, ii) the Monitoring and Analytics module for the analysis of the raw data collected during an experiment, iii) the Portal, which provides the main interface to the experimenters, and iv) the Slice Manager. The Coordination Layer has three south-bound interfaces that are used for its interconnection with the lower layers of the 5GENESIS architecture.

This deliverable covers the integration of coordination layer components and the "slice-manager" i.e. the south-bound interfaces (but excludes integration with MANO & infrastructure, which are reported in WP3 deliverables). The Slice Manager, although not part of the Coordination Layer, is vital for the abstraction of the underlying infrastructure and as such the deployment and integration is also part of this deliverable.

The integration between platforms via each-west interface, based on extension of OpenAPI, is currently in progress, as part of Phase 3 activities.

The installation, integration and testing of the Release A of the individual components has taken place in a dedicated integration and testing environment, which was created in the Athens Platform. All partners involved in the integration activities have access to this environment via a Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection.

The validation of the components' integration was performed via well-defined integration tests that were used for testing the proper operation of the installed components, as well as their communication. An end-to-end experiment lifecycle test was also created, in order to perform end-to-end testing of the full experimentation cycle. The results of the integration testing per Platform at the time of the deliverable submission are also reported.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose of the document

This deliverable reports on the activities of the first two tasks of 5GENESIS WP5, "System-level Verifications and Documentation" i.e. "End-to-End facility integration" (Task 5.1) and "System-level tests and verification" (Task 5.2). The objective of this work is to carry out the integration of the individual components that constitute the 5GENESIS coordination layer plus slice manager components, as well as define and conduct the respective integration testing, resulting in the deployment of Release A components in all 5GENESIS platforms.

Firstly, the necessary development and integration workflow for the delivery of the integrated 5GENESIS Facility is described. To this end, the software development workflows, the semantics for designating each component's source code status and the coordination between the different developers in order to deliver the pre-integration source code are provided. Automation tools for the extension and automation of the integration testing of future releases of the Facility are also evaluated. The individual components, developed in the context of WP3, are collected from all repositories and are installed, tested and integrated in a controlled integration and testing environment in the Athens Platform.

A high-level overview of Release A of the 5GENESIS Coordination Layer and Slice Manager are also provided. A brief discussion on its features is made, while its main functional components are introduced. Emphasis is given on its south-bound interfaces that are necessary for its interconnection with the underlying components of the 5GENESIS architecture.

Moreover, this deliverable also reports on the WP5 activities regarding the testing and verification of the overall 5GENESIS Facility. More specifically, a set of tests was defined with the aim to validate the component integration of the 5GENESIS Facility Release A. The tests were carried out against concretely defined test cases, following the template of ETSI NFV, with specific pre-defined sequences and success criteria, ensuring that the requirements set out in WP2 were properly met. Finally, a report on the progress of the integration activities in each Platform at the time of the deliverable submission is also provided.

1.2. Structure of the document

This deliverable is structured as follows:

- Section 2 describes the overarching 3-phased methodology adopted for the final successful integration of the Coordination Layer and Slice Manager components in each 5GENESIS Platform. Specifically, the process workflows have been established and best practise guides are outlined.
- Section 3 provides a description of the 5GENESIS Coordination Layer and Slice manager, firstly by introducing its main features and components, and then by defining its south-bound interfaces that are used for its interconnection with the lower layers of the 5GENESIS architecture.
- Section 4 describes the dedicated integration and testing environment that was created on the Athens Platform, in order to install, integrate and test the Release A components.

- Section 5 defines the tests used to validate the integration of the Release A of the Coordination Layer components.
- Section 6 provides the results of the testing and validation activities.
- Section 7 provides concluding remarks.
- Finally, Annex 1 reports on the results of the integration tests for the Platforms that already have proceeded with the integration of the different components of the 5GENESIS Coordination Layer.

1.3. Target audience

The target audience of this deliverable includes the ICT professionals or research projects who are interested in performing experimentations, the European Commission, who can use this document as a means for the evaluation of the activities of the Platform with regards to the project objectives, as well as the 5GENESIS consortium, who can use it as a guide and reference regarding future activities.

2. Overarching Verification Methodology

This chapter presents the WP5 approach on the integration activities that result in a homogeneous, interoperable software framework (Coordination Layer plus Slice Manager) that is being deployed in each 5GENESIS Platform. The objective of this chapter is to present the basic operations and workflows that need to be realized in order to deliver the integrated 5GENESIS coordination layer as soon as each development phase concludes. In this context, WP5 defines the software development workflows, the semantics for designating each component's source code status and the coordination between the different developers in order to deliver the pre-integration source code. Moreover, WP5 is responsible to collect the components from all repositories and provide a full and finite 5GENESIS Release, ready to be on boarded per Platform.

2.1. Integration and Validation

This paragraph presents the workflow adopted by WP5 in order to support the component integration activities, validate the integration and provide system level testing. The workflow is presented in Figure 1.

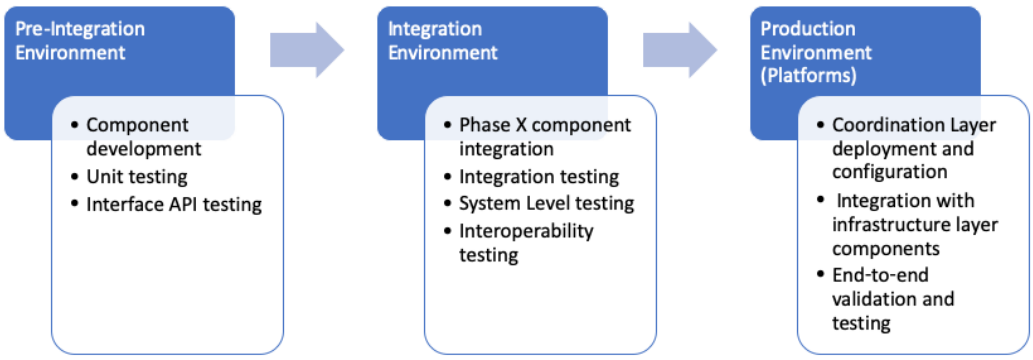


Figure 1. 5GENESIS development and integration workflow

Three phases are considered in 5GENESIS, starting from the development of the individual components, towards their deployment in the respective 5GENESIS Platforms in order to create the 5GENESIS Facility, namely (i) the development phase; (ii) integration phase and (iii) the final deployment phase. Each of these phases is supported and executed in its respective environment. Initially the developers use their own *development environment* (i.e., Pre-integration environment) to develop the components. In this environment, Infrastructure (sandbox environments available at 5GENESIS Platforms) and software tools (e.g., Gitlab) are exploited for development and manual functional tests. It is expected that unit tests are executed in this environment. According to the project workplan, each component that is being developed in each separate repository is designated as candidate for release. It is important to note that the project specifies 3 phases that correspond to the deployment of coordination layer and slice manager releases as well as integration with infrastructure elements. The integration phase starts when the software components are tagged and made available. This

phase is supported by the *Integration Environment*. This environment is created in one of the Platforms and supports computing and network resources exploiting virtualization capabilities available at the Platforms. During this phase, for each component as well as for the whole coordination layer, the following actions are performed:

- Deployment and configuration is done according to the documentation/deployment scripts that are available by the developers
- Interoperability tests between peering components are executed
- Integration validation according to well-defined integration tests is executed
- System level tests are executed.
- Documentation and configuration are updated according to the integration findings, fixing omits and pre-requisites.

When the component(s) integration phase ends successfully, the integrated code versions are tagged as main release(s) and the software is ready to be deployed at their final destination (i.e., the 5GENESIS Platforms). The environment that supports this activity is specific to each Platform, as different infrastructure elements or virtualization technologies maybe utilized in each Platform. There are two possibilities for this final step:

(i) Deploy the resulted integrated components which are provided as pre-packaged virtual machines directly in the compatible virtualization environment of the Platform.
(ii) Deploy each component using the updated documentation and configuration guidelines that are provided by WP5.

Both approaches are validated using the integration tests that have been defined by WP5 during the integration phase. These tests are defined in Section 5.

2.2. Extending and automating integration testing

For future releases (beyond Rel.A) automation of the test process is considered. In order to achieve the automation of the integration activities, the following test automation tools have been evaluated:

- Watir [1] - stands for “Web Application Testing in Ruby” and it is an open source Ruby library for automating tests. Watir interacts with a browser the same way people do: clicking links, filling out forms and validating text.
- Robot [2]- is a generic test automation framework for acceptance testing and acceptance test-driven development (ATDD). It has easy-to-use tabular test data syntax and it utilizes the keyword-driven testing approach. Its testing capabilities can be extended by test libraries implemented either with Python or Java, and users can create new higher-level keywords from existing ones using the same syntax that is used for creating test cases.
- pyTest [3]- is a python-based test framework for testing applications and python libraries. It is used from command line and requires tests to be formatted in a specific way so the framework can identify and execute them.
- Shell - UNIX shell scripting may be used to create testing scripts that use the available Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to make integration and validation tests.

- jmeter [4]- is a 100% pure Java tool and has an Ubuntu installer in order to be used by command line to perform the tests or via Graphical User Interface. It may be used to test performance both on static and dynamic resources. It can be used to simulate a heavy load on a server, group of servers, network or object to test its strength or to analyse overall performance under different load types.
- OpenTAP is a framework for automation that has been used in the automation of the execution of the experiments. This tool can be also used to implement the test cases defined to check the integration of the coordination layer and the slice manager.

Based on evaluations, partner's expertise, python support and reporting features and 5GENESIS requirements, the most appropriate tools for the objectives of 5GENESIS are determined to be Robot and pyTest. These two tools are considered to be the most suitable candidates for Rel B onwards.

2.3. Git-based Approach for Component Integration

In this section we propose a Git based methodology to address the integration of the WP3 components i.e., releases, hotfixes and feature enhancements. The proposed approach described here addresses three fundamental questions:

1. Which version (commit) of *Component X* developed by WP3 should be integrated and deployed by WP5 in the various 5GENESIS Platforms?
2. How WP3 developers can provide the Release Candidates (RC) of their individual components for Platform integration? and,
3. How WP5 integrators can provide feedback to WP3 developers to develop hotfixes and provide feature enhancements.

The proposed methodology uses the best practices currently employed in software development. The three-pronged approach involves:

1. Release - Provides a consistent and well-defined approach that adopts the Git's master/develop/release workflow,
2. Version - a common agreed upon semantic versioning scheme,
3. Deploy - Provides an installation script that installs in a single step the component on top of a plain OS.

2.3.1. Component Releases

Software development is a continuous process and even after a component/software module is released for integration or production, the component is not in its final state in terms of feature development. When a component is said to be released, it only implies that a certain subset of features / requirements that been agreed during the start of the release cycle have been implemented and fulfilled.

New development activities for the component commence at the start of a new release cycle. However, while the new release cycle is ongoing, bugs are invariably discovered on the (previous) released version and fixes for the same must be provided to improve the stability of the release. Git branches provide a clean solution to separate development efforts from bug fixes.

In the context of 5GENESIS, we propose to use Git based master/develop/release work flow, as illustrated in Figure 2 and Figure 3. The *master* branch is a protected branch that is production ready, while the *develop* branch is where the actual component development and commits happens. Thus, as illustrated in the figures, the *develop* branch initially branches out of the *master* branch, and when ready for release, is merged back into the *master* branch.
Once a set of features / requirements agreed upon at the start of the release cycle are realized, a release candidate (RC) is forked from the *develop* branch. All bug fixes discovered henceforth are committed back on the forked *RC* branch. When the RC is stable for release, the *RC* branch is merged back to the *develop* and *master* branches. Furthermore, a protected and read-only tag of the *master* branch with the correct release version is created.

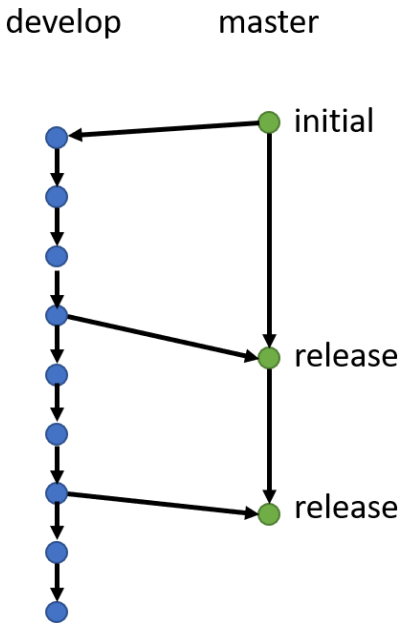


Figure 2. Git based master/develop/release work flow

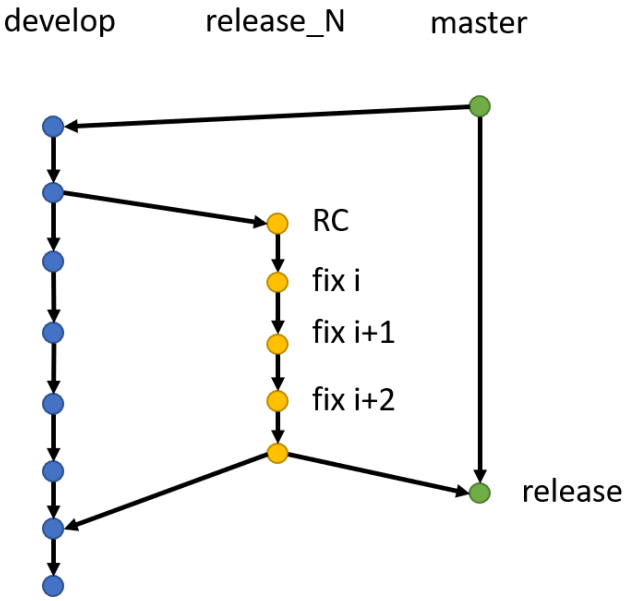


Figure 3. Git based master/develop/release workflow showcasing bug fixes

In the context of 5GENESIS, the git-based master/branch/release workflow is mapped to the work package activities as depicted in Figure 4.

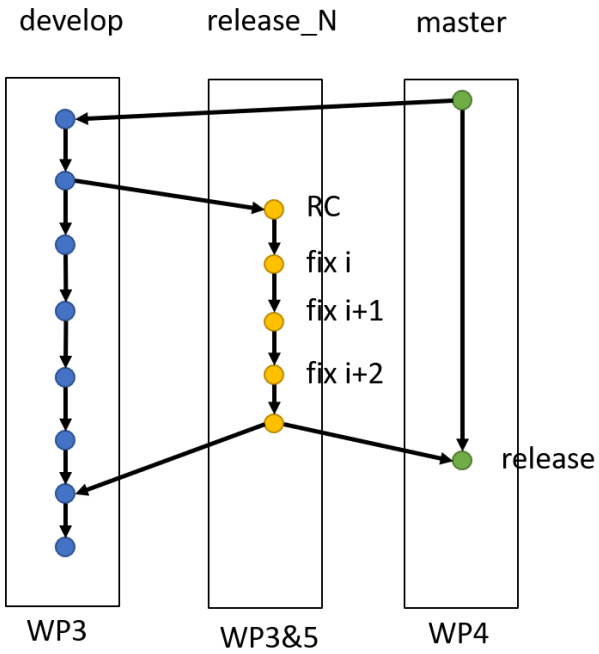


Figure 4. Git based master/develop/release workflow mapped to WPs.

WP3 works on the development of the individual components and produces a RC for WP5. WP5 tests the RC and provides feedback to WP3 to provide bug fixes. Once no more bugs are discovered on the RC, WP3/5 merges the RC with bug fixes back to develop and master branches. WP5 produces a tag from the master branch with correct release name (Release_*N*). WP4 deploys the tested tag Release_*N* in their Platform.

2.3.2. Semantic Versioning

Software exists in different versions and developers use versioning to communicate information about their software. Information conveyed during versioning may involve one or more of the following:

1. Time of creation
2. Features
3. Compatibility
4. Target Architecture

In the context of 5GENESIS, semantic versioning of the components is proposed. The approach consists of three numbers separated by dots in the format:

MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH

The versioning is largely intended for the (dependency) management of the component APIs. Thus, for instance, PATCH part of the version would be incremented when bug fixes with no implications on the APIs offered by the component are made. The MINOR part of the version number is incremented when API additions and changes are made with backward compatibility. When drastic API changes are made with no backwards compatibility, the MAJOR part of the version number is incremented.

Thus, at the start, 0.1.0 is assigned to the initial development release of a component and the minor version incremented for each subsequent release. When the component is ready to be deployed in the production environment (individual Platforms) during the first release cycle, the version number is incremented to 1.0.0. During the next development release, the minor version is incremented to 1.1.0. Bug fixes on this release would increment the PATCH, i.e., 1.1.1 to 1.1.n

2.3.3. Delivery and Deployment of Releases

In the context of 5GENESIS, the delivery of every Release and Release Candidate includes an installation script that installs in a single step the delivered component on top of a plain Operating System (OS) (e.g., Ubuntu 18.04 LTS). The installation script can be provided either as an:

1. Shell script, or
2. Ansible[1]

The installation script would be responsible for the deployment and the configuration of the individual components. The integrators (WP5) would then work on bringing the various components together, e.g., by orchestrating the components and services via Kubernetes. WP4, responsible for the appropriate instantiation of validated 5GENESIS releases, then receives a layer (e.g., 5GENESIS Coordination Layer) as a Service, i.e., ready to use k8s deployment.

[1] Ansible - https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/user_guide/intro_getting_started.html

3. 5GENESIS FACILITY RELEASE A

In this section, a brief overview of the 5GENESIS Facility Layer Release A is provided. Firstly, the features of the Coordination layer and Slice Manager are briefly described, followed by an overview of its different functional components. Finally, the south-bound interfaces for the interconnection of the Coordination Layer and the Slice Manager with the underlying 5GENESIS architecture are defined.

3.1. 5GENESIS FACILITY Release A Features

The 5GENESIS Facility is the entry point for experimenters who wish to make use of the Platforms for the execution of their experiments. The Release A of the Coordination Layer provides:

- A web Portal that allows the definition of experiments that can be executed in the Platform, and the visualization of the most important results of an execution.
- The automatic control of the life cycle of such experiments.
- Communication between the Portal and the Experiment Lifecycle Manager (ELCM) via the initial version of the OPEN API described in D3.7 [5].
- The long-term storage of the results generated by the experiments.
- Automated communication with the Slice Manager and the lower layers for the configuration of probes and instruments required for the execution of experiments.

Based on the 5GENESIS architecture, the experimenter/vertical has two options for performing an experiment:

- Through the 5GENESIS GUI/Portal (Available demo at 5GENESIS booth), where the experiment descriptor is automatically generated and sent to the dispatcher (IDEAL FOR E2E KPI ASSESSMENT)
- Directly via the 5GENESIS open API, allowing the experimenter to use the facility with its own scripts (IDEAL FOR VALIDATION OF A NEW COMPONENT OR SERVICE).

The Dispatcher obtains the experiment descriptor from the Portal, initiates the validation of the descriptor and sends the experimentation plan to the scheduler that enqueues the execution until all necessary resources are available. Once the Management and Orchestration Layer confirms that the required resources are available then the execution of the experiment starts The Dispatcher is also able to send part of an experiment descriptor to a Dispatcher on another 5GENESIS Platform for distributed execution of experiments.

Upon availability of the resources the Slice manager creates the requested E2E network slice instance allowing the multi-tenant use of the facility by different experimenters. The created network slice instance crosses all the components of infrastructure, starting from the Core NFVI, the transport network, the Edge, the RAT and finally the UEs.

The scope of interfaces and components covered in this report are the Portal, ELCM, Slice Manger and analytics.

The Coordination layer is defined in more detail on Section 3.2 of Deliverable D2.2 [6].The Slice manager is detailed in Deliverable 3.3 [9]. Note that the aforementioned SW components have been provided by WP3 deliverables.

- ELCM: The Experiment Lifecycle Manager is the entity that oversees the execution of an experiment from the start until the end of the experiment. The ELCM is able to receive execution requests generated by the 5GENESIS Portal in the form of the experiment descriptor and is able to perform the execution of multiple experiments in parallel. By sending requests to the Slice Manager's REST API the ELCM is able to instantiate the network services required by the experiment, and decommission them once the execution finishes, freeing the resources for other experiments. More information about the development and functionality of this component can be seen in Deliverable D3.15 [7].
- Monitoring and Analytics
  The analytics module performs the analysis of the raw data generated during an experiment execution, performing the calculation of the key performance indicators of the experiment. During Release A, several probes have been developed and integrated, as well as scripts for processing the results provided by these probes. More information about these probes is available in Deliverable D3.5 [8].
- Portal
  The Portal provides a Web-based user interface that experimenters interact with in order to define and execute experiments in the Platforms. The Portal also allows experimenters to view a selection of the most relevant results generated by their experiments in the form of custom Grafana dashboards. During Release A, the Open API is embedded as part of the Portal and the ELCM, which makes the communication between these two components direct. More information about the Portal can be seen in Section 4 of Deliverable D3.7 [5].
- Slice Manager
  In 5GENESIS the slice view will be provided and controlled from a central software component, i.e., the Slice Manager, a standalone component that is implemented as part of the 5GENESIS Coordination Layer and is deployed in all 5GENESIS Platforms. The Slice Manager is developed in the scope of the WP3 activities, it is an open source project under the Apache 2 license and Release A is described in D3.3 [9]. Following the "Study on management and orchestration of network slicing for next generation network"[10], a Network Slice Instance (NSI) is a managed entity which can be described as the sum of various sub-slices of different network domains, such as the Radio Access Network (RAN), the transport network, the Core Cloud and the Edge Cloud. The 5GENESIS Slice Manager is responsible for the communication with the underlying components of each Platform, as depicted in Figure 5, in order to provide the required resources across the different domains of the testbed and instantiate the network services that constitute an end-to-end communication service.

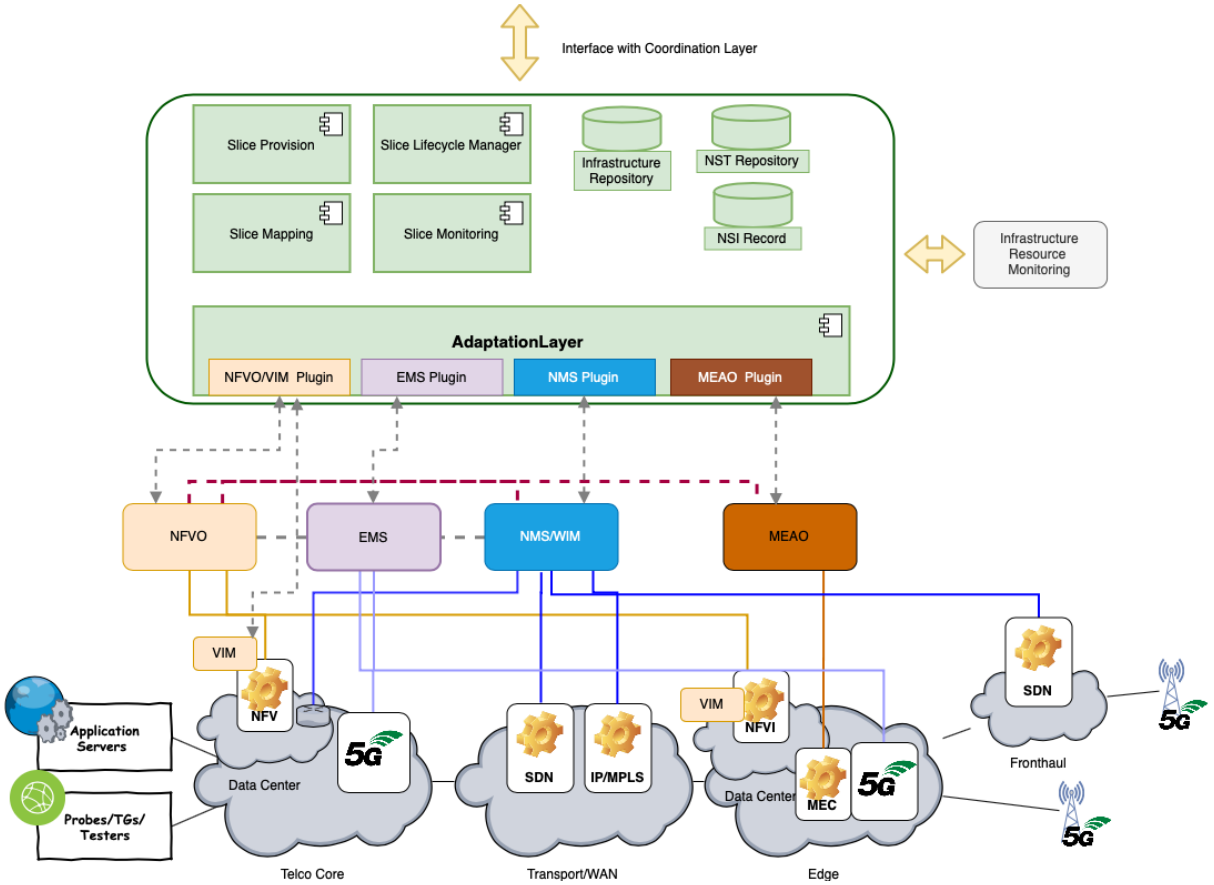


Figure 5. Slice Manager Architecture

The 5GENESIS Slice Manager is based on a highly modular architecture, built as a collection of microservices, each of which is running on a docker container. The key advantages of this architectural approach are that it offers simplicity in building and maintaining applications, flexibility and scalability, while the containerized approach makes the applications independent of the underlying system.

The 5GENESIS Slice Manager provides a set of North-Bound REST APIs, that follow the Open APIs 3 specification [11], together with a built-in Swagger-UI tool, which is used for documenting, testing and consuming the API endpoints. These APIs can be consumed by the 5GENESIS Experiment Life Cycle Manager (ELCM) or by the Slice Manager Administrator in order to trigger some of the Slice Manager functionalities, such as performing create, read, update and delete (CRUD) operations on NSIs, adding South Bound components of the underlying Platform or retrieving information about an instantiated 5G Network Slice.

3.2. Interfaces

This sub-section describes the south-bound interfaces for the interconnection of the Coordination Layer and Slice Manager with the underlying architecture. More specifically, these are the following:

- SM-NMS/NFVO:
  The Slice Manager communicates with the underlying MANO components in order to perform CRUD operations on sub-slice instances or retrieve information about the underlying Platform infrastructure. More specifically, the components with which Slice Manager interacts are the Virtual Infrastructure Managers (VIMs), Network Function Virtualization Orchestrators (NFVOs), WAN Infrastructure Manager (WIM), Element Management System (EMS) and Monitoring Framework. An Adaptation Layer is introduced as part of the Slice Manager architecture, as depicted in Figure 5, in order to provide a level of abstraction regarding the underlaying layer technology, making it feasible for the Slice Manager to operate over any type of the aforementioned Management and Orchestration (MANO) layer components, without any modifications to its core functionality, as long as the proper plugin modules have been loaded. The plugins translate the Slice Manager messages to type-specific messages for the South Bound components.
  Table 1 presents the operations between the Slice Manager and the MANO layer components of the 5GENESIS facilities.

Table 1. Operations between SM and MANO components

Component	Operation	Phase
VIM	Create a new Tenant	Slice Creation – Resource Provisioning
	Delete a Tenant	Slice Termination
NFVO	Read Network Service Descriptors (NSDs) and Virtual Functions Descriptors (VNFDs)	Slice Creation – Placement
	Add a new VIM account (VIM Tenant)	Slice Creation – Resource Provisioning
	Instantiate a new NS	Slice Creation – Activation
	Read NS Records (NSRs) and VNF Records (VNFRs)	Slice Creation – Activation
	Delete an instantiated NS	Slice Termination
	Delete a VIM account (VIM Tenant)	Slice Termination
WIM	Create the transport network graph	Slice Creation – Resource Provisioning
	Activate the network traffic steering for a network slice	Slice Creation – Activation
	Delete the transport network graph	Slice Termination
EMS	Reserve RAN components	Slice Creation – Resource Provisioning
	Configure and start RAN services	Slice Creation – Activation
	Terminate RAN services	Slice Termination
	Release RAN components	Slice Termination
MON	Get information about Platform available resources	Slice Creation – Placement

- Validator to MANO:

  As part of the Open APIs' features, 5GENESIS offers a validator interface to validate VNFDs and NSDs prior to the onboarding in the Platform. This module, located inside the Dispatcher, performs an enhanced syntax validation over the packages, more thorough than the one provided by the NFVO itself, which is too relaxed for the Project needs, allowing descriptors that do not match the accepted information model, hindering the parsing of the descriptors in later phases of their lifecycle. The Validator exposes several functionalities over this interface:
  - VNFD validation
  - VNFD validation + onboarding in the NFVO
  - NSD validation
  - NSD validation + onboarding in the NFVO

  It is possible to validate a descriptor without actually having to onboard it. This is a particularly useful feature for an external user, who can test the validity of the descriptor during the creation process without affecting the rest of the system.

- Validator to ELCM:
  Another feature of the Validator is to validate not only NFV descriptors but also 5GENESIS Experiment descriptors. This interface offers also similar functionalities:
  - Experiment descriptor validation
  - Experiment descriptor validation + onboarding in the ELCM

3.2.1. Instrumentation

- UE-side Configuration:
  Several options are available for the management and configuration of UEs and the different instruments available in the Platform: The ELCM includes functionality for running tasks through the command line, which give Platform administrators the possibility of running any application or script required for the configuration of a device as part of an experiment execution.
  Additionally, two generic TAP Plugins have been developed: The SSH and ADB plugins. The SSH plugin can be used for controlling any remote machine through this protocol and is also able to send and retrieve files by using SCP. The ADB (Android Debug Bridge) plugin includes functionality for transferring files to and from an Android device, managing Logcat (the Android logging tool) and execute commands in a generic way. The ADB Plugin provides the basic functionality used by a second plugin (ADB Agents) that is able to control several Android probes, such as the resource monitoring agent and the Ping and iPerf probes.

  Android probes, such as the resource monitoring agent and the Ping and iPerf probes. The sequence of commands sent to the device is similar in all the available Agents, with changes in the intent's name and additional parameters. Below is a detailed description of the commands used while controlling the Ping agent, all the actions are performed automatically by the TAP Plugin using the settings specified by the user. Figure 6 shows the available ping settings.

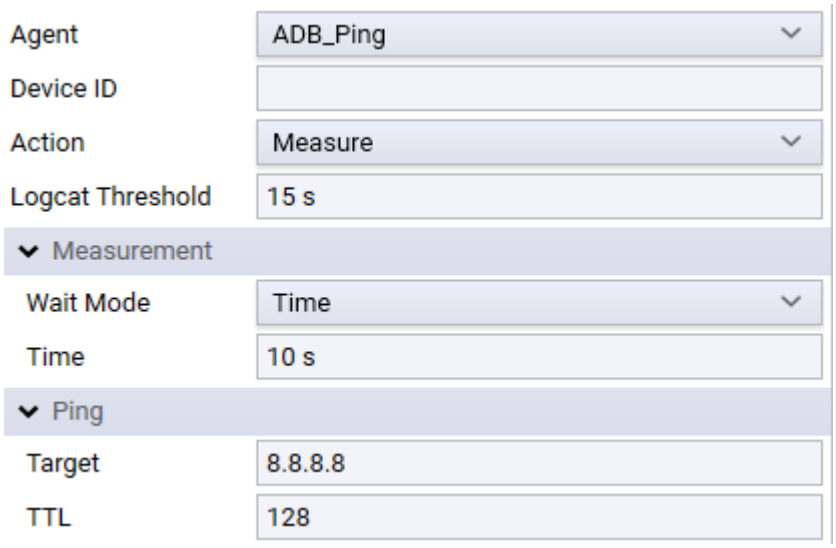


Figure 6: ADB Agent settings

1- First, the plugin sends instructions to the device so that all messages generated by the Ping agent are sent to a file in the device. This file will later be retrieved in order to obtain all the measurements generated:

```
adb.exe logcat -b main -f sdcard/adb_ping_agent.log -v threadtime -r 16384 -n
8 ping.Report:I *:S
```

2- The plugin makes use of the intents exposed by the agent in order to initiate the measurement. At this point also the configuration parameters set on the step are sent to the agent:

```
adb.exe shell am startservice -n com.uma.ping/.PingService -a
com.uma.ping.START -e com.uma.ping.PARAMETERS
"target=8.8.8.8,ttl=128"
```

3- After waiting for a specific amount of time (10 seconds in this case), the plugins send the order to stop the measurement:

```
adb.exe shell am startservice -n com.uma.ping/.PingService -a
com.uma.ping.STOP
```

4- The plugin retrieves the log file created in step 1 and process the contents internally in order to retrieve the generated results. Figure 7 shows an example of the raw results generated by the agent.

```
adb.exe pull "sdcard/adb_ping_agent.log" "[..]\adb_ping_agent.log"
```

```
 12-12 10:30:24.141 10317 10364 I ping.Report:
<<<Timestamp:1576143024152;Time:0;Delay:32.7>>>
 12-12 10:30:25.161 10317 10364 I ping.Report:
<<<Timestamp:1576143025164;Time:1;Delay:29.8>>>
 12-12 10:30:26.101 10317 10364 I ping.Report:
<<<Timestamp:1576143026108;Time:2;Delay:26.1>>>
 12-12 10:30:27.141 10317 10364 I ping.Report:
<<<Timestamp:1576143027146;Time:3;Delay:28.3>>>
 12-12 10:30:28.171 10317 10364 I ping.Report:
<<<Timestamp:1576143028178;Time:4;Delay:28.2>>>
 12-12 10:30:29.191 10317 10364 I ping.Report:
<<<Timestamp:1576143029195;Time:5;Delay:25.3>>>
 12-12 10:30:30.141 10317 10364 I ping.Report:
<<<Timestamp:1576143030142;Time:6;Delay:25.5>>>
```

```
 12-12 10:30:31.161 10317 10364 I ping.Report:
<<<Timestamp:1576143031166;Time:7;Delay:25.3>>>
 12-12 10:30:32.191 10317 10364 I ping.Report:
<<<Timestamp:1576143032195;Time:8;Delay:27.7>>>
 12-12 10:30:33.141 10317 10364 I ping.Report:
<<<Timestamp:1576143033142;Time:9;Delay:25.6>>>
```

Figure 7: ADB Ping agent logcat output

4. DEDICATED INTEGRATION ENVIRONMENT

A dedicated integration and testing environment is created on the Athens Platform, used for installation, testing and integrating the 'Release A' of the WP3 components, which will be part of the 5GENESIS Facility. It is recommended that a dedicated testing environment is created by all the platforms to facilitate reproducibility of the integration before deployment in the production platforms. Malaga platform for example, has also created such testing environment. The testing environment in the Athens Platform is comprised of an Openstack cloud, where all the Linux-based components are hosted, and a VMWare ESXI[2], where all the windows-based components are hosted, as depicted in figures below. **Further details can be found in appendix 1.**

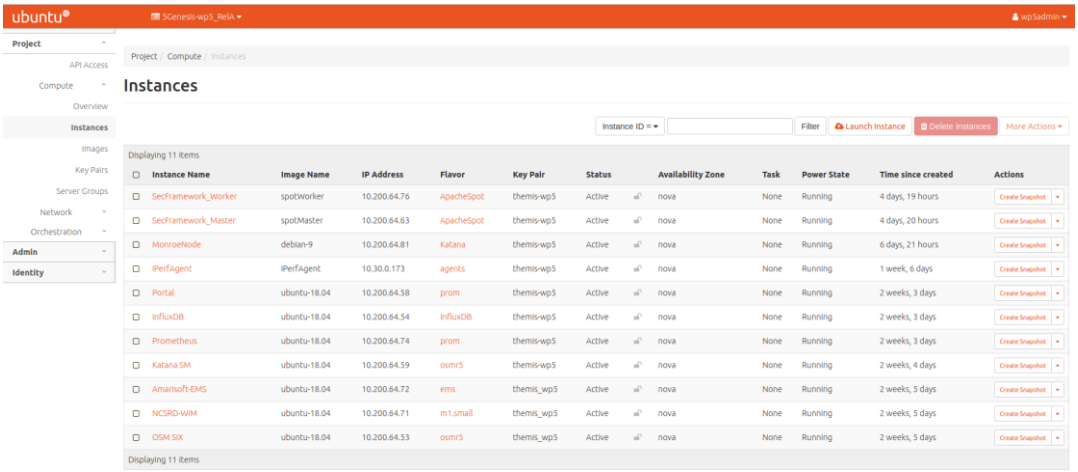


Figure 8. Openstack Integration Environment

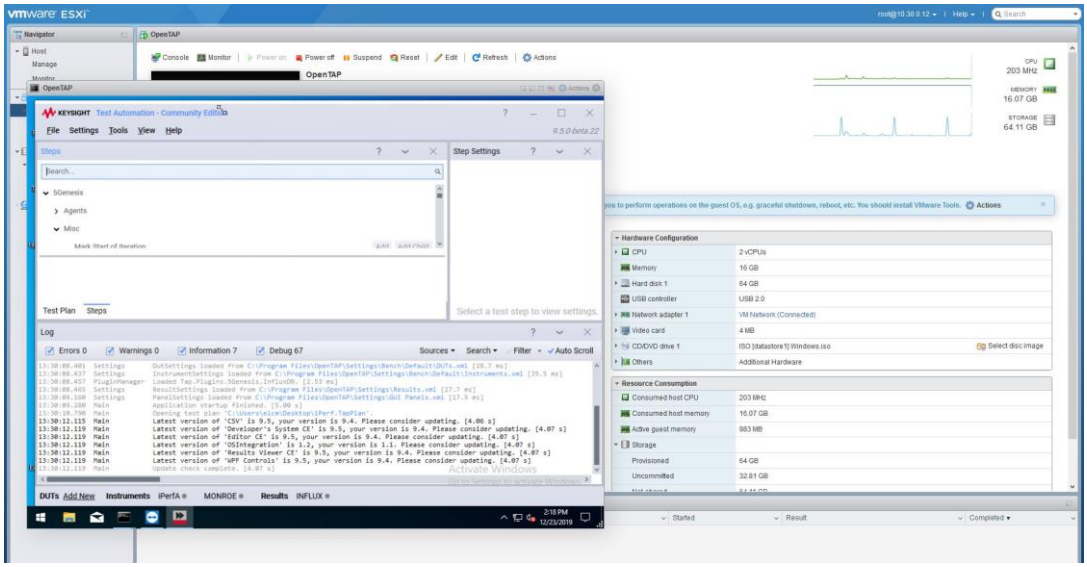


Figure 9. VMWare ESXI Integration Environment

[2] ESXi stands for Elastic Sky X Integrated is an enterprise server virtualization platform by VMware.

5. TESTING AND VALIDATION PROCESS

Based on previous experience from other projects that worked with virtualized integration environments for 5G and NFV (i.e., 5GTANGO [12], SONATA-NFV [13], etc.) and also from the work of ETSI NFV [14], 5GENESIS defines a template for the definition of the integration tests that need to be executed in order to validate component integration. Table 2 depicts the template used for the definition of integration tests.

Table 2. Test Case Template

Test Case Name		Test Case id	
Test Purpose	*Interfaces to be tested*		
Configuration	*NS to be used, configuration of Infrastructure etc*		
Test Tool	*Test tools used*		
Metric	*Measured metrics*		
References	*e.g., RFC XXX*		
Applicability	*Components that are applicable for this test*		
Pre-test conditions	*Monitoring configuration, additional metrics etc*		
Test sequence	Step	*Description*	Result
	Step	*Description*	Result
Test Verdict	*Descriptive text here*		
Additional Resources	*Graphs, etc.*		

The integration tests that are developed for Release A are summarized in Table 3 and presented below. The executed tests and their results, following the template above are linked next to each test case. In order to protect information that is confidential to the project consortium, links to private project repositories are removed.
Test case ids are assigned using the following format: int-test-*xx*-*yy* (from Integration Test), where *xx* is an integer value that is assigned to the general functionality that the test covers, and *yy* is an integer assigned in order to differentiate test cases that target the same component, but a different (or greater) sub-set of the functionality. For example, int-test-02-01 specifies the minimal functionality test that affects the ELCM, while in the future we may specify a new int-test-02-02 that covers some extra functionality added in the next phases of the development.

Table 3. 5GENESIS Release A integration tests

Test case id	Test case name	Test case description	Involved components
int-test-01-01 [Table 4]	Portal access and login	Tests access and authentication for experimenters	• Coordinator • Portal
int-test-02-01 [Table 5]	ELCM	Tests the operational status of ELCM	• Coordinator • Portal

int-test-03-01 [Table 6]	Portal-ELCM	Tests the operation of Portal and ELCM communication	• Coordinator • Portal • ELCM
int-test-04-01 [Table 7]	ELCM-OpenTAP integration	Tests the proper configuration of OpenTAP and its availability on the ELCM	• Coordinator • Portal • ELCM • OpenTAP
int-test-05-01 [Table 8]	Slice Creation	Tests the creation of a slice	• Slice Mngr • NFVO • VIM
int-test-06-01 [Table 9]	End-to-end experiment lifecycle test	End to end test of the full experimentation cycle	• Coordination layer • Slice Mngr • NFVO, VIM, WIM

More specifically, the defined test cases are the following:

Table 4. int-test-01-01: Portal Login

Test Case Name	Portal Login	Test Case id	int-test-01-01
Test Purpose	Verify that the Portal is running, and the internal database is correctly configured		
Configuration	Portal hosting server assigned IP and accessible from the external networks		
Test Tool	Web browser		
Metric	n/a		
References	n/a		
Applicability	Portal		
Pre-test conditions		Portal has been deployed and is listening for connections on a known address. No users have connected to the Portal before.	
Test sequence	Step	Connect to the Portal address with a web browser	The Portal's Login page should be visible
	Step	Click the "Register" button on the top of the page	The Portal's Register page should be visible
	Step	Fill the required information (note the username and password used). Click the "Register" button at the bottom of the page.	The Portal's Login page should be visible, but this time a "You have been registered" message

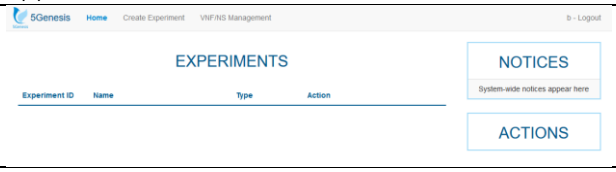
			appears near the top of the page
	Step	Fill the username and password fields with the values used in the previous step. Click the "Sign In" button.	The user's dashboard is visible.
Test Verdict	For newly created users the dashboard should contain an empty table of experiments, three tabs on the top and a logout button. The ACTIONS list should be empty. The NOTICES box may or may not appear.		PASS
Additional Resources			

Table 5. int-test-02-01: ELCM

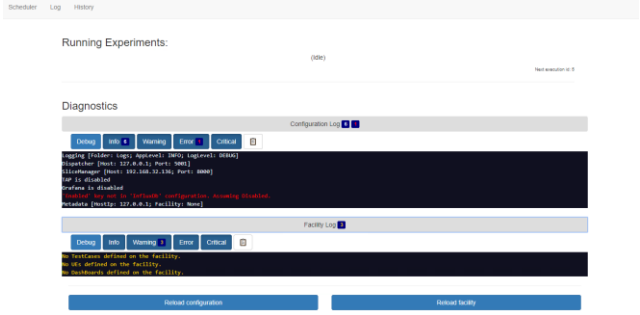
Test Case Name	ELCM	Test Case id	int-test-02-01
Test Purpose	Verify that the ELCM is running		
Configuration	ELCM hosting server assigned with IP and OpenTAP access configured		
Test Tool	Web browser		
Metric	n/a		
References	n/a		
Applicability	ELCM		
Pre-test conditions	The ELCM has been deployed and is listening at a known address. No additional configuration has been performed		
Test sequence	Step	Connect to the ELCM address with a web browser	The ELCM dashboard page should be visible
	Step	Click on the "Configuration Log" and "Facility Log"	The logs should be visible
Test Verdict	Compare the contents of the logs with the reference image (in Additional Resources. The error in the reference image is normal and easily solved). If no additional errors appear the ELCM has been correctly deployed		PASS
Additional Resources			

Table 6. int-test-03-01: Portal-ELCM Communication

Test Case Name	Portal-ELCM Communication	Test Case id	int-test-03-01
Test Purpose	Verify that the Portal and the ELCM can communicate properly		
Configuration	n/a		
Test Tool	Web browser, Text editor		
Metric	n/a		
References	n/a		
Applicability	Portal, ELCM		
Pre-test conditions		Test-01-01 and Test-02-01 completed successfully, no additional configuration changes to the Portal or ELCM	
Test sequence	Step	Using a text editor, edit the config.yml file in the Portal deployment folder	
	Step	Modify the Host and Port values in the Dispatcher section so that they refer to the IP and port where the ELCM is listening	
	Step	Include a new "TEST" value in the Test Cases list (in config.yml). Save the file.	
	Step	Restart the Portal	
	Step	Connect to the Portal address with a web browser. If necessary, log in.	The user's dashboard should be visible
	Step	Click on the "Create Experiment" button	The "CREATE EXPERIMENT" page should appear. "TEST" can be selected under the "Test Cases" section
	Step	Give a name to the experiment and select TEST in the Test Cases list. Leave all other values as default. Press Add Experiment	The user's dashboard is visible, but an entry for the newly created experiment is on the table
	Step	Using a text editor, edit the config.yml file in the ELCM deployment folder	
	Step	Modify the Host and Port values in the Dispatcher section so that they refer to the IP and port where the Portal is listening. Save the file.	
	Step	Copy the 'test.yml' (in Additional Resources) file to the Test Cases subfolder of the ELCM deployment folder.	

	Step	Connect to the ELCM address with a web browser. Click the "Reload Config" and "Reload Facility" buttons	
	Step	Expand the "Configuration Log" and "Facility Log". Ensure that no unexpected errors appear.	The "1 Test Cases defined on the Facility: TEST." message appears on the Facility Log
	Step	Connect to the Portal address with a web browser. If necessary, log in.	The user's dashboard should be visible
	Step	Click on the "Run Experiment" button	A message similar to "Success: True - Execution Id: > - Message: Created execution > for experiment > (Id:>, User:<?>)" is visible near the top of the page
	Step	Click on the "Executions" button	A list of the experiment executions appear.
	Step	Wait until the experiment execution finishes, then click the "Execution Logs" button	The logs generated during the experiment execution are visible
Test Verdict	Check the contents of the Run Log for a message with the following content: "This is a TEST message". If it's present, the Portal and ELCM communicate and can run experiments correctly.		PASS
Additional Resources	'test.yml' (found in the project gitlab)		

Table 7. int-test-04-01: ELCM-OpenTAP- integration

Test Case Name	ELCM-OpenTAP integration	Test Case id	int-test-04-01
Test Purpose	Verify that OpenTAP is correctly configured and can be used by the ELCM		
Configuration	n/a		
Test Tool	Web browser, Text editor		
Metric	n/a		
References	n/a		
Applicability	ELCM, Portal, OpenTAP		
Pre-test conditions	Test-01-01 to Test-03-01 completed successfully, no additional modifications have been performed. OpenTAP installed in the same machine as the ELCM		

Test sequence	Step	Using a text editor, edit the config.yml file in the ELCM directory.	
	Step	Modify the "Tap" section. Set "Enabled", "OpenTap" and "EnsureClosed" to True. Modify the "Exe", "Folder" and "Results" values if necessary. Save the file.	
	Step	Save the "test.TapPlan" file (Additional Resources) to a known folder in the ELCM/OpenTAP machine	
	Step	Overwrite the contents of "test.yml" (the file saved during Test-03-01) with the new version in Additional Resources	
	Step	Using a text editor, edit "test.yml". Modify the placeholder with the full path where the "test.TapPlan" file has been saved. Save the file.	
	Step	Connect to the ELCM address with a web browser. Click the "Reload Config" and "Reload Facility" buttons	
	Step	Expand the "Configuration Log" and "Facility Log". Ensure that no unexpected errors appear.	The "1 Test Cases defined on the Facility: TEST." message appears on the Facility Log
	Step	Connect to the Portal address with a web browser. If necessary, log in or click on the Home button at the top of the page.	The user's dashboard should be visible
	Step	Click on the "Run Experiment" button	A message similar to "Success: True - Execution Id: > - Message: Created execution > for experiment > (Id:>, User:<?>)" is visible near the top of the page
	Step	Click on the "Executions" button	A list of the experiment executions appear.
	Step	Wait until the execution on top of the list finishes, then click the "Execution Logs" button	The logs generated

			during the experiment execution are visible
Test Verdict	Check the contents of the Run Log for a message with the following content: "This is a message -> *n*", where *n* can be any number. If it's present, the ELCM can make use of OpenTAP, sending the required external parameters.		PASS
Additional Resources	'test.TapPlan' 'test.yml' (found in the project gitlab)		

Table 8. int-test-05-1: Slice Creation

Test Case Name	Slice Creation	Test Case id	int-test-05-01
Test Purpose	Verify that Slice Manager is correctly installed and configured with the South Bound Components of the Platform		
Configuration	Server assigned IP and accessible by the other Northbound components		
Test Tool	Text Editor, curl / Swagger-UI / SM CLI tool		
Metric	Functional test		
References	n/a		
Applicability	Slice Manager, NFVO, VIM		
Pre-test conditions	Slice Manager is correctly installed following the instructions found in the project gitlab- NFVO and VIM are installed with known URLs and credentials - NSDs to be used are onboarded to the NFVO - VM images to be used are onboarded to the VIM		
Test sequence	Step	Using a text editor, create the configuration files (in JSON or YAML format) for the VIMs and NFVO to be added in the Slice Manager, based on the example files found in the project gitlab	
	Step	Add the configuration files to the Slice Manager using (i) the SM CLI tool `katana vim add -f vim_conf.json` and `katana nfvo add -f nfvo_conf.json`, (ii) the REST APIs `curl -X POST -d @vim_conf.json http://katanaSM:800/api/vim` and `curl -X POST -d @nfvo_conf.json http://katanaSM:800/api/nfvo` or (iii) the Swagger-UI tool	Slice Manager should return the UUID of each component
	Step	Using a text editor, create the Network Slice Template (in JSON or YAML format) that describes the slice to be added, based on the example files (found in the project gitlab)	
	Step	Add the NST to the Slice Manager using (i) the SM CLI tool `katana slice`	This step will trigger the slice creation. Slice Manager

		`add -f nst.json`, (ii) the REST APIs `curl -X POST -d @nst.json http://katanaSM:800/api/slice` or (iii) the Swagger-UI tool	should return the UUID of the new slice.
	Step	Check the status of the slice using (i) the SM CLI tool `katana slice inspect <slice_uuid>`, (ii) the REST APIs `curl -X GET http://katanaSM:800/api/slice/<slice_uuid>` or (iii) the Swagger-UI tool	Slice Manager will return information regarding the new slice, including the status (Init/Placement/Provisioning/ Activation/Running)
	Step	Check the NFVO and VIMs involved in the slice for the new Tenant created for the slice and for the instantiated NSs and VNFs in that Tenant space	
	Step	Check the slice deployment time using (i) the SM CLI tool `katana slice deployment_time <slice_uuid>`, (ii) the REST APIs `curl -X GET http://katanaSM:800/api/slice/<slice_uuid>/time` or (iii) the Swagger-UI tool	Slice Manager will return a json file with information about the deployment time of the slice
	Step	Terminate the created slice using (i) the SM CLI tool `katana slice rm <slice_uuid>`, (ii) the REST APIs `curl -X DELETE http://katanaSM:800/api/slice/<slice_uuid>` or (iii) the Swagger-UI tool	Slice Manager will return the status "Terminating"
	Step	Check the NFVO and VIMs involved in the slice for the successful termination of NSs and VNFs and the deletion of the new Tenant	
Test Verdict	If the Slice Manager returned the expected results with no error or warning messages, then a new slice was created and then terminated over the configured VIMs		
Additional Resources	'vim.json', 'nfvo.json', 'nst.json' (found in the project gitlab)		

Table 9. int-test-06-01: End-to-end experiment lifecycle test

Test Case Name	ELCM-Slice Manager Communication	Test Case id	int-test-06-01
Test Purpose	Verify that the ELCM can request the creation and decommission of slices and retrieve results from the Slice Manager. Verify that InfluxDB is correctly configured		
Configuration	n/a		
Test Tool	Web browser, Text editor, SSH Client		

Metric	n/a		
References	n/a		
Applicability	ELCM, Portal, Slice Manager, InfluxDB		
Pre-test conditions	int-test-01-01 to int-test-05-01 completed successfully, no additional modifications have been performed. The Slice Manager is deployed, configured and able to deploy the test NS, a NSD file for this test NS is available. InfluxDB is deployed, configured, and the machine can be reached through SSH.		
Test sequence	Step	Using a text editor, edit the config.yml file in the ELCM directory.	
	Step	Modify the "SliceManager" section. Set the Host and Port values to the ones where the Slice Manager API is listening for connections.	
	Step	Modify the "InfluxDB" section. Set the values required for connecting to the database where the results will be stored. Save the file.	
	Step	Copy the "nsDeployment.yml" file (Additional Resources) to the "Test Cases" subfolder of the ELCM deployment folder	
	Step	Connect to the ELCM address with a web browser. Click the "Reload Config" and "Reload Facility" buttons	
	Step	Expand the "Configuration Log" and "Facility Log". Ensure that no unexpected errors appear.	
	Step	Using a text editor, edit the config.yml file in the Portal directory.	
	Step	Include a new "NsDeployment" value in the Test Cases list (in config.yml). Save the file.	
	Step	Restart the Portal	
	Step	Connect to the Portal address with a web browser. If necessary, log in.	The user's dashboard should be visible
	Step	Click on the "VNF/NS Management" button on the top of the page	The (empty) VNF and NSD repositories are visible
	Step	Click the "Upload NS" button	The "UPLOAD NS" form should be visible
	Step	Fill the "Name" field with "TestNS", and "Description" with "Test NS". Click the "Browse" button and select the NSD file of the test NS. Click "Upload NS"	The VNF and NSD repositories are visible, but now "TestNS" appears

	Step	Click on the "Create Experiment" button	The "CREATE EXPERIMENT" page should appear. "NsDeployment" can be selected under the "Test Cases" section
	Step	Give a name to the experiment and select "NsDeployment" in the Test Cases list. Leave all other values as default. Press Add Experiment	The user's dashboard is visible, but an entry for the newly created experiment is on the table
	Step	Click on the "Run Experiment" button of the NsDeployment experiment	
	Step	Click on the "Executions" button of the NsDeployment experiment	A list of the experiment executions appear.
	Step	Wait until the execution finishes, then click the "Execution Logs" button	The logs generated during the experiment execution are visible
	Step	Look for unexpected error messages. If none appears, click on any "Debug" button on the logs	The DEBUG messages are now visible
	Step	On the Run Log, look for a message similar to `Payload: InfluxPayload['Slice_Creation_Time' - Tags: {'ExperimentId': '293'} - Points: [<2019-09-18 07:27:13.491412 {'Slice_Deployment_Time': 13.8065, 'Placement_Time': 0.0032, 'Provisioning_Time': 3.6709}>]]`. Numeric values will be different.	
	Step	Using an SSH client, connect to the machine hosting the InfluxDB instance.	
	Step	On the command prompt, run "influx"	Some InfluxDB messages appear, ending with "Enter an InfluxQL query"
	Step	Run "use *db*", where *db* is the name of the database that contains the ELCM results	"Using database *db*" appears
	Step	Run "show measurements"	"Slice_Creation_Time" appears in one of the returned lines
	Step	Run "select * from Slice_Creation_Time"	Some results appear

Test Verdict	If some results are visible in the last step, then the ELCM was able to request the creation and decommissioning of a slice and request the deployment times to the Slice Manager. Then, a payload with these results have been successfully generated and received by the InfluxDb instance.	PASS
Additional Resources	'nsDeployment.yml' (found in the project gitlab)	

6. TESTING AND VALIDATION RESULTS

Based on test cases defined in previous section, validation activity has been conducted by all platforms. The results summary are depicted in the following tables.

6.1. Athens Platform

Table 10. The Athens Platform verification results

Test case id	Test case name	Test case description	Result
int-test-01-01 [Table 4]	Portal access and login	Tests access and authentication for experimenters	Pass
int-test-02-01 [Table 5]	ELCM	Tests the operational status of ELCM	Pass
int-test-03-01 [Table 6]	Portal-ELCM	Tests the operation of Portal and ELCM communication	Pass
int-test-04-01 [Table 7]	ELCM-OpenTAP integration	Tests the proper configuration of OpenTAP and its availability on the ELCM	Pass
int-test-05-01 [Table 8]	Slice Creation	Tests the creation of a slice	Pass (MANO Layer Components: - OpenStack Rocky - OSM 5 & 6 - ODL WIM Amarisoft EMS)
int-test-06-01 [Table 9]	End-to-end experiment lifecycle test	End to end test of the full experimentation cycle	Pass

The Release A of the components that are comprising the 5GENESIS Coordination Layer, i.e. Portal, ELCM, OpenTAP and Slice Manager, have been integrated in Athens platform without any issues, while the Testing and Validation process described in section 5 has been successfully completed. The results of these integration tests are presented in Table 10. Further details regarding the Coordination Layer components in Athens Platform can be found in D4.2 [15]. The 5GENESIS Coordination Layer enables the automated execution of end-to-end trials and experimentation in the Athens Platform during the Phase 2.

6.2. Berlin Platform

Table 11. The Berlin Platform verification results

Test case id	Test case name	Test case description	Result
int-test-01-01 [Table 4]	Portal access and login	Tests access and authentication for experimenters	Pass
int-test-02-01 [Table 5]	ELCM	Tests the operational status of ELCM	Pass
int-test-03-01 [Table 6]	Portal-ELCM	Tests the operation of Portal and ELCM communication	Pass
int-test-04-01 [Table 7]	ELCM-OpenTAP integration	Tests the proper configuration of OpenTAP and its availability on the ELCM	Pass
int-test-05-01 [Table 8]	Slice Creation	Tests the creation of a slice	Fail - Initial Slice Manager Connection to Openstack (ver.: Stein) was not successful, resulting in timeout error.)
int-test-06-01 [Table 9]	End-to-end experiment lifecycle test	End to end test of the full experimentation cycle	Not Tested - Because the slice creation test was not passed.

The 5GENESIS Portal, ELCM and OpenTAP (Release A) have been successfully deployed and integrated in the Berlin platform. The experiments are working as expected and the experiment results are saved in the influx DB. Additionally, Slice Manager is installed successfully. However, the integration of slice manager with VIM and NFVO is not successful. It happens to be version problem. Since, Berlin platform uses Openstack Stein version. Slice manager does not support the stein release yet. Hence, the Test [int-test-05-01] is not passed. This leads to the blocking of end-to-end test [int-test-06-01]. Currently, the main challenge to be addressed during Phase 3 is to decide the versions of Openstack and OSM to support by the Slice Manager.

6.3. Limassol Platform

Table 12. The Limassol Platform verification results

Test case id	Test case name	Test case description	Result
int-test-01-01 [Table 4]	Portal access and login	Tests access and authentication for experimenters	Pass

int-test-02-01 [Table 5]	ELCM	Tests the operational status of ELCM	Pass
int-test-03-01 [Table 6]	Portal-ELCM	Tests the operation of Portal and ELCM communication	Pass
int-test-04-01 [Table 7]	ELCM-OpenTAP integration	Tests the proper configuration of OpenTAP and its availability on the ELCM	Pass
int-test-05-01 [Table 8]	Slice Creation	Tests the creation of a slice	Pass (slice containing only VNFs)
int-test-06-01 [Table 9]	End-to-end experiment lifecycle test	End to end test of the full experimentation cycle	In-progress

The 5GENESIS Portal, ELCM and OpenTAP (Release A) have been successfully integrated in the Limassol platform and are operating as planned. No major issues have been identified. End-to-end testing will take place over the next couple of months (January – March 2020). One of the main challenges to be tackled during Phase 3 is the integration of the Slice Manager with the underlying management components in order to be able to orchestrate an end-to-end slice across the satellite and terrestrial segments.

6.4. Malaga Platform

Table 13. The Malaga Platform verification results

Test case id	Test case name	Test case description	Result
int-test-01-01 [Table 4]	Portal access and login	Tests access and authentication for experimenters	Pass
int-test-02-01 [Table 5]	ELCM	Tests the operational status of ELCM	Pass
int-test-03-01 [Table 6]	Portal-ELCM	Tests the operation of Portal and ELCM communication	Pass
int-test-04-01 [Table 7]	ELCM-OpenTAP integration	Tests the proper configuration of OpenTAP and its availability on the ELCM	Pass
int-test-05-01 [Table 8]	Slice Creation	Tests the creation of a slice	Pass
int-test-06-01 [Table 9]	End-to-end experiment lifecycle test	End to end test of the full experimentation cycle	Pass

The 5GENESIS Portal, ELCM and OpenTAP (Release A) was integrated initially in the Malaga platforms and the lessons learned were used to guide the rest of the consortium through their

deployment in the rest of the platforms. The main pending action for the next Release is the support for control and configuration of gNBs and core network for supporting the automation of the deployment of end to end slices.

6.5. Surrey Platform

Table 14. The Surrey Platform verification results

Test case id	Test case name	Test case description	Result
int-test-01-01 [Table 4]	Portal access and login	Tests access and authentication for experimenters	Pass
int-test-02-01 [Table 5]	ELCM	Tests the operational status of ELCM	Pass
int-test-03-01 [Table 6]	Portal-ELCM	Tests the operation of Portal and ELCM communication	Pass
int-test-04-01 [Table 7]	ELCM-OpenTAP integration	Tests the proper configuration of OpenTAP and its availability on the ELCM	Pass
int-test-05-01 [Table 8]	Slice Creation	Tests the creation of a slice	In-progress
int-test-06-01 [Table 9]	End-to-end experiment lifecycle test	End to end test of the full experimentation cycle	In-progress

The 5GENESIS Portal, ELCM, TAP (Release A of 5GENESIS facility components) have been successfully deployed and integrated in the Surrey platform and are operating as expected. No major issues have been identified, however, slice-creation testing and subsequent EtE full experimentation lifecycle testing, is still in progress, End-to-end testing will take place over the next couple of months (January – March 2020). The results of the integration tests are presented in Table 14.

7. CONCLUSIONS

This document is the first deliverable of WP5 and is used for the reporting of the integration activities performed within the context of the work package.

The integration activities based on Release A of the 5GENESIS Facility components had followed a well-defined methodology, which determines the basic operations from the stage of component development until the integration of the Coordination Layer and Slice Manager in each Platform, the guidelines for the respective tests that are used for the validation of each step of the process, and the conventions for software versioning, as well as the production of the respective documentation. This methodology will be used for all future releases of 5GENESIS. The integration of Release A was performed in a dedicated environment in the Athens Platform.

The 5GENESIS Coordination Layer and Slice Manger were also briefly described, focusing on its features, main components, and its communication with the lower layers of the architecture, in terms of its south-bound interfaces. Its main purpose is to allow experimenters to successfully perform a variety of experiments in the 5GENESIS Platforms.

The validation of the integration activities was performed with the use of a set of integration tests (selected per-platform screenshots in appendix 2), following the ETSI NFV paradigm, which allow for the validation of the operation of the individual components, their proper communication, as well as the whole experimentation lifecycle. The results of the integration activities per Platform at the time of the deliverable submission are also reported.

Platforms need to progress on the integration of infrastructure components such as gNBs and 5G core network. The integration of these components will be reported in D5.2, as well as the new experimentation features offered by the Coordination platform and the slice manager. In D5.3 we will report the user-manuals for developing the required plugins to integrate new infrastructure components and the manuals for verticals for executing the experiments.

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ANNEX 1: ATHENS PLATFORM INTEGRATION ENVIRONMENT

Two network subnets, namely 10.200.64.0/24 and 10.30.0.0/16, are used for the interconnection of the components. Figure 10 depicts the network topology and the connected instances as shown in the OpenStack dashboard. All partners involved in the integration activities have access to the integration environment using a Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection, while the access to each instance is achieved with the use of shared ssh keys.

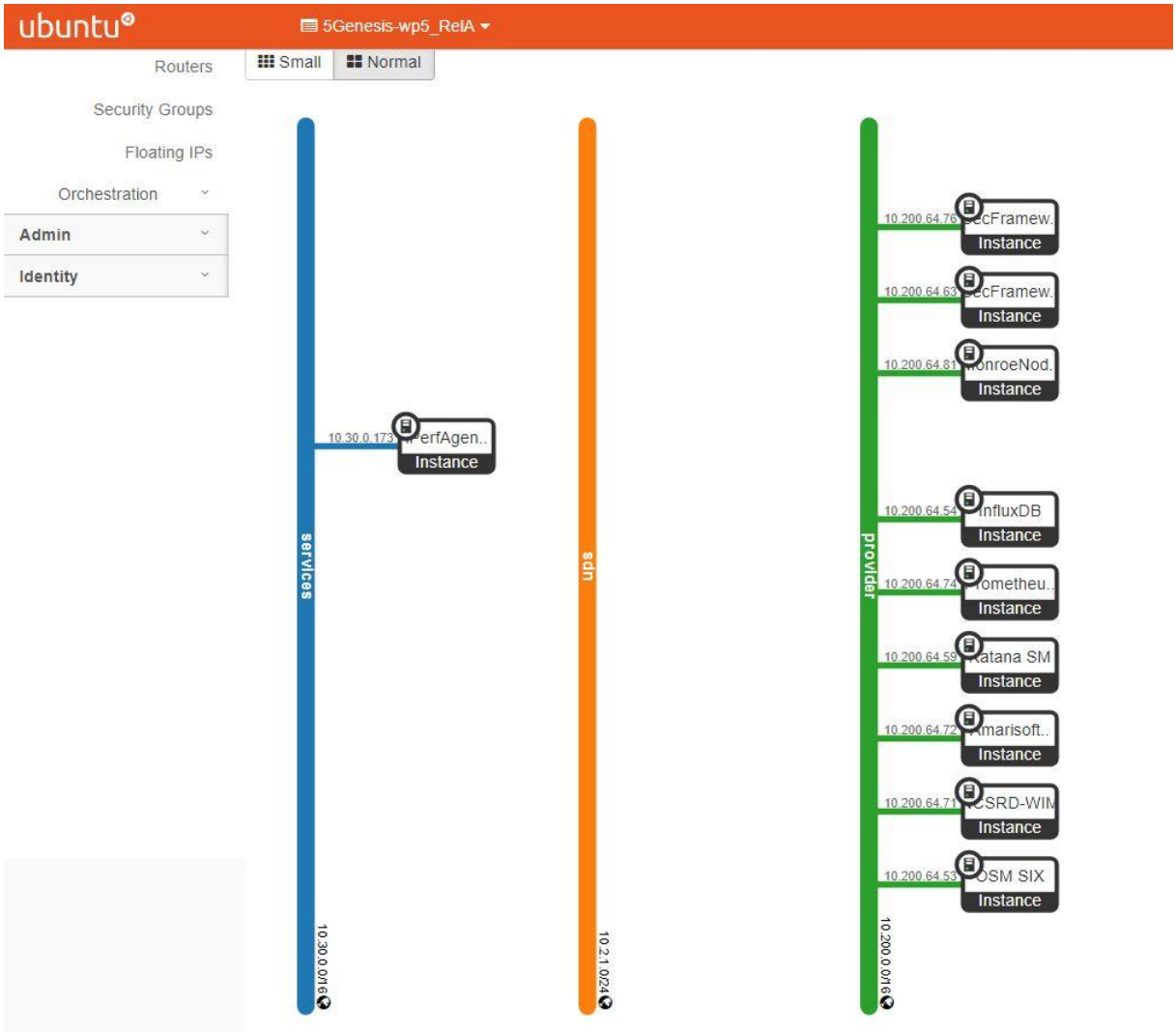


Figure 10. Openstack Networks

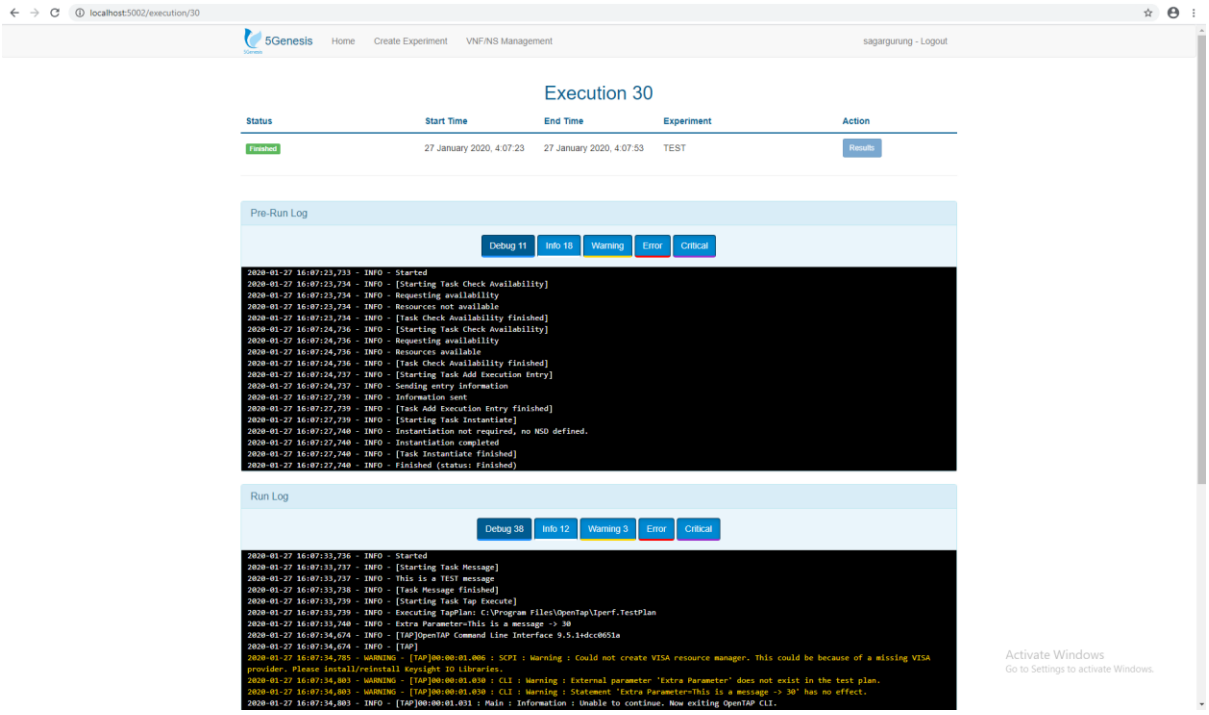
The list of resources used in the Athens Platform are listed below, while Table 15 presents in further detail information for each component:

- OpenStack: 12 instances, 28 VCPUs, 80GB RAM, 560GB Disk
- ESXI: 1 instance, 2 VCPUs, 16GB RAM, 64GB Disk

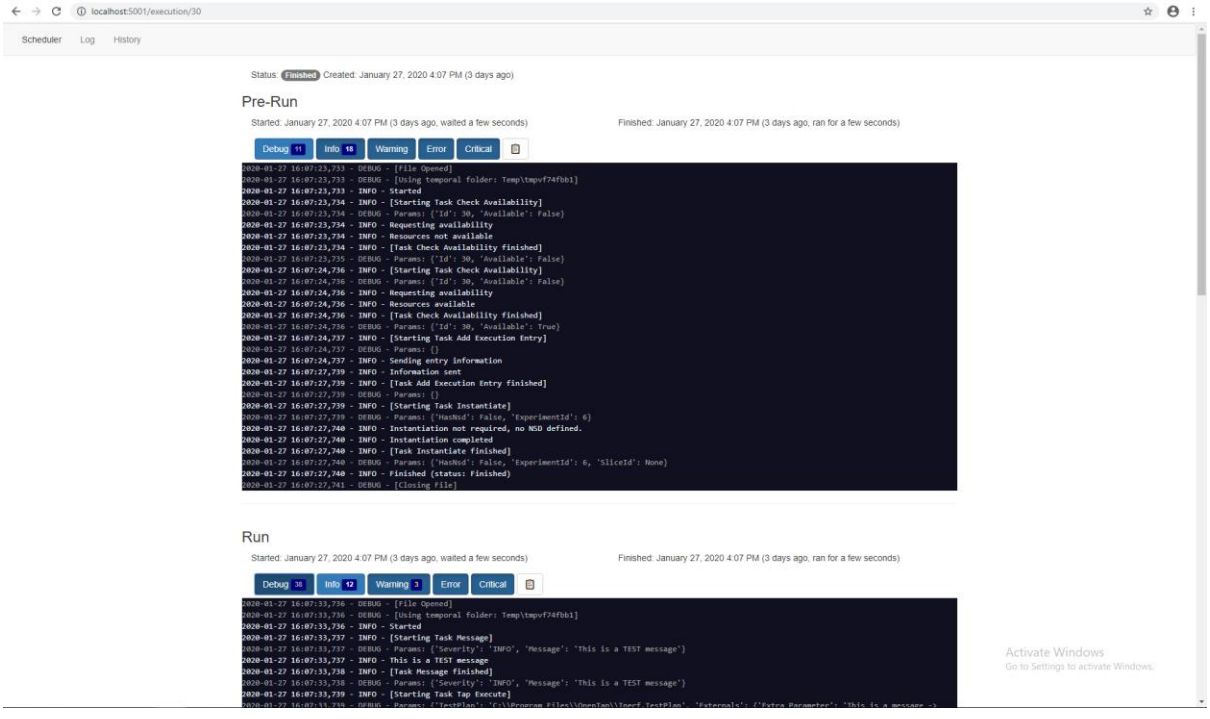
Table 15. Integration Components

Component	Host	IP Address	Resources
OSM Rel 5	Openstack	10.200.64.55	VCPUs: 2 RAM: 8GB Disk: 40GB
OSM Rel 6	Openstack	10.200.64.53	VCPUs: 2 RAM: 8GB Disk: 40GB
WIM	Openstack	10.200.64.71	VCPUs: 1 RAM: 2GB Disk: 20GB
Amarisoft-EMS	Openstack	10.200.64.72	VCPUs: 2 RAM: 2GB Disk: 80GB
Slice Manager	Openstack	10.200.64.59	VCPUs: 2 RAM: 8GB Disk: 40GB
Prometheus	Openstack	10.200.64.74	VCPUs: 2 RAM: 4GB Disk: 30GB
InfluxDB	Openstack	10.200.64.54	VCPUs: 2 RAM: 4GB Disk: 120GB
Portal – ELCM – OpenTAP	ESXI	10.30.0.250	VCPUs: 2 RAM: 16GB Disk: 64GB
Iperf Agent	Openstack	10.30.0.173	VCPUs: 1 RAM: 4GB Disk: 20GB
Monroe Probe	Openstack	10.200.64.81	VCPUs: 4 RAM: 4GB Disk: 40GB
Security Framework Master Node	Openstack	10.200.64.63	VCPUs: 4 RAM: 16GB Disk: 50GB
Security Framework Worker Node	Openstack	10.200.64.76	VCPUs: 4 RAM: 16GB Disk: 50GB

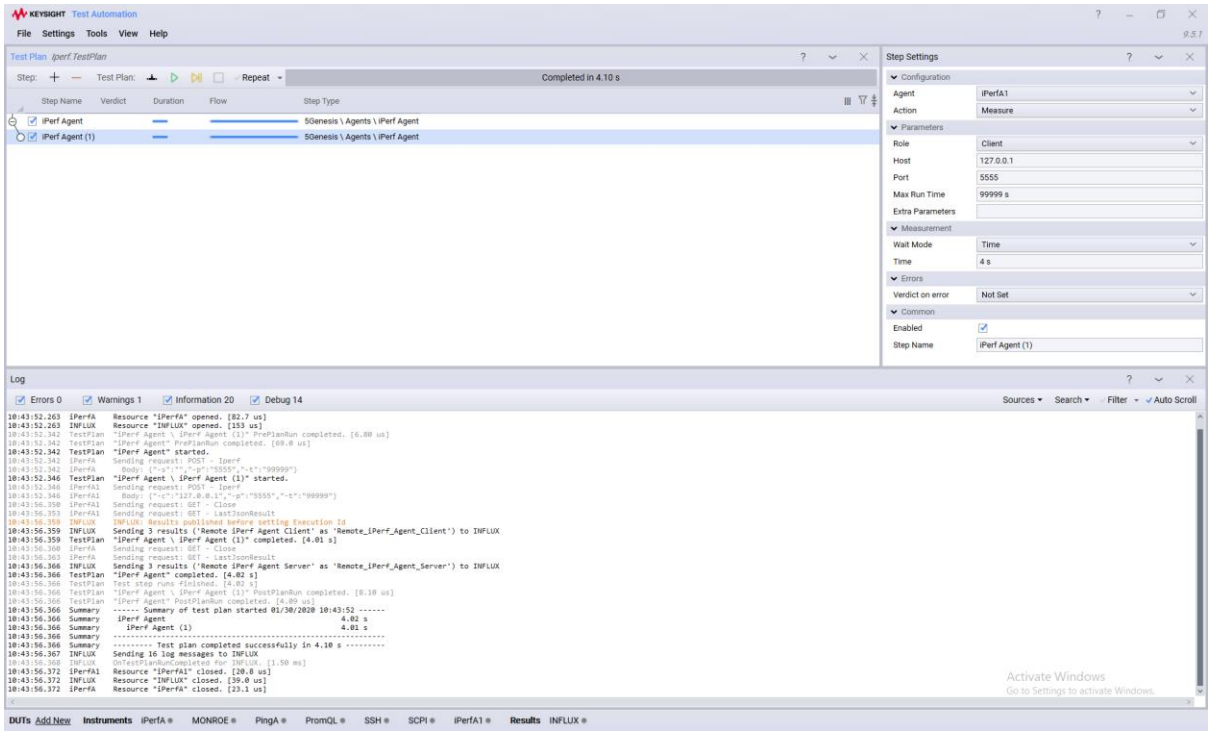
ANNEX 2: SURREY PLATFORM INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES (SCREENSHOTS)



Portal

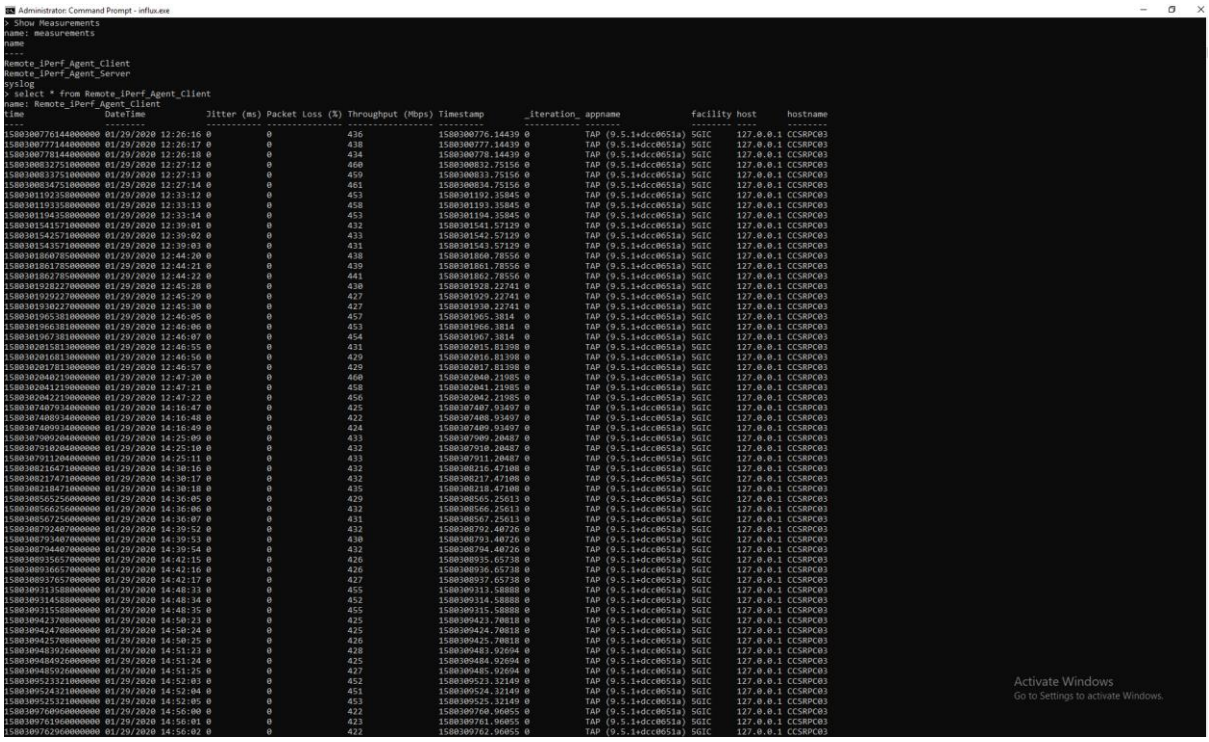


ELCM



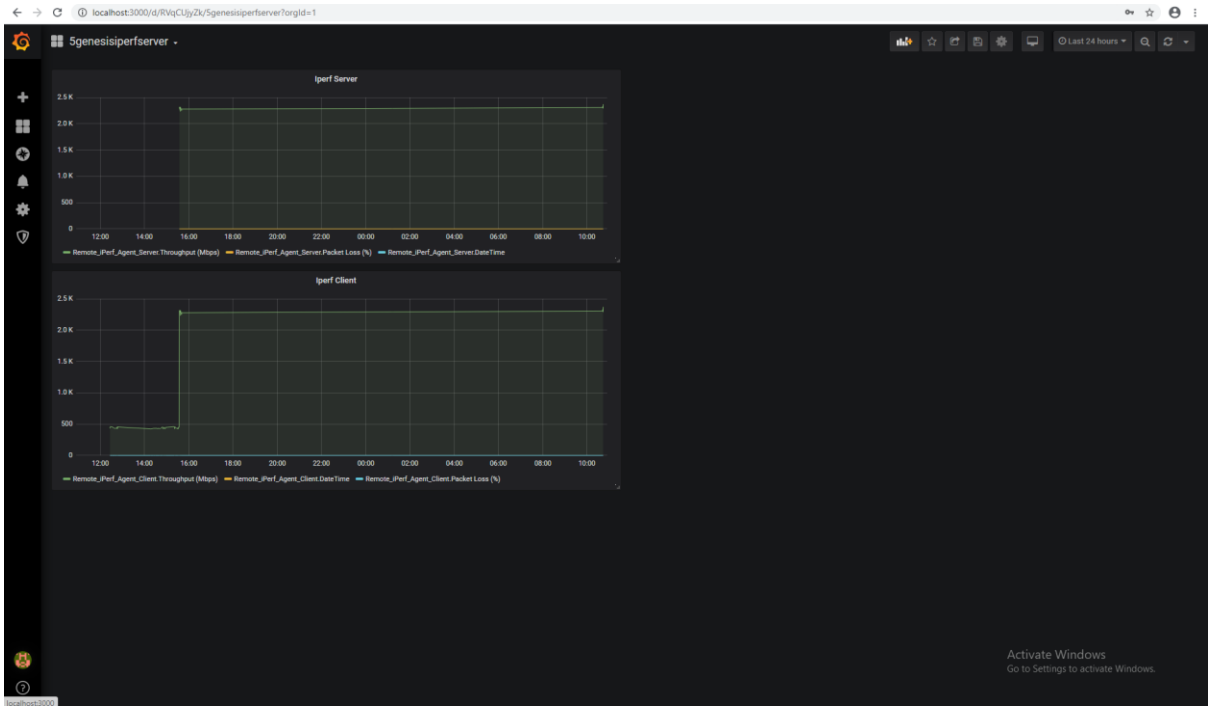
TAP

InfluxDB Running in Background



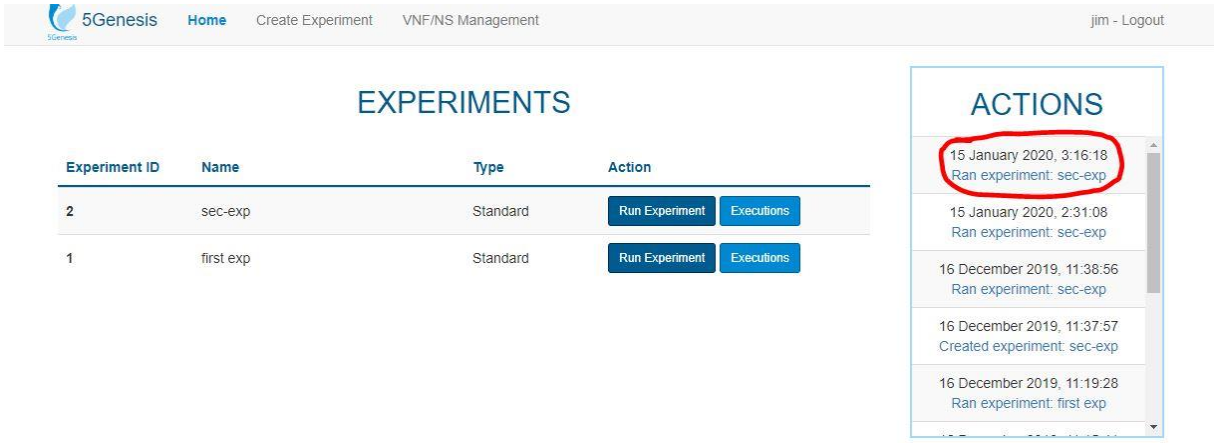
InfluxDB-iPerf Client Data

InfluxDB-iPerf Server Data

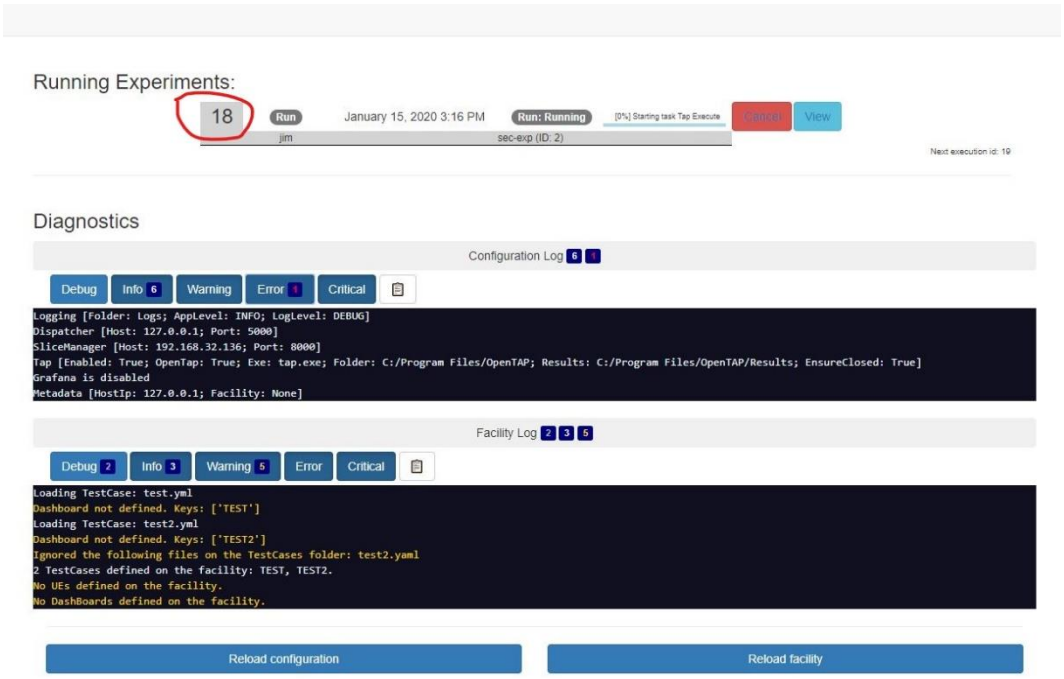


Grafana visualizing data from InfluxDB (iPerf Client & iPerf Server)

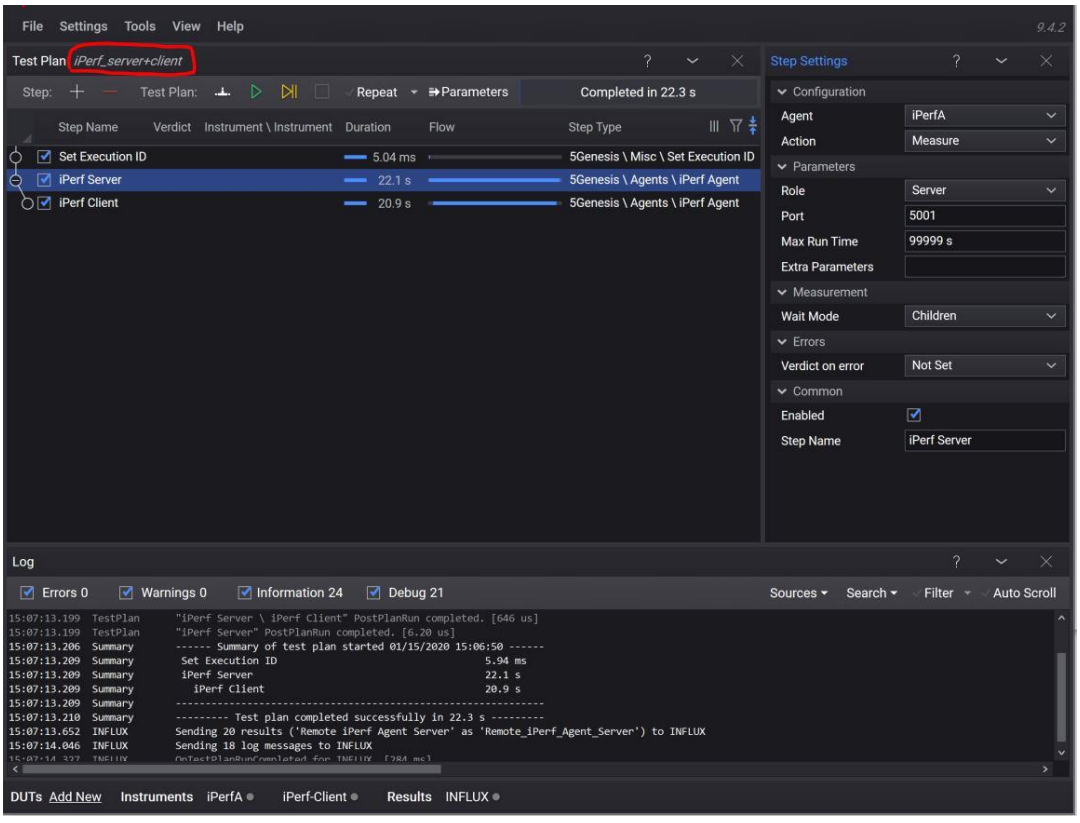
Limassol Platform Integration activities (screenshots):



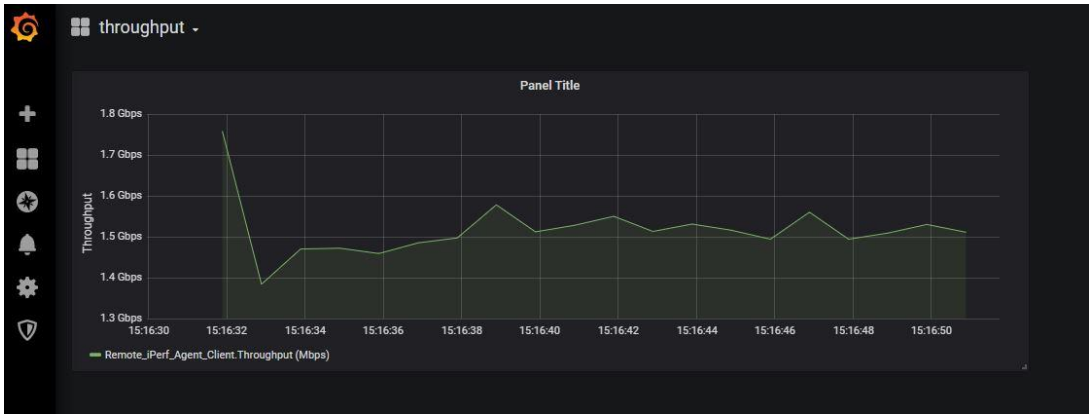
Experiment configured via the Portal



Experiment monitored via the Portal

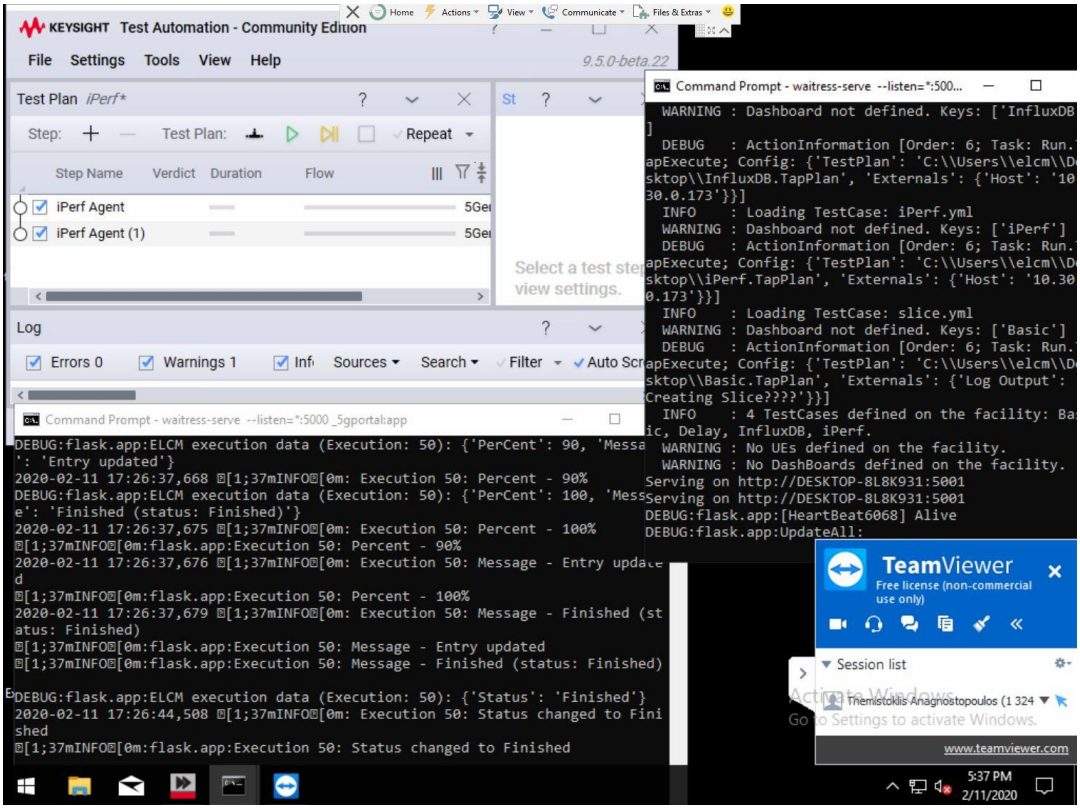


Experiment execution automated in OpenTAP

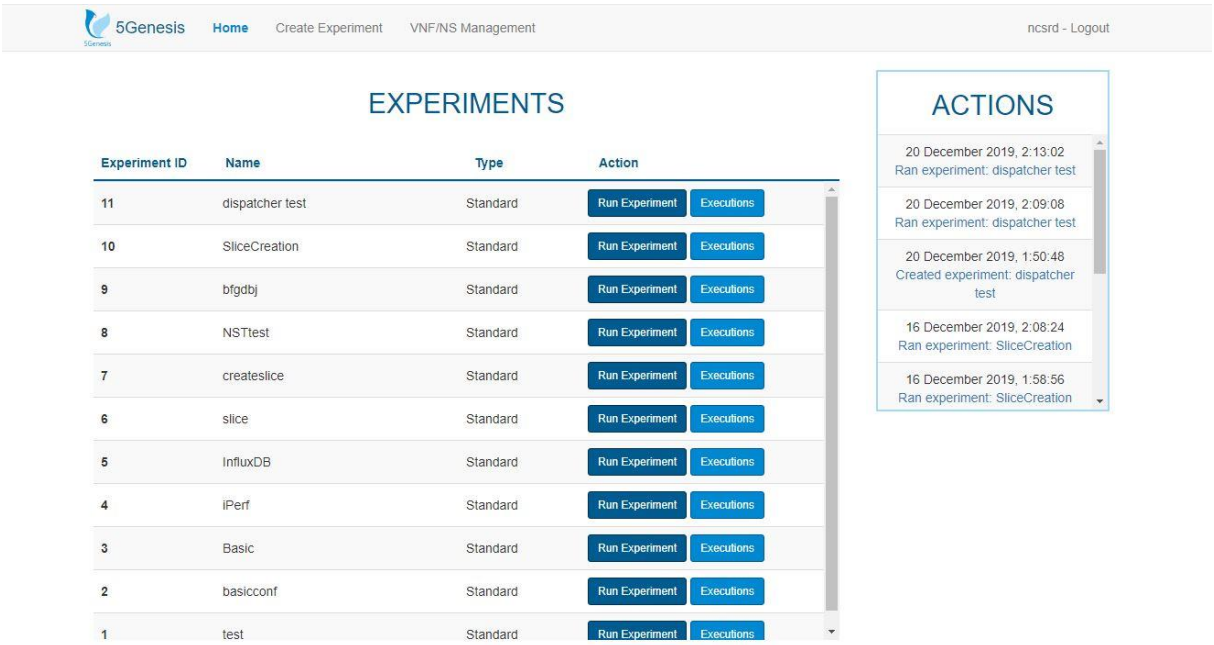


Experiment results visualized in Grafana front-end

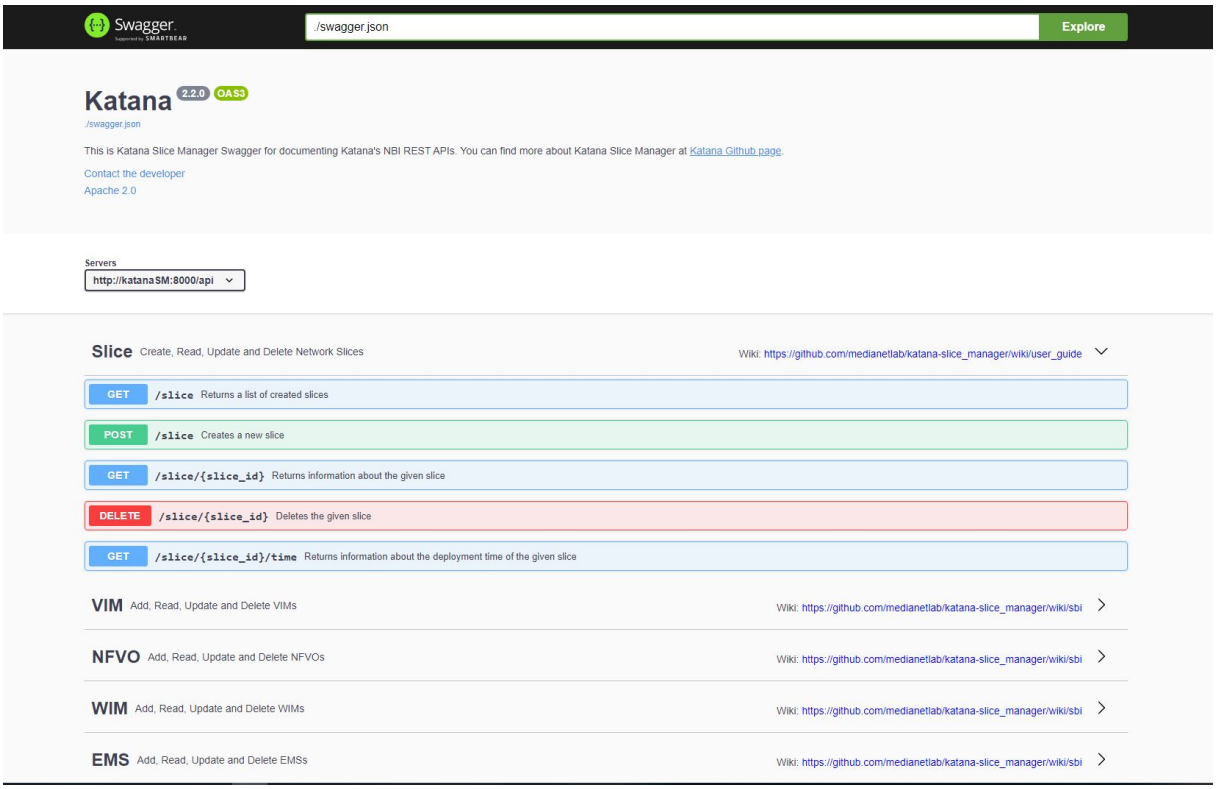
Athens Platform Integration activities (screenshots):



Portal – ELCM – OpenTAP VM

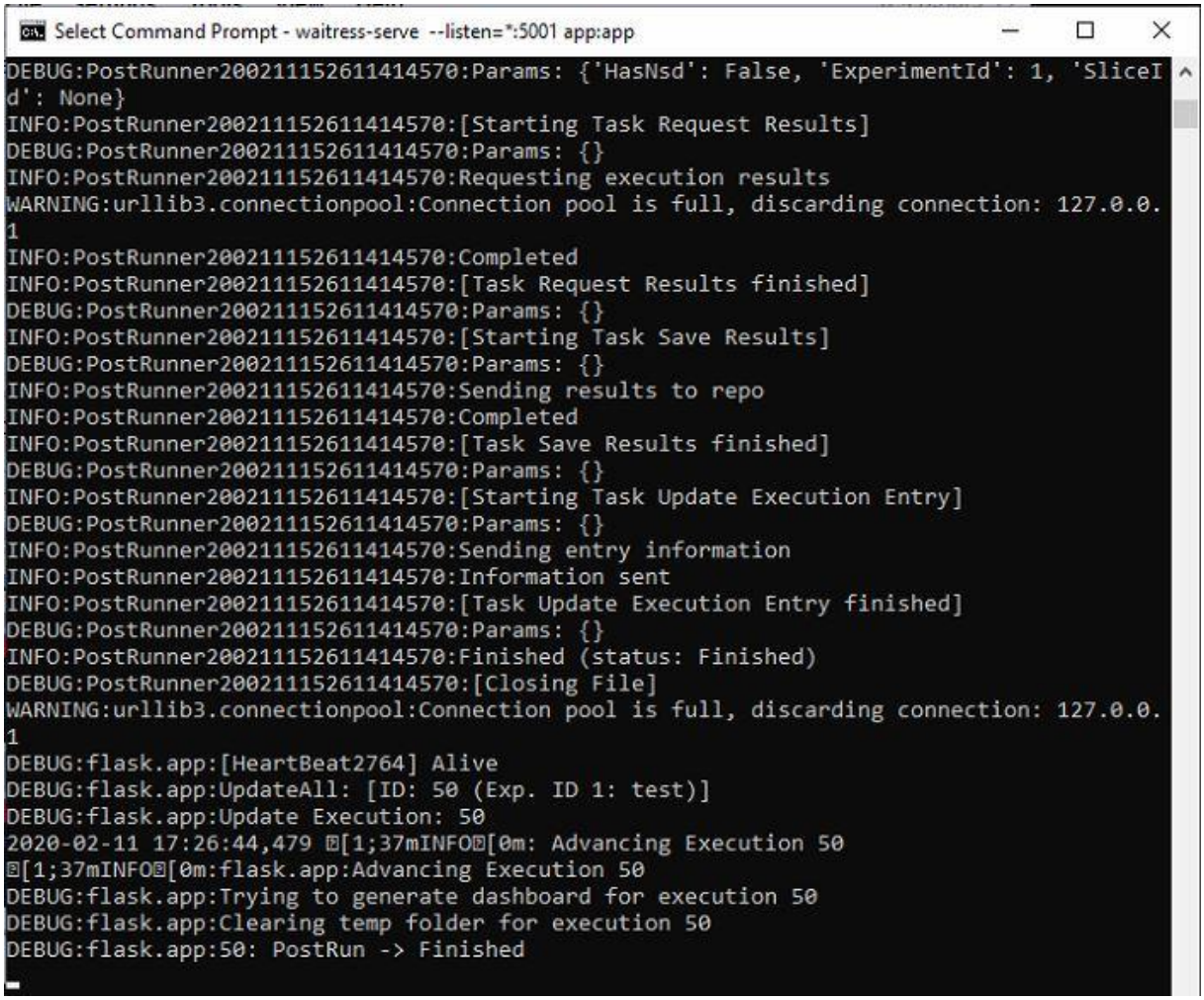


Portal WEB UI



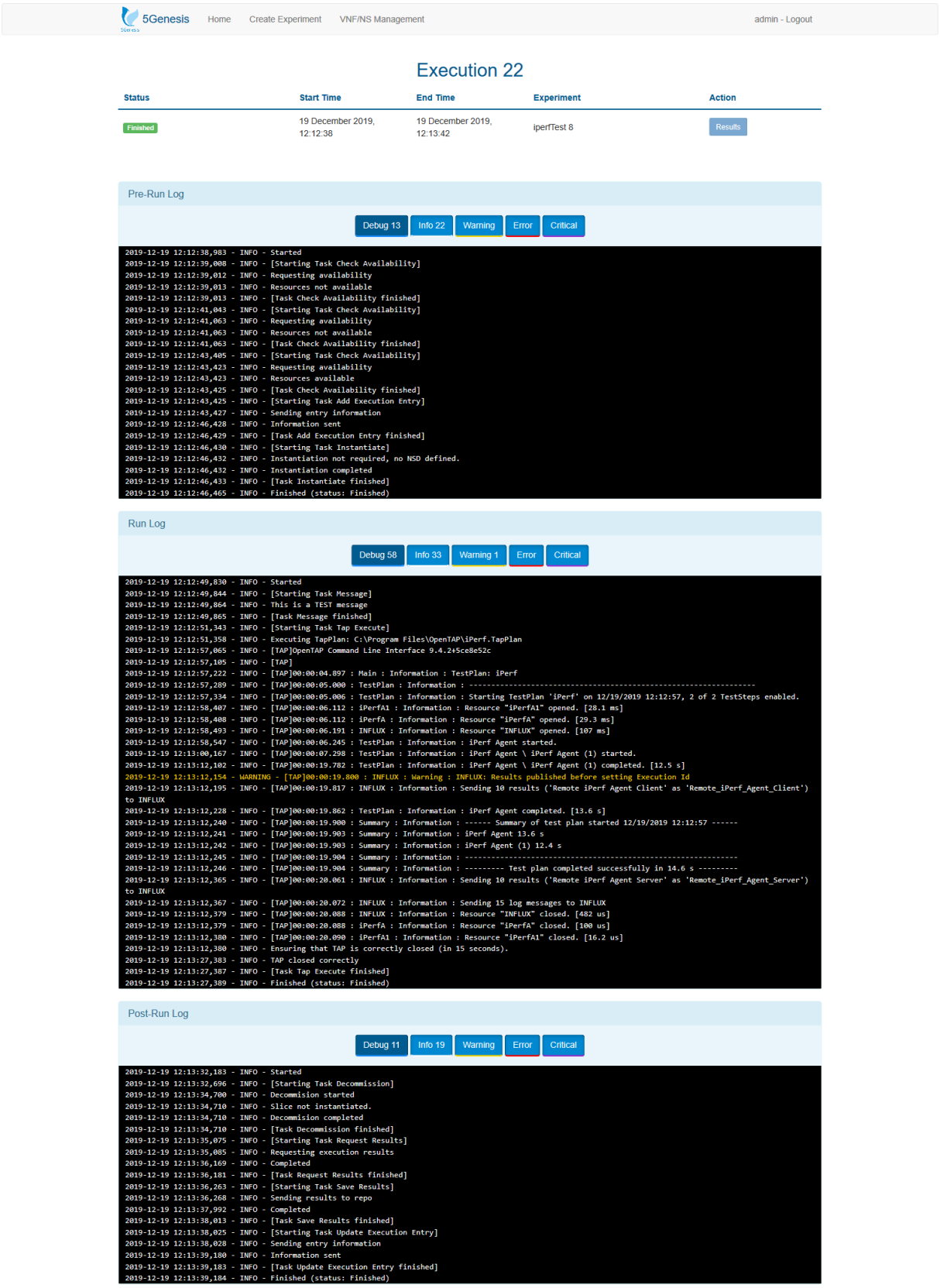
Slice Manager Swagger

Throughput Experiment Results in Grafana

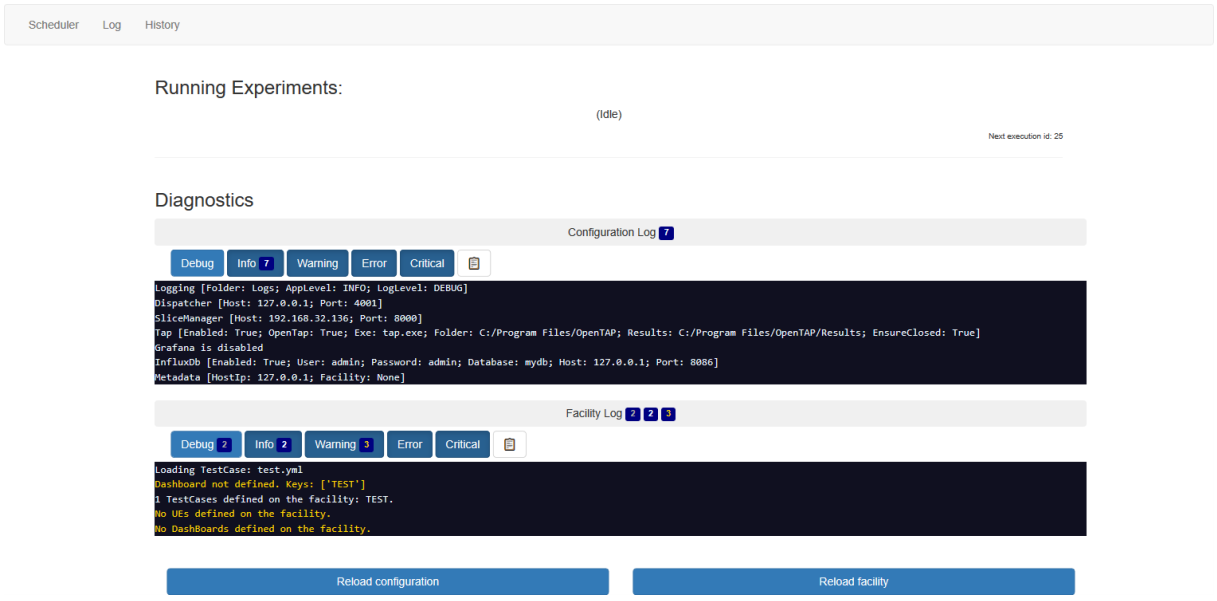


Experiment Execution in ELCM

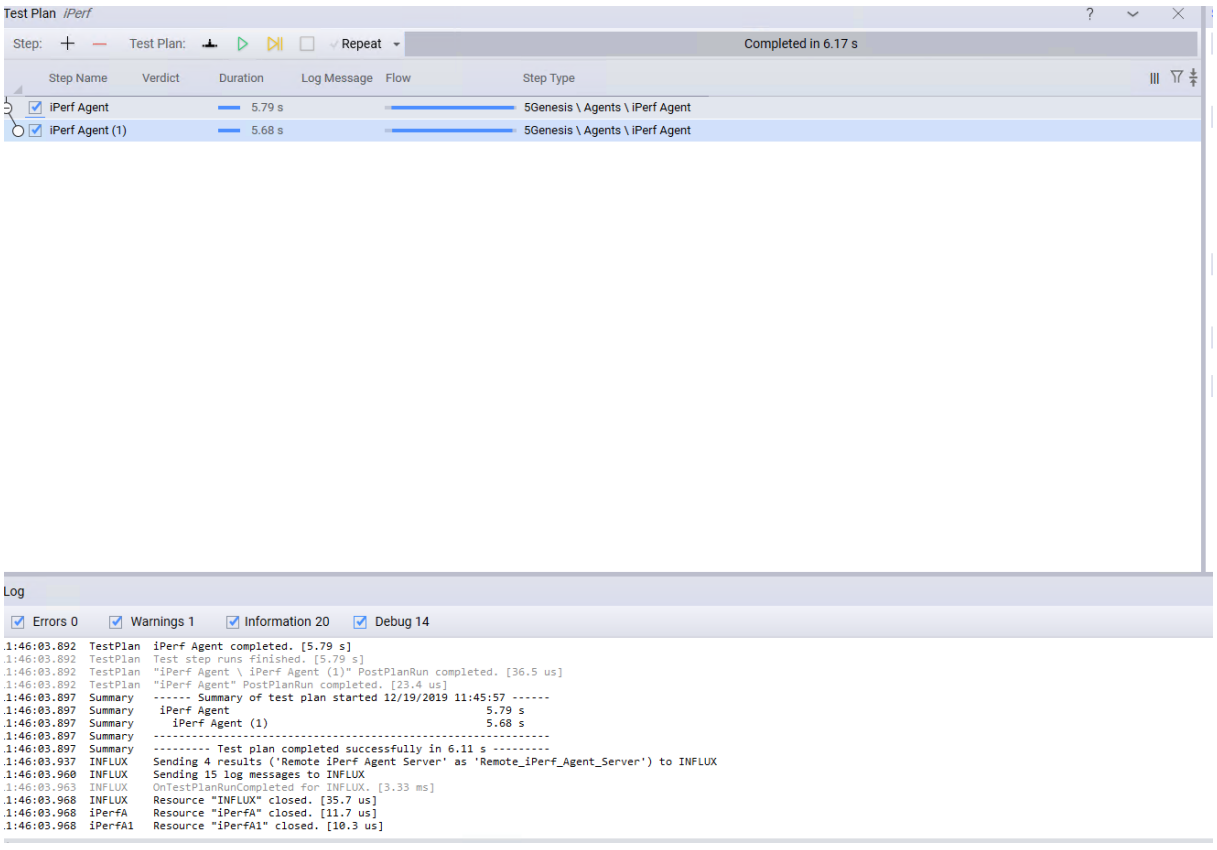
Berlin Platform Integration activities (screenshots):



Portal



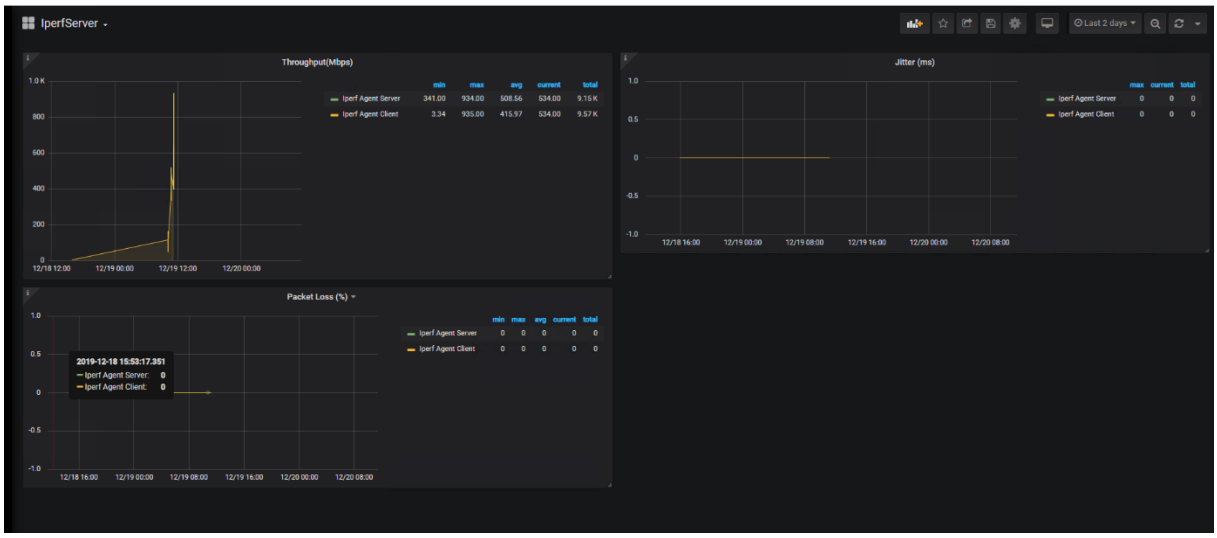
ELCM



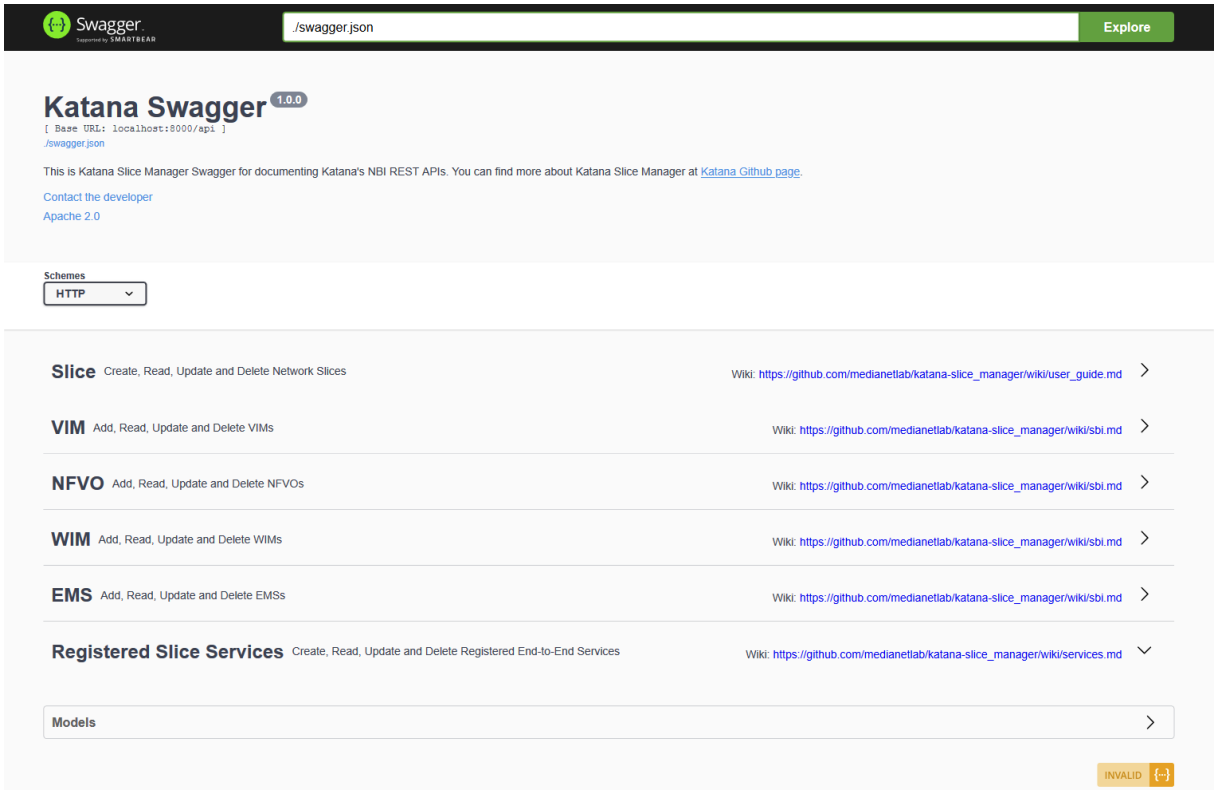
OpenTAP

```
1676523580091614700 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA Resource "INFLUX" opened. [438 us]                                                    info
1676523580098590700 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA iPerf Agent started.                                                                 info
1676523581267390700 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA iPerf Agent \ iPerf Agent (1) started.                                               info
1676523638168790700 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA INFLUX: Results published before setting Execution Id                               warning
1676523638168790700 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA Sending 4 results ('Remote iPerf Agent Client' as 'Remote_iPerf_Agent_Client') to INFLUX info
1676523638923577000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA iPerf Agent completed. [5.79 s]                                                   info
1676523638979597000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA --------- Test plan completed successfully in 6.11 s ---------                    info
1676539772868902000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA Starting TestPlan 'iPerf' on 12/19/2019 12:12:57, 2 of 2 TestSteps enabled.       info
1676539783926682000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA Resource "iPerfA1" opened. [28.1 ms]                                               info
1676539783933182000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA Resource "iPerfA" opened. [29.3 ms]                                                info
1676539784714642000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA Resource "INFLUX" opened. [107 ms]                                                 info
1676539785255132000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA iPerf Agent started.                                                               info
1676539795780532000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA iPerf Agent \ iPerf Agent (1) started.                                             info
1676539920625072000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA iPerf Agent \ iPerf Agent (1) completed. [12.5 s]                                  info
1676539920812472000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA INFLUX: Results published before setting Execution Id                               warning
1676539920978672000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA Sending 10 results ('Remote iPerf Agent Client' as 'Remote_iPerf_Agent_Client') to INFLUX info
1676539921424752000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA iPerf Agent completed. [13.6 s]                                                   info
1676539921808002000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA ------ Summary of test plan started 12/19/2019 12:12:57 ------                  info
1676539921835072000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA iPerf Agent (1)                                                    12.4 s        info
1676539921845922000 TAP (9.4.2+5ce8e52c) Berlin   192.168.243.225 5GENESIS-OPENTA --------- Test plan completed successfully in 14.6 s ---------                   info
```

InfluxDB

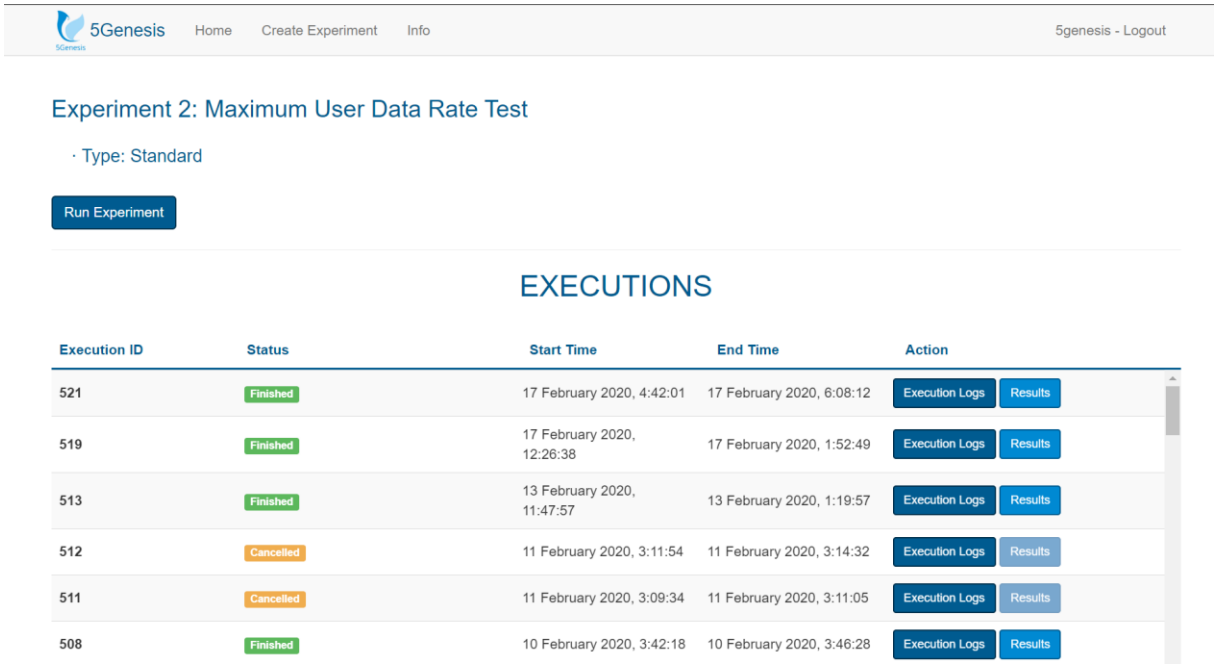


Throughput visualization in Grafana

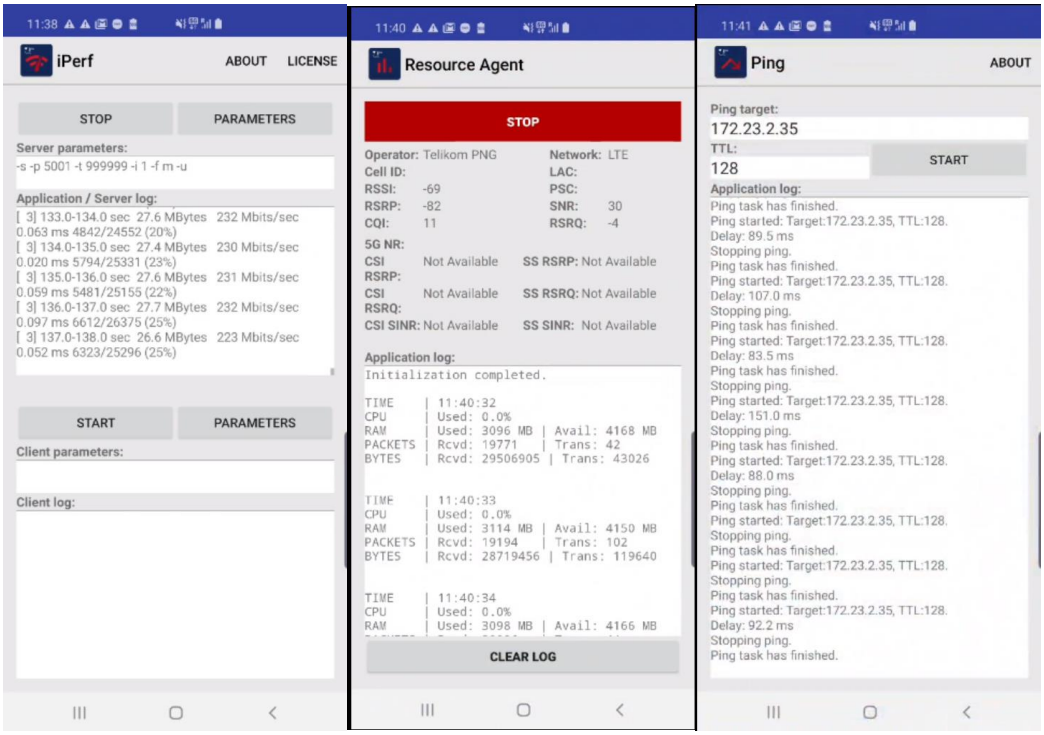


Slice Manager Swagger API

Malaga platform integration activities (screenshots):



Portal integration in Malaga platform

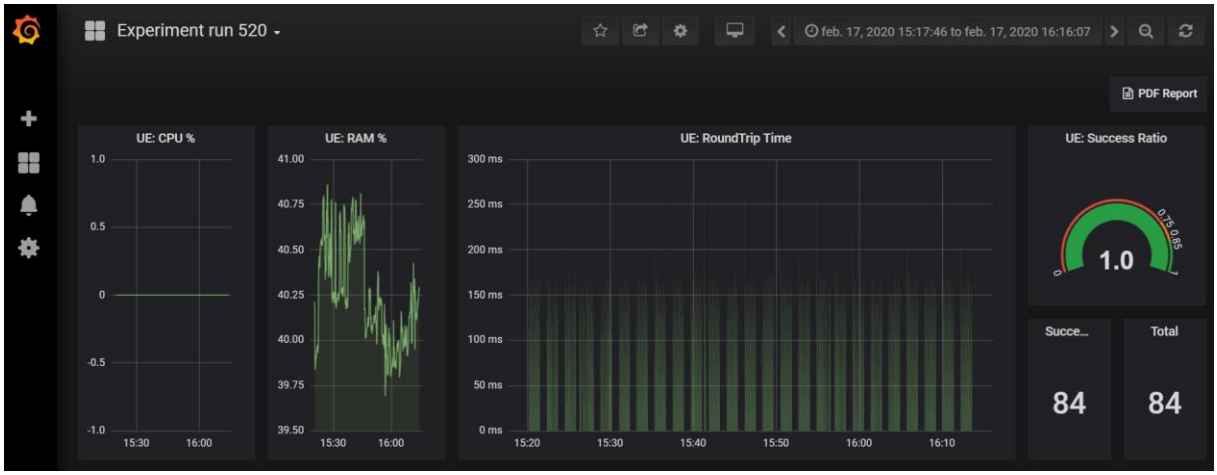


iPerf, Ping and Resources agents integrated into the Malaga platform

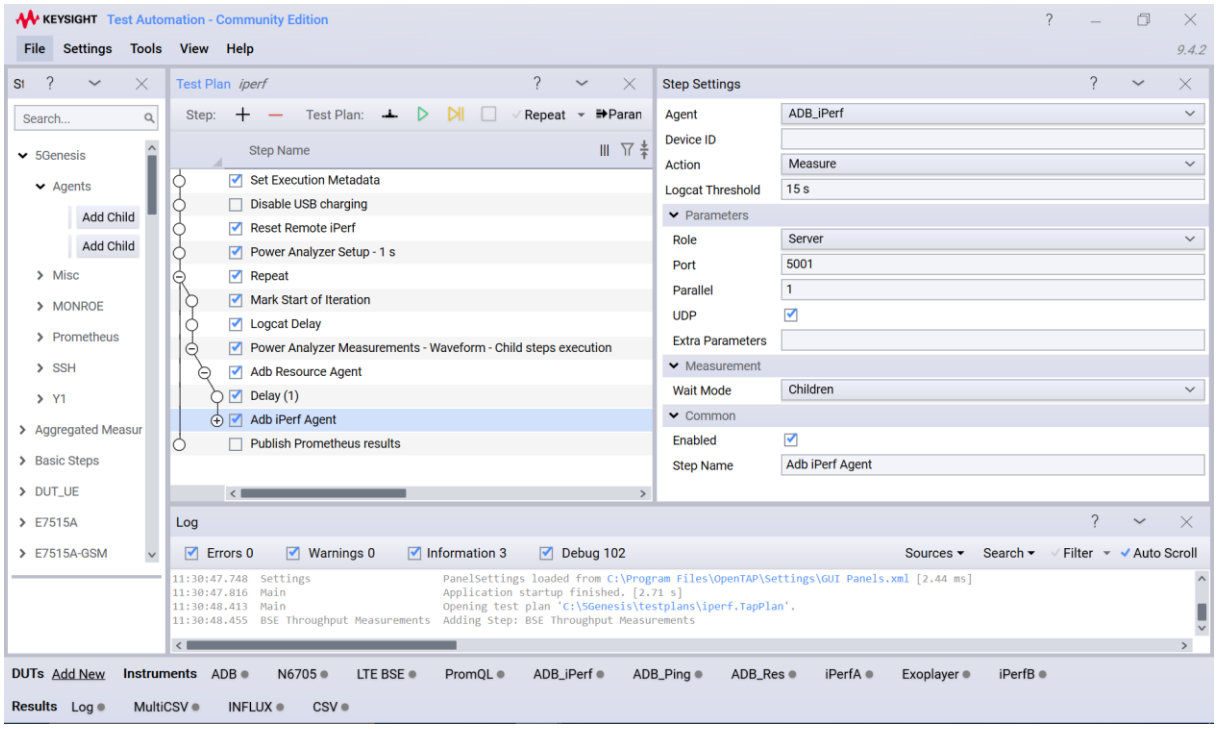
MINGW64:/c/5Genesis/elcm

```
DEBUG:flask.app:[HeartBeat8300] Alive
DEBUG:flask.app:UpdateAll: [ID: 522 (Exp. ID 2: Maximum User Data Rate Test )]
DEBUG:flask.app:Update Execution: 522
2020-02-18 11:26:42,684 INFO: Advancing Execution 522
INFO:flask.app:Advancing Execution 522
DEBUG:flask.app:522: Run -> Run
DEBUG:flask.app:[HeartBeat8300] Alive
DEBUG:flask.app:UpdateAll: [ID: 522 (Exp. ID 2: Maximum User Data Rate Test )]
DEBUG:flask.app:Update Execution: 522
2020-02-18 11:26:52,686 INFO: Advancing Execution 522
INFO:flask.app:Advancing Execution 522
DEBUG:flask.app:522: Run -> Run
DEBUG:flask.app:[HeartBeat8300] Alive
DEBUG:flask.app:UpdateAll: [ID: 522 (Exp. ID 2: Maximum User Data Rate Test )]
DEBUG:flask.app:Update Execution: 522
2020-02-18 11:27:02,688 INFO: Advancing Execution 522
INFO:flask.app:Advancing Execution 522
DEBUG:flask.app:522: Run -> Run
DEBUG:flask.app:[HeartBeat8300] Alive
DEBUG:flask.app:UpdateAll: [ID: 522 (Exp. ID 2: Maximum User Data Rate Test )]
DEBUG:flask.app:Update Execution: 522
2020-02-18 11:27:12,689 INFO: Advancing Execution 522
INFO:flask.app:Advancing Execution 522
DEBUG:flask.app:522: Run -> Run
DEBUG:flask.app:[HeartBeat8300] Alive
DEBUG:flask.app:UpdateAll: [ID: 522 (Exp. ID 2: Maximum User Data Rate Test )]
DEBUG:flask.app:Update Execution: 522
2020-02-18 11:27:22,691 INFO: Advancing Execution 522
INFO:flask.app:Advancing Execution 522
DEBUG:flask.app:522: Run -> Run
DEBUG:flask.app:[HeartBeat8300] Alive
DEBUG:flask.app:UpdateAll: [ID: 522 (Exp. ID 2: Maximum User Data Rate Test )]
DEBUG:flask.app:Update Execution: 522
2020-02-18 11:27:32,692 INFO: Advancing Execution 522
INFO:flask.app:Advancing Execution 522
DEBUG:flask.app:522: Run -> Run
DEBUG:flask.app:[HeartBeat8300] Alive
DEBUG:flask.app:UpdateAll: [ID: 522 (Exp. ID 2: Maximum User Data Rate Test )]
DEBUG:flask.app:Update Execution: 522
2020-02-18 11:27:42,694 INFO: Advancing Execution 522
INFO:flask.app:Advancing Execution 522
DEBUG:flask.app:522: Run -> Run
DEBUG:flask.app:[HeartBeat8300] Alive
DEBUG:flask.app:UpdateAll: [ID: 522 (Exp. ID 2: Maximum User Data Rate Test )]
DEBUG:flask.app:Update Execution: 522
2020-02-18 11:27:52,696 INFO: Advancing Execution 522
INFO:flask.app:Advancing Execution 522
DEBUG:flask.app:522: Run -> Run
DEBUG:flask.app:[HeartBeat8300] Alive
DEBUG:flask.app:UpdateAll: [ID: 522 (Exp. ID 2: Maximum User Data Rate Test )]
DEBUG:flask.app:Update Execution: 522
2020-02-18 11:28:02,698 INFO: Advancing Execution 522
INFO:flask.app:Advancing Execution 522
DEBUG:flask.app:522: Run -> Run
```

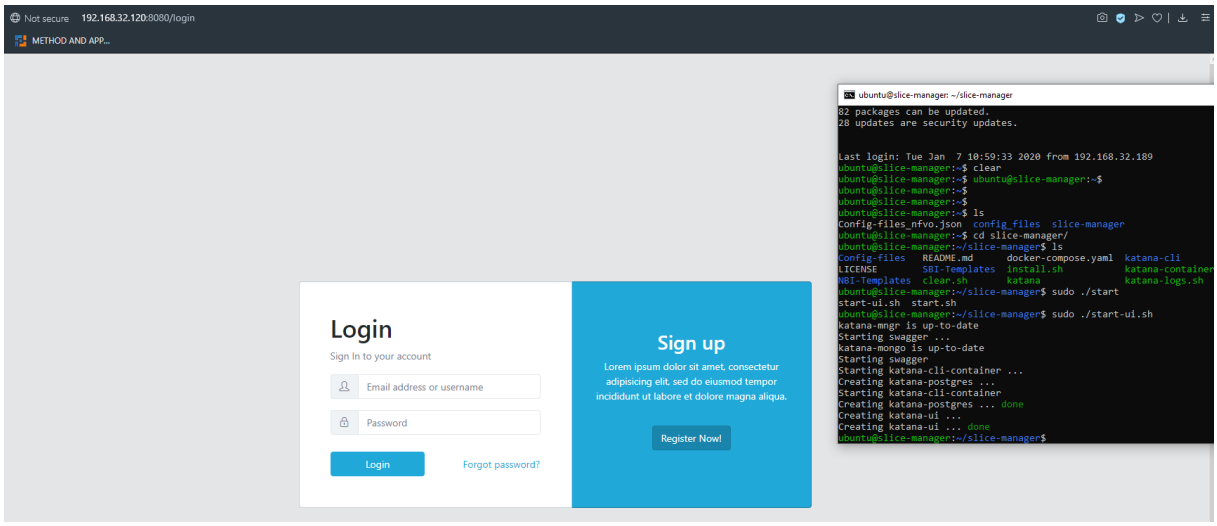
ECLM integration in Malaga platform



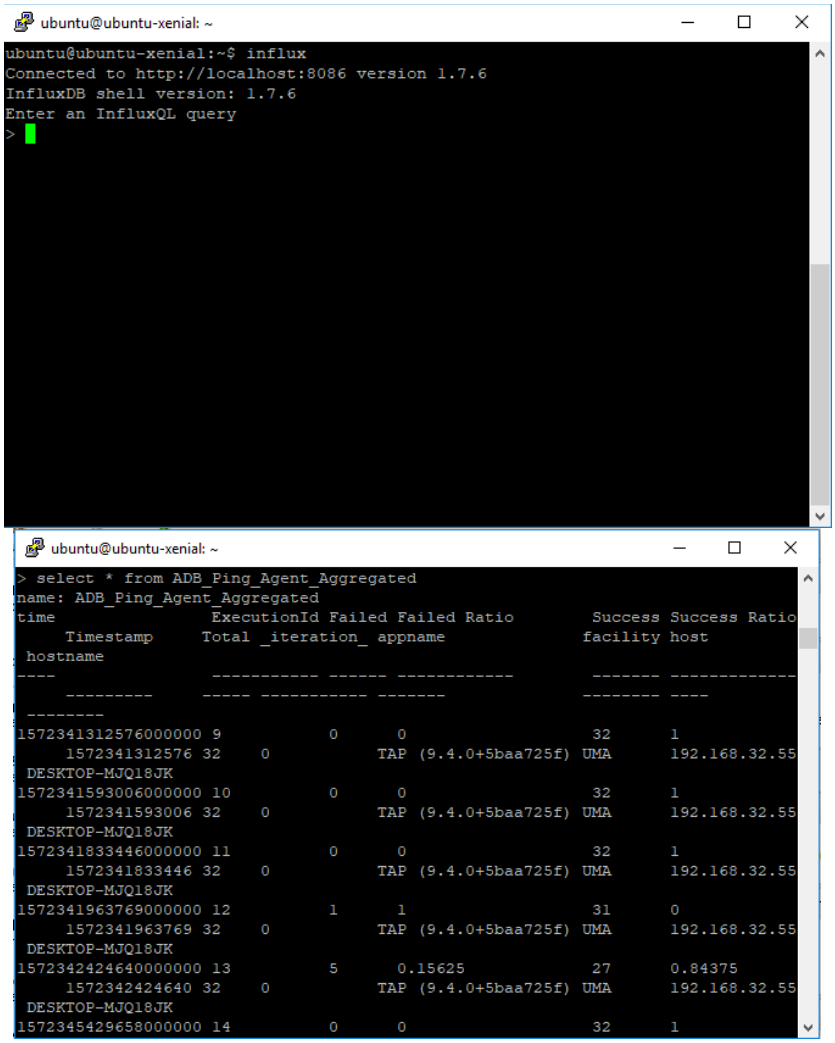
Grafana integration in Malaga platform



OpenTAP integration in Malaga platform



Slice Manager integration in Malaga platform



InfluxDB integration in Malaga platform