

GPN #7

An **Introduction to GNU Radio Programming**

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- “hacking” since 1995
- main focus on security of telephone systems

Overview

- ***What is the GNU Radio***
- The Old Python/C++ way
- Message-Blocks (m-Block)

What is the GNU Radio ?

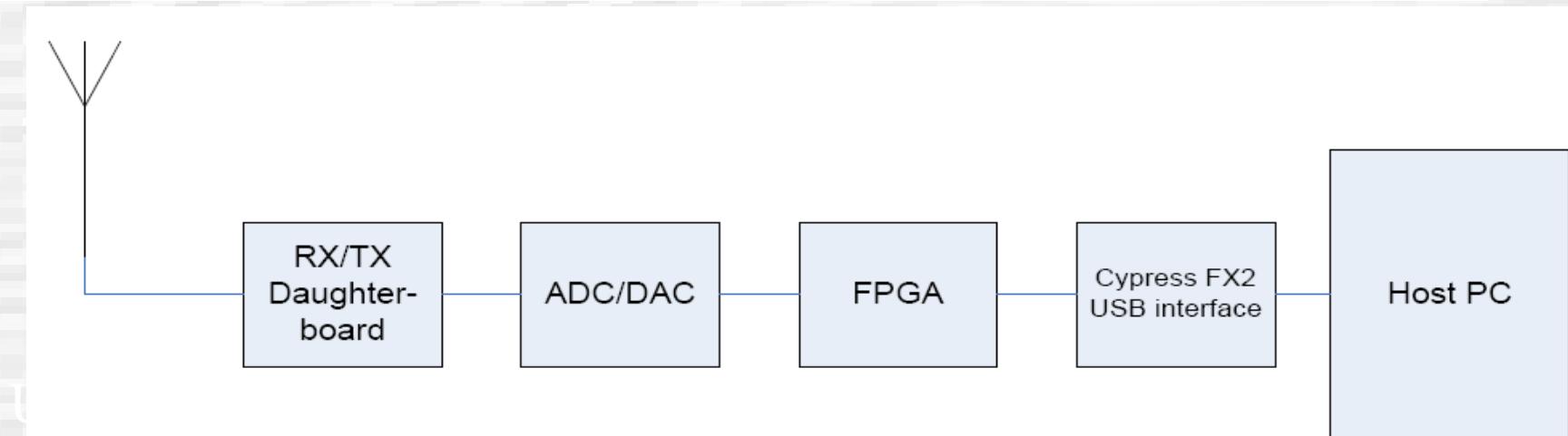
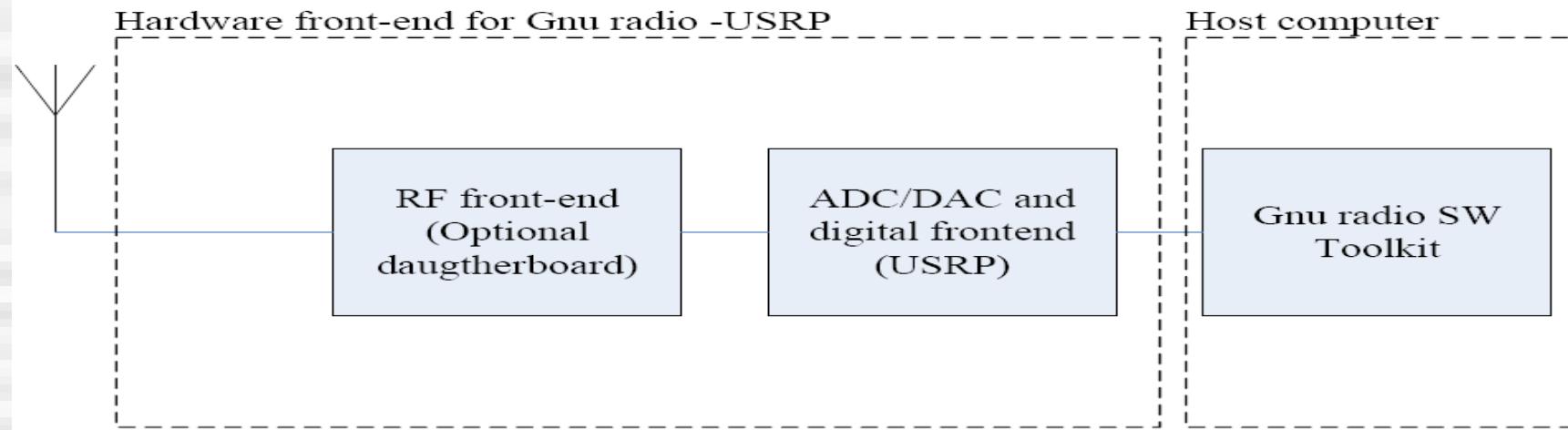
- Classic radio communication systems designed for speical purposes
- Lower layers like PHY, DLC can`t be changed

Software Defined Radios (SDR)

- ⇒ More flexible
- ⇒ Allows faster design of wireless protocols
- ⇒ Easier academic research

GNU Radio is a set of **software** signal processing building blocks that allow users to create their own software radio.

What is the GNU Radio



Overview

- What is the GNU Radio
- *The Old Python/C++ way*
- Message-Blocks (m-Block)

Oldschool way

- Flow of data realized as **flowgraph** as in graph theory
 - realized in Python
 - Edge = data
 - Vertex = GR Block realized in C++
 - dataflow from source to sink
 - SWIG library used for calling C++ from Python
- USRP related routines in Python
- Code running in GR Block can not interact with „Python-Space“

Hello World

Hello World Example: Dial Tone Output

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

from gnuradio import gr
from gnuradio import audio

def build_graph():
    sampling_freq = 48000
    ampl = 0.1

    fg = gr.flow_graph()
    src0 = gr.sig_source_f(sampling_freq, gr.GR_SIN_WAVE, 350, ampl)
    src1 = gr.sig_source_f(sampling_freq, gr.GR_SIN_WAVE, 440, ampl)
    dst = audio.sink(sampling_freq)
    fg.connect((src0, 0), (dst, 0))
    fg.connect((src1, 0), (dst, 1))

    return fg

if __name__ == '__main__':
    fg = build_graph()
    fg.start()
    raw_input('Press Enter to quit: ')
    fg.stop()
```

Oldschool way

- gr.topblock()
- usrp.source_c
- GR filter blocks
- GR blocks for modulation/demodulation
- Hierarchical blocks for aggregation

Overview

- What is the GNU Radio
- The Old Python/C++ way
- ***Message-Blocks (m-Block)***

Message Blocks (`mblock`)

- Motivation: associate metadata to data
 - describes the data
 - Example: timestamps, modulation schemes, power level
- Data as flow of messages
- no “Python-Space” anymore
- “real-time-scheduling” of message flows
- support for aggregation
- behaviour of `mblock` realized as _____ FSM

Creating mblocks

- own mblock derived from `mb_block` class
- must implement `handle_message()`
- register the mblock with

**REGISTER_MBLOCK_CLASS(string of
classname)**

Ports

- **#include <mb_port.h>**
- provide I/O for a mblock
- mostly defined in the constructor with `define_port()`

```
mb_port_sptr  
define_port(const std::string &port_name,  
           const std::string &protocol_class_name,  
           bool conjugated,  
           mb_port::port_type_t port_type);
```

- `protocol_class_name`: specify what kind of data may come in/out of that port, functions in `mb_protocol_class.h`

Protocol classes

- Command and status („status“)
- Data path („data“)
- Signalling („control“)
 - Event notification
 - Arrival of a packet
 - Notification from other entities

```
#include <mb_protocol_class.h>

mb_make_protocol_class(
    pmt_intern("qa-send-cs"), // name
    pmt_intern("status"),   // incoming
    pmt_intern("control")  // outgoing
);
```

Subcomponents

```
// create KEY->VALUE mapping structure
pmt_t usrp_dict = pmt_make_dict()

// Specify the RBF to use
pmt_dict_set(usrp_dict,
    pmt_intern("rbf"), // KEY
    pmt_intern("inband_2rxhb_2tx.rbf")); // VALUE

.

.

// define subcomponent of mblock
// (string component_name, string class_name, pmt_t user_arg)
define_component("server", "usrp_server", usrp_dict);
```

USRP Server

- `mblock_class (usrp_server)`
- Part of inband-library
- Provides functionality for
 - Allocation/deallocation of physical channels
 - Receiving/sending of unmodulated raw samples
 - FPGA code handling
 - Handles the USB-interface

Connecting the ports

```
Test_usrp_tx::test_usrp_tx(...)  
{  
    . . .  
    // (src_name, src_portname, dst_name, dst_portname)  
    connect("self", "tx0", "server", "tx0");  
    connect("self", "cs", "server", "cs");  
    . . .
```

- „self“ = special name for current mblock
- Connections can be changed dynamically

Handle_message()

- Must be defined in own mblock code
- Executed when there is data available at the port/s
- Implements the behavioral aspect of mblock
- `#include <mb_message.h>`

Handle_message(pmt -data)

```
void cmac::handle_mac_message(mb_message_sptr msg)
{
    pmt_t event = msg->signal();          // type of message
    pmt_t data = msg->data();             // the associated data
    pmt_t port_id = msg->port_id(); // the port the msg was
    received on

    . . .

    switch (state)

        . . .

        case (WAIT_PREAMBLE):
            if (pmt_eq(event, s_response_recv_raw_samples)){
                // do some fancy stuff with data
            }
            break;
        case (WAIT_HEADER):
            . . .
}
```

Working with data

- `pmt_nth(pmt_t data, int n)` // nth element
- `pmt_to_XXX`; convert data to type XXX (`int`, `long`, ...)
- Uniform numeric vectors:
 - `pmt_t pmt_make_u8vector(size_t k, uint8_t fill);`
 - `pmt_t pmt_init_u8vector(size_t k, const uint8_t *data);`

mb_port::send() through ports

```
#include <mb_port.h>

class mb_port {
    . . .
virtual void
    send(pmt_t signal,
        pmt_t data = PMT_F,
        pmt_t metadata = PMT_F,
        mb_pri_t priority = MB_PRI_DEFAULT) = 0;
```

Start the whole thing...

- `#include <mb_runtime.h>`

```
int
main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    mb_runtime_sptr rt = mb_make_runtime();
    pmt_t result = PMT_NIL;

    pmt_t args = pmt_list2(
        pmt_from_long(strtol(argv[1],NULL,10)),
        pmt_from_long(strtol(argv[2],NULL,10)))
);

    rt->run("top", „test_usrp_rx“, args, &result);
}
```

More info at ...

- `mblock` classes and headers: `gnuradio/mblock/*`
- PMT parameter handling: `gnuradio/pmt/*`
- Code examples: `gnuradio/usrp/host/apps-inband`

Thats all folks...

Questions?