

CHAPTER 6: The Command Line Interface (CLI)

The CLI can be used to display and modify the configuration of the EmulationEngine from a PC that is connected via Telnet or the serial port. The CLI also includes commands to configure and run virtual stations, display statistics, and to access the System Under Test. The EmulationEngine maintains statistics and event log files that you can configure and display using CLI commands.

CLI Usage Notes

- 1) CLI commands are not case sensitive (e.g., "set Date" is the same as "set date").
- 2) You do not need to enter the entire command string to execute a command. Only the number of unique characters required to identify the command are needed (e.g., "se da" will execute the "set date" command because there are no other CLI commands that begin with "se" and no other set objects that begin with "da").
- 3) Some parameters can be assigned very large values in the range: 0...2,147,483,647. Do not enter commas (,) for values larger than 999 (e.g., use 1000 rather than 1,000).
- 4) It is very important to keep a printed record of configuration parameters. See "Configuration Records" in Chapter 9.

User Log-In

The EE login prompt is displayed after you successfully establish a connection to the EmulationEngine. See "Initial Setup" in Chapter 4. When you have successfully established this connection, the CLI prompts you to enter a log in name and password.

```
EE login: Admin
Password: **
```

The default log in user name is "Admin". The default password is "EE". Both entries are case sensitive (i.e., the default user name is "Admin", not "admin"). After you enter a valid user name and password, the CLI displays a version banner, the current system time and status, and a CLI prompt.

```
Communication Machinery Corporation
EmulationEngine(tm) 11a/b/g Rev 2.3.0.a1

System date & time: THU JAN 01 00:00:20 2004
Use the "set date" or "set time" command to adjust

EmulationEngine 11a/b/g software version 2.3.0.a1
WLAN mode ..... 802.11a
WLAN MAC address ..... 00:02:8a:b6:1e:c9
WLAN address mask ..... ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00
LAN MAC address ..... 00:0b:16:00:00:57
BSSID of System Under Test ... 00:04:e2:38:a7:9c
EE-SUT connection status ..... SUT not detected in most recent
scan
Power Management mode ..... Active (always awake)
0 vSTAs currently in the system.

CMC_EE ->
```

The CLI is now ready to accept your commands.

NOTE: If the CLI displays the message "This EmulationEngine has not been Node Locked" after you enter the EE login name and password, see "Missing Key File" in Chapter 9, Troubleshooting.

User Log-Off

Use the quit command to log off from the CLI:

```
CMC_EE -> quit
```

After log-off, you must reopen the telnet connection to log in to the CLI.

CLI Commands

The "help" command will display a list of all CLI commands. Example:

```
CMC_EE -> help
```

List of EmulationEngine CLI commands:

```

assoc -- Associate a vSTA with the SUT
auth -- Authenticate a vSTA with the SUT
acquireip -- Acquire an IP address for a vSTA
releaseip -- Release a vSTA's IP address
autoconf -- Autoconfig-init-auth-assoc N vSTAs
autorun -- Run N configured/associated vSTAs
clear bssid -- Clear BSSID for System Under Test
clear evlog -- Clear event log file or buffer
clear group -- Clear vSTA group data
clear sntpserver -- Clear SNTP/NTP server IP address
clear systemname -- Clear the EmulationEngine system name
clear vsta -- Clear vSTA data
conf -- Configure a vSTA
deauth -- Deauthenticate a vSTA
del group -- Delete a vSTA group
del key -- Delete Encryption key
del statfile -- Delete a vSTA statistics file
del summfile -- Delete a vSTA statistics summary file
del vsta -- Delete a vSTA
disassoc -- Disassociate a vSTA
exec -- Execute a command file
ftp -- Software update via FTP
get association -- Display Association Table
get basic11b -- Display Basic 11b Rates
get bssid -- Display BSSID of System Under Test
get bsslist -- Display list of discovered BSSIDs
get channel -- Display Radio Channel
get config -- Display current EmulationEngine configuration
get countrycode -- Display Country Code
get ctsmode -- Display CTS mode (11g)
get ctrate -- Display CTS rate (11g)
get ctstype -- Display CTS type (11g)
get eemac -- Display Wireless LAN MAC Address
get eemask -- Display Wireless LAN Address Mask
get eestatus -- Display EmulationEngine status
get evlog -- Display event log data
get features -- Display authorized features
get frequency -- Display Radio Frequency (MHz)
get gateway -- Display Gateway IP Address
get group -- Display information for a vSTA group
get hardware -- Display Hardware Revisions
get ipaddr -- Display IP Address
get ipmask -- Display IP Subnet Mask
get key -- Display Encryption Key

```

```

get keyentrymethod -- Display Encryption Key Entry Method
get login -- Display Login User Name
get pmmode -- Display Power Management Mode
get power -- Display Transmit Power Setting
get psinterval -- Display Power Save Listen Interval
get rate -- Display Data Rate
get shortpreamble -- Display Short Preamble (11b/11g) Usage
get shortslottime -- Display Short Slot Time (11g) Usage
get sntpserver -- Display SNTP/NTP Server IP Address
get ssid -- Display Service Set ID
get statfile -- Display vSTA statistics from file
get station -- Display Station Status
get summfile -- Display vSTA statistics summary from file
get systemname -- Display the EmulationEngine system name
get telnet -- Display Telnet Mode
get tzone -- Display Time Zone Setting
get uptime -- Display UpTime
get version -- Display Firmware Version
get vsta -- Display vSTA information
get wirelessmode -- Display Wireless LAN Mode
halt -- Halt a running vSTA
help -- Display CLI Command List
history -- Display the command line history
init -- Initialize a configured vSTA
join -- Join the EE with the System Under Test
ping -- Ping
quit -- Logoff
reboot -- Reboot the EmulationEngine
reset eemac -- Reset the WLAN MAC address to default value
reset group -- Reset a vSTA group to the initialized state
reset vsta -- Reset a vSTA to the initialized state
run -- Run an associated vSTA
save evlog -- Save the event log buffer to file
save group -- Save vSTA group data
save vsta -- Save vSTA data
scan -- Acquire SUT (scan/join)
set basic11b -- Set Use of Basic 11b Rates
set bssid -- Set the BSSID for the System Under Test
set countrycode -- Set Country Code
set ctsmode -- Set CTS Mode (11g)
set ctsrate -- Set CTS Rate (11g)
set ctstype -- Set CTS Type (11g)
set date -- Set the system date
set eemac -- Set WLAN MAC Address
set eemask -- Set WLAN Address Mask
set evlog -- Set event log controls
set factorydefault -- Restore to Default Factory Settings
set features -- Upgrade current feature set
set gateway -- Set Gateway IP Address
set group -- Set vSTA group configuration parameters
set ipaddr -- Set IP Address
set ipmask -- Set IP Subnet Mask
set key -- Set Encryption Key
set keyentrymethod -- Select Encryption Key Entry Method
set login -- Modify Login User Name
set password -- Modify Password
set pmmode -- Set Power Management Mode
set power -- Set Transmit Power
set psinterval -- Set Power Save Listen Interval
set rate -- Set Data Rate

```

```

set shortpreamble -- Set Short Preamble (11b/11g) Usage
set shortslottime -- Set Short Slot Time (11g) Usage
set sntpserver -- Set SNTP/NTP Server IP Address
set ssid -- Set Service Set ID
set systemname -- Set the EmulationEngine system name
set telnet -- Set Telnet Mode
set time -- Set the system time
set tzone -- Set Time Zone Setting
set vsta -- Set vSTA configuration parameters
set wirelessmode -- Set Wireless LAN Mode
timeofday -- Display Current Time of Day
version -- Software version
CMC_EE ->

```

This list does not include the commands that are available in administrative mode. See “Administrative Mode Commands” for a list of additional commands that are available in administrative mode.

System Under Test Commands

These commands are used to scan for and join with a device that can be tested by the EmulationEngine. These commands must be used to select and join with a System Under Test before you can use the Virtual Station Set-Up and Control Commands described below.

```

clear bssid -- Clear BSSID for System Under Test
get bssid -- Display BSSID of System Under Test
get bsslist -- Display list of discovered BSSIDs
get wirelessmode -- Display Wireless LAN Mode
join -- Join the EE with the System Under Test
scan -- Acquire SUT (scan/join)
set bssid -- Set the BSSID for the System Under Test
set wirelessmode -- Set Wireless LAN Mode

```

These commands can also be used to change the System Under Test while virtual stations are defined and active. Use the following command sequence:

- 1) Use the reset command to return all virtual stations to an initialized state:

```
reset vsta all
```

- 2) If the new System Under Test is not in the EmulationEngine's BSS list, a scan is required:

```
scan
```

- 3) Use the set bssid command to set the EmulationEngine to another System Under Test:

```
set bssid <mac_address_of_new_SUT>
```

- 4) Use the join command to join with the System Under Test:

```
join
```

- 5) Issue the authenticate command for all virtual stations:

```
auth vsta all
```

- 6) Issue the associate command for all virtual stations:

```
assoc vsta all
```

- 7) Run the test for all virtual stations:

```
run vsta all
```

bssid (get/set/clear)***get bssid***

This command shows the current BSSID/MAC address of the system that is being tested.

```
get bssid
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get bssid
BSSID of System Under Test: 00:04:e2:34:e0:a8
CMC_EE ->
```

set bssid

This command specifies the BSSID/MAC address of the system to be tested. This is the System Under Test that the EmulationEngine will scan for and join with. The default value is all zeros.

NOTE: The EmulationEngine must be configured with a non-zero BSSID in order to perform a Join operation and to create and run virtual stations.

```
set bssid <mac_address>
```

<mac_address>: MAC address of the System Under Test.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set bssid 00:04:e2:34:e0:a8
BSSID of System Under Test: 00:04:e2:34:e0:a8
CMC_EE ->
CMC_EE -> get bssid
BSSID of System Under Test: 00:04:e2:34:e0:a8
CMC_EE ->
```

clear bssid

This command clears the current BSSID.

```
clear bssid
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> clear bssid
BSSID 00:04:e2:34:e0:a8 cleared
    use the set bssid CLI command to set the BSSID of the
System Under Test
CMC_EE ->
```

bsslist (get)

This command shows the Basic Service Sets discovered in the most recent scan. See the scan command.

```
get bsslist
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get bsslist
```

BSS	Type	Channel	RSSI	BSSID	SSID
SUT	BSS	5.180 (36)	38	00:04:e2:37:e6:a1	CMC/KDB SMC-1
SUT	BSS	5.200 (40)	36	00:05:5d:89:c5:f9	Noah - DLink
SUT	BSS	5.220 (44)	35	00:04:e2:38:a7:87	jeff
SUT	BSS	5.260 (52)	68	00:04:e2:38:a8:d2	SMC_03

```
SUT: 4, Ad-Hoc: 0. Total BSS: 4
CMC_EE ->
```

join

This command joins with the System Under Test. It must be present in the current Basic Service Set list. See the bsslist command.

```
join
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> join
The join should take about 1 sec
CMC_EE -> EE Join: Checking BSS ... OK
EE Join: Checking channel ... OK
EE Join: Initiating JOIN ...
Infrastructure 5.260 55 00:04:e2:38:a8:d2 SMC_03
EE Join: channel 5260, SMC_03
OK
CMC_EE ->
vSTA ID:0 NOTIFY Operation JOIN succeeded. - WED JUL 09
10:12:24 2003
CMC_EE ->
```

scan

This command scans for Basic Service Set IDs and, optionally, joins with the System Under Test. The EmulationEngine's wireless mode affects the type of devices that can be discovered in a scan. See "set wirelessmode" to change the EmulationEngine's wireless mode.

NOTE: If a test is in process (see the run command), a scan operation will be disruptive to the normal testing operations of the EmulationEngine.

```
CMC_EE -> scan
Active (probe request) or passive (listen for beacons) [a/p:
p]?
```

Enter "a" and press the <Enter> key to select an active scan. Just press the <Enter> key to select the default passive mode. If passive mode is selected, the CLI will prompt for the following scanning options:

```
Channel (0 = all) [0]?
Channel timeout in msec [300]?
Attempt a join with SUT 00:04:e2:34:e0:a8 [y/n: n]?
```

If active mode is selected, the CLI will prompt for the following scanning options:

```
Broadcast or directed probe request [b/d: d]?
Channel (0 = all) [0]?
Channel timeout in msec [300]?
Attempt a join with SUT 00:04:e2:38:56:78 [y/n: n]? n
```

In response to the Channel prompt, you may enter zero for all channels or any valid 802.11a or 802.11b/g channel number or frequency. The range of channels/frequencies depends on the wireless mode and the features that are enabled on the EmulationEngine. See the specifications in Appendix A for a list of valid channel numbers and frequencies for 802.11a, 802.11b, and 802.11g.

Examples:

```
CMC_EE -> scan
Active (probe request) or passive (listen for beacons)
[a/p:p]?
Channel (0 = all) [0]?
Channel timeout in msec [300]?
```

```

Attempt a join with SUT 00:04:e2:38:a8:d2 [y/n: n]?
The scan should take about 4 sec
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE ->
CMC_EE ->
Passive scanning 5 GHz 54Mbps (802.11a) channels for 4
seconds...
BSS No.  0  BSSID 00:04:E2:38:A8:D2
BSS No.  1  BSSID 00:04:E2:38:56:68
BSS No.  2  BSSID 00:04:E2:37:E6:A1
BSS No.  3  BSSID 00:04:E2:38:A7:87

Select BSS: Looking for .. 00:04:E2:38:A8:D2
Select BSS: Found ..... 00:04:E2:38:A8:D2

=> BSS'es from the selected wireless mode <=
BSS Type  Channel      RSSI  BSSID          SSID
-----
SUT BSS   5.220 ( 44)    31  00:04:e2:38:a7:87  jeff
SUT BSS   5.260 ( 52)    55  00:04:e2:38:a8:d2  SMC_03
SUT BSS   5.280 ( 56)    46  00:04:e2:38:56:68  DSM APDUT
SUT BSS   5.300 ( 60)    44  00:04:e2:37:e6:a1  CMC/KDB SMC-1
SUT: 4, Ad-Hoc: 0. Total BSS: 4

vSTA ID:0 NOTIFY Operation SCAN succeeded. - WED JUL 09
10:12:19 2003

CMC_EE -> scan
Active (probe request) or passive (listen for beacons) [a/p:
p]? a
Broadcast or directed probe request [b/d: d]?
Channel (0 = all) [0]? 2412
Channel timeout in msec [300]?
Attempt a join with SUT 00:04:e2:38:a8:d2 [y/n: n]?
The scan should take about 1 sec
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE ->
CMC_EE -> InitSingleScan -- 2412, a00 cck 2.4
Active scanning 2.4GHz 11Mbps (802.11b) channels for 1
seconds...
wlanMlmeProbeRequest -- channel 2412
Select BSS: Looking for .. 00:04:E2:38:A8:D2
Select BSS: Found ..... 00:04:E2:38:A8:D2
InitSingleScan -- 2412, a00 cck 2.4
Active scanning 2.4GHz 11Mbps (802.11b) channels for 1
seconds...
wlanMlmeProbeRequest -- channel 2412
vSTA ID:0 NOTIFY Operation SCAN succeeded. - THU JUL 24
09:59:06 2003
CMC_EE ->

```

wirelessmode (get/set)

get wirelessmode

This command displays the current Wireless LAN Mode (11a, 11b, or 11g):

```
get wirelessmode
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get wirelessmode
Wireless LAN Mode: 11g
CMC_EE ->
```

set wirelessmode

This command sets the EmulationEngine's Wireless LAN Mode:

```
set wirelessmode <mode>
```

<mode>: 11a = 802.11a, 11b = 802.11b, or 11g = 802.11g. The default value is 11g.

NOTE: The feature set you ordered from CMC may limit the number of available wireless mode selections. The CLI will display an error message if the wireless mode selection is not in your feature set.

Virtual Station Set-Up & Control Commands

The following commands configure and activate virtual stations. Most of these commands require that you select and join with a System Under Test before the command is issued (see the "System Under Test Commands").

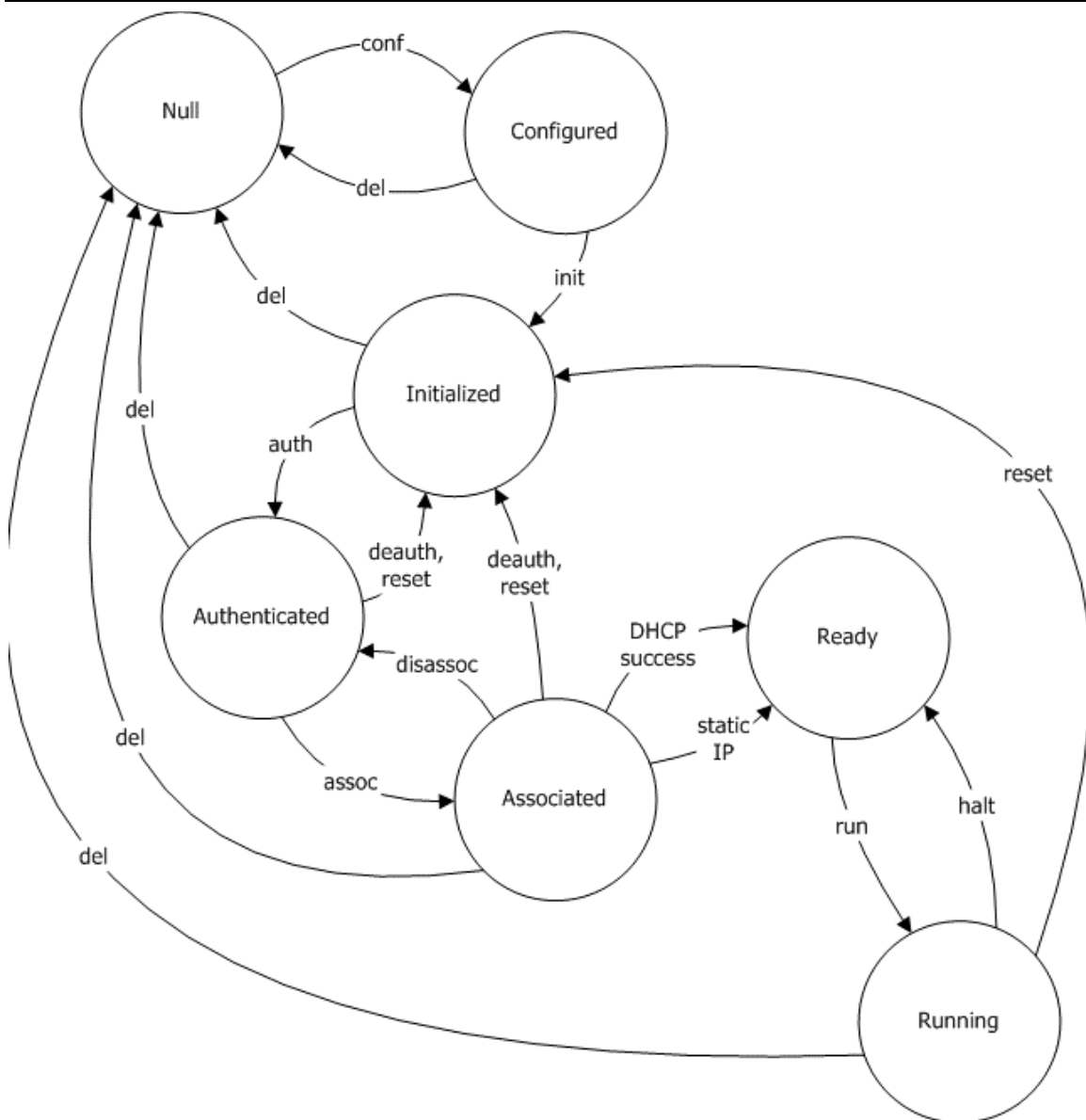
```
acquireip -- Acquire an IP address for a vSTA
assoc -- Associate a vSTA with the SUT
auth -- Authenticate a vSTA with the SUT
autoconf -- Autoconfig-init-auth-assoc N vSTAs
autorun -- Run N configured/associated vSTAs
clear group -- Clear vSTA group data
clear vsta -- Clear vSTA data
conf -- Configure a vSTA
deauth -- Deauthenticate a vSTA
del group -- Delete a vSTA group
del vsta -- Delete a vSTA
disassoc -- Disassociate a vSTA
get group -- Display information for a vSTA group
get vsta -- Display vSTA information
halt -- Halt a running vSTA
releaseip -- Release a vSTA's IP address
init -- Initialize a configured vSTA
reset group -- Reset a vSTA group to the initialized state
reset vsta -- Reset a vSTA to the initialized state
run -- Run an associated vSTA
save group -- Save vSTA group data
save vsta -- Save vSTA data
set group -- Set vSTA group configuration parameters
set vsta -- Set vSTA configuration parameters
```

Most of the commands in this group require that you join with a System Under Test. If a join or scan has not been done, the CLI will display the following message:

```
**You must do a "join" or a "scan" with the join option first.
```

Use the System Under Test commands described above to join with a System Under Test before using the commands in this group.

The following diagram illustrates the life cycle of a virtual station from its null (un-configured) state to its running state in the active execution of a test. This illustration will help you determine the sequence of commands to use to achieve the desired results with virtual station setup and control commands.



NOTES: The state names used in the diagram are defined as follows:

Null: The virtual station does not yet exist, it hasn't been created (i.e., configured).

Configured: The initial configuration parameters for the virtual station have been defined.

Initialized: The virtual station has been added to the system's internal tables (addressing, etc.).

Authenticated: The virtual station has been authenticated with the System Under Test.

Associated: The virtual station has been associated with the System Under Test.

Ready: The virtual station has received an IP address via DHCP or was configured with a static IP address.

Running: The virtual station is running, either its internal load application or externally supplied network traffic.

acquireip

This command initiates the DHCP negotiation process for the specified virtual station(s). The virtual station must be in the 802.11 Associated state and the vSTA's DHCP mode (dhcpmode) must be set to "on". See the autoconf, conf, and set vsta commands for information about setting DHCP mode.

```
acquireip <id>
```

<id>: Virtual Station ID (1...64), Group ID (1...64), or "all"

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> acquireip vsta 1
CMC_EE -> OK
vSTA ID:1 NOTIFY Operation ACQIP (10.1.35.10) succeeded - THU
JAN 08 10:04:31 2004
```

assoc

This command initiates the association sequence for one or more virtual stations. The virtual station(s) must be configured, initialized, and authenticated before this command can be used.

The following command will initiate the association sequence for one or all virtual stations.

```
assoc vsta <vStaId>
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64) or "all". If <vStaId> is set to "all" (i.e., assoc vsta all), the association sequence is initiated for all virtual stations.

The following command will initiate the association sequence for all virtual stations in a specified group.

```
assoc group <grpId>
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64)

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> assoc vsta 1
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE ->
vSTA ID:1 NOTIFY Operation ASSOC succeeded - TUE JUL 15
03:08:38 2003
CMC_EE ->
```

auth

This command initiates the authentication sequence for one or more virtual stations. The virtual station(s) must be configured and initialized before this command can be used.

NOTE: The EmulationEngine supports both open system and shared key authentication.

The following command will initiate the authentication sequence for one or all virtual stations.

```
auth vsta <vStaId>
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64) or "all". If <vStaId> is set to "all" (i.e., auth vsta all), the authentication sequence is initiated for all virtual stations.

The following command will initiate the authentication sequence for all virtual stations in a specified group.

```
auth group <grpId>
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64)

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> auth vsta 1
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE ->vSTA ID:1 NOTIFY Operation AUTH succeeded - TUE JUL
15 03:08:15 2003
```

autoconf

This command can be used to configure, initialize, authenticate and associate a number of virtual stations using a single command. It can be issued multiple times. The first time the command is issued the base MAC and IP virtual station addresses must be specified. For subsequent commands, the IP and MAC address parameters are not required. The specified number of virtual stations will be configured using either default values or the values specified in the command line. Except for the number of virtual stations to be configured, values are specified using a "name/value" pair syntax and may be given in any order.

```
autoconf
<num>
mac <mac_addr>
ip <ip_addr>
[group <grpId>]
[csmode persistent|non-persistent]
[retry <integer>]
[timeout <integer>]
[authentication open-system|shared-key]
[encryption on|off]
[keyindex <integer>]
[cipher wep]
[mode internal|external]
[target <ip_addr>]
[count <integer>]
[size <integer>]
[dhcpmode <off|on|auto>]
[layer <2|3>]
[fragmentthreshold <nBytes>]
[rtsthreshold <nBytes>]
```

<num>: The number of virtual stations to be configured (1...64). If this is not the first autoconf command, new virtual stations will be configured starting at the last virtual station and incrementing for <num>. Default: None.

mac <mac_address>: Base/starting value to be used for virtual station MAC addresses. This parameter is required for the first autoconf command and should not be specified for subsequent commands. Default: Last MAC address + 1. The starting MAC address must be within the range of MAC addresses defined by the WLAN Base MAC Address and WLAN MAC Mask in EmulationEngine configuration (see "set eemac" & "set eemask").

ip <ip_address>: Base/starting value to be used for virtual station IP addresses. This parameter is required for the first autoconf command and should not be specified for subsequent commands. Default: Last IP address + 1.

[**group** <grpId>]: Optional group ID number (1...64).

[**csmode** persistent|non-persistent]: Connection mode (persistent or non-persistent).

[**retry** <integer>]: If csmode is persistent, this parameter specifies the Authentication/Association retry limit (1...2,147,483,647 or zero (=no retries)).

[**timeout** <integer>]: If csmode is persistent, this parameter specifies the Authentication/Association timeout in milliseconds (1...2,147,483,647 or zero (=immediate timeout)).

[**authentication** open-system|shared-key]: Authentication mode (open-system or shared-key).

[**encryption** on|off]: Encryption mode (on or off).

[**keyindex** <integer>]: If encryption is on, a shared key index number (1...4).

[**cipher** wep]: Enables WEP cipher mode.

[**mode** internal|external]: If mode is internal, virtual station(s) will generate data using Ping (ICMP Echo Request) packets. Each virtual station will run a ping transmitter process. The packets will contain virtual station IP and MAC source address. If Internal is specified the "target" parameter must also be specified. If mode is external, data for virtual station(s) will be generated by an external host connected to the same LAN as the EmulationEngine. For vSTAs configured at layer 3, IP and ARP packets generated from this host that contain the virtual station's IP address as a source will be translated at the MAC layer to appear as if sourced from the virtual station's MAC address. Default: Internal.

[**target** <ip_address>]: Target host's IP address. If mode is Internal this parameter is required. Default: None.

[**count** <integer>]: Number of ping packets to send: 0...2,147,483,647. Default: 1000.

[**size** <integer>]: Size of ping data buffer (64...1024). Default: 1024.

[**dhcpmode** <off|on|auto>]: The DHCP mode allows virtual stations to have IP addresses dynamically assigned from a DHCP server on the network rather than a fixed, configured IP address. If dhcpmode is off, DHCP mode is not active and virtual stations must have a static IP address. If dhcpmode is on, the acquireip command must be used to initiate lease negotiation. If dhcpmode is auto, the EmulationEngine will automatically initiate lease negotiation if association succeeds. The default value is off.

[**layer** <2|3>]: If mode is external, this parameter specifies how the external data stream is captured. If layer is 2, frames will be captured based on the source 802.3 MAC address. If layer is 3, frames will be captured based on the source IP address. The default value is 3.

[**fragmentthreshold** <nBytes>]: <nBytes> can be a value in the range 256...2346 and defines the fragmentation threshold for the virtual station(s) configured by this command. The fragmentation threshold will limit the number of bytes in any 802.11 frame transmitted by the vSTA. If <nBytes> is set to 2346 (i.e., the maximum 802.11 frame size), fragmentation is effectively disabled. The default value is 2346.

[**rtsthreshold** <nBytes>]: <nBytes> can be a value in the range 1...2346 and defines the RTS threshold for the virtual station(s) configured by this command. Any frame to be transmitted by a vSTA that exceeds the vSTA's RTS threshold will require a successful RTS/CTS frame exchange before the frame is transmitted. The minimum value (1) effectively requires RTS/CTS for all transmit frames. The maximum value (2346) is the maximum 802.11 frame size and effectively disables RTS. The default value is 2346.

Examples:

```
CMC_EE -> autoconf 1 ip 10.1.35.234 mac 00:0b:16:57:00:01
target 10.1.35.10 fragmentthreshold 750
vSTA ID:1 IP:10.1.35.234 MAC:00:0b:16:57:00:01 CONF OK
vSTA ID:1 INIT OK
vSTA ID:1 AUTH CMD OK
vSTA ID:1 AUTH NOTIFY OK
vSTA ID:1 ASSOC CMD OK
vSTA ID:1 ASSOC NOTIFY OK
CMC_EE -> get vsta 1 conf

vSTA Configuration:
  ID ..... 1
  Group ID ..... 1
  IP Address ..... 10.1.35.234
  DHCP ..... Off
  MAC Address ..... 00:0b:16:57:00:01
  Connection Mode ..... persistent
  Auth/Assoc Retry ..... 2
  Authentication Timeout .... 300 mSec
  Association Timeout ..... 300 mSec
  Authentication ..... Open-System
  Cipher ..... WEP(RC4)
  Data Encryption ..... Off
  Shared-key Index ..... 0
  Fragmentation Threshold ... 750
  RTS Threshold ..... 2346
  Mode ..... internal
  Layer ..... 3
  Load Application ..... ping
  Target IP Address ..... 10.1.35.10
  Ping Transmit Count ..... 1000
  Ping Data Size ..... 1024

CMC_EE -> autoconf 1 ip 10.1.35.97 mac 00:0b:16:57:00:01 mode
external layer 3
vSTA ID:1 IP:10.1.35.97 MAC:00:0b:16:57:00:01 CONF OK
vSTA ID:1 INIT OK
vSTA ID:1 AUTH CMD OK
vSTA ID:1 AUTH NOTIFY OK
vSTA ID:1 ASSOC CMD OK
vSTA ID:1 ASSOC NOTIFY OK
CMC_EE -> get vsta 1 conf

vSTA Configuration:
  ID ..... 1
  Group ID ..... 1
  IP Address ..... 10.1.35.97
  DHCP ..... Off
  MAC Address ..... 00:0b:16:57:00:01
```

```

Connection Mode ..... persistent
Auth/Assoc Retry ..... 2
Authentication Timeout .... 300 mSec
Association Timeout ..... 300 mSec
Authentication ..... Open-System
Cipher ..... WEP(RC4)
Data Encryption ..... Off
Shared-key Index ..... 0
Fragmentation Threshold ... 2346
RTS Threshold ..... 2346
Mode ..... external
  Layer ..... 3
Load Application ..... ping
Target IP Address ..... 0.0.0.0
Ping Transmit Count ..... 1000
Ping Data Size ..... 1024
CMC_EE -> autoconf 1 layer 2 mode external
vSTA ID:2 IP:0.0.0.0 MAC:00:0b:16:57:00:02 CONF OK
vSTA ID:2 INIT OK
vSTA ID:2 AUTH CMD OK
vSTA ID:2 AUTH NOTIFY OK
vSTA ID:2 ASSOC CMD OK
vSTA ID:2 ASSOC NOTIFY OK
CMC_EE -> get vsta 2 conf

vSTA Configuration:
  ID ..... 2
  Group ID ..... 1
  IP Address ..... 0.0.0.0
    DHCP ..... Off
  MAC Address ..... 00:0b:16:57:00:02
  Connection Mode ..... persistent
  Auth/Assoc Retry ..... 2
  Authentication Timeout .... 300 mSec
  Association Timeout ..... 300 mSec
  Authentication ..... Open-System
  Cipher ..... WEP(RC4)
  Data Encryption ..... Off
  Shared-key Index ..... 0
  Fragmentation Threshold ... 2346
  RTS Threshold ..... 2346
  Mode ..... external
    Layer ..... 2
  Load Application ..... ping
  Target IP Address ..... 0.0.0.0
  Ping Transmit Count ..... 1000
  Ping Data Size ..... 1024
CMC_EE ->

```

NOTE: By default, all virtual stations that are created in the CLI are assigned to group 1. This can be changed using the "set vsta <vStalId> group <grpId>" command.

autorun

This command automatically runs one or more configured virtual stations that are in the associated state. It is intended for use in conjunction with the autoconf command. Any other use may produce unexpected results. It will issue the run command for the specified number of virtual stations.

```
autorun [nVstas]
```

[**nVstas**]: Optional number of virtual stations (1...64). If this parameter is omitted, the total number of auto-configured (autoconf) virtual stations is used.

conf

This command configures a virtual station. It specifies a virtual station's IP address, WLAN MAC address and load application mode. It also specifies the load application protocol, target host and application specific parameters. After a virtual station is configured, it must be initialized with the "init" command.

```
conf <vStaId> <ip|dhcp_value> <mac> <mode> <lp> <targetIP>
<count> <size>
```

<**vStaId**>: Virtual Station ID (1...64)

<**ip|dhcp_value**>: Specify the virtual station's WLAN IP address (nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn) – OR – a <dhcp_value>. <dhcp_value> can be on, off, or auto. on = manual (requires the acquireip command to initiate), off = DHCP is not active. vSTA(s) must have a static IP address, auto = initiate lease negotiation if association succeeds.

<**mac**>: Virtual station's WLAN MAC address (xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx). The starting MAC address must be within the range of MAC addresses defined by the WLAN Base MAC Address and WLAN MAC Mask in EmulationEngine configuration (see "set eemac" & "set eemask").

<**mode**>: external or internal. If external mode is used, the remaining parameters (<lp> <target> <count> <size>) are optional.

<**lp**>: Specifies the Load Application Protocol (ping).

<**targetIP**>: Target IP address (nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn)

<**count**>: Number of ICMP Echo Requests to transmit: 0...2,147,483,647.

<**size**>: Number of data bytes to be included in ICMP Echo Requests: 64...1024.

Note that the conf command does not include the full set of attributes that can be assigned to a virtual station. When these attributes are not otherwise specified, the EmulationEngine uses the following default values for these attributes:

Attribute	Default Value
authentication	open-system
cipher	wep
csmode	persistent
encryption	off
fragmentthreshold	2346
group	1
keyindex	1 (i.e., shared key 0)
layer	3
retry	2
rtsthreshold	2346

Attribute	Default Value
timeout	300

The "set vsta" command can be used to change any of these default values.

Examples:

```
CMC_EE -> conf 3 10.1.40.20 00:0b:cd:59:00:01 internal ping
10.1.40.16 64000 1024
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE -> conf 1 10.1.35.150 02:CF:1F:00:00:01 int ping
10.1.35.38 10 1024
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE -> conf 1 on 02:CF:1F:00:00:01 int ping 10.1.35.38 10
1024
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE -> conf 1 auto 02:CF:1F:00:00:01 int ping 10.1.35.38 10
1024
CMC_EE -> OK
```

NOTE: By default, all virtual stations that are created in the CLI are assigned to group 1. This can be changed using the "set vsta <vStaId> group <grpId>" command.

deauth

This command initiates the de-authentication sequence for one or more virtual stations. The virtual station(s) must be configured, initialized and authenticated before this command can be used. The following command will initiate the de-authentication sequence for one or all virtual stations.

deauth vsta <vStaId>

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64) or "all". If <vStaId> is set to "all" (i.e., deauth vsta all), the de-authentication sequence is initiated for all virtual stations.

The following command will initiate the de-authentication sequence for all virtual stations in a specified group.

deauth group <grpId>

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64)

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> deauth vsta 1
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE ->vSTA ID:1 NOTIFY Operation DEAUTH succeeded - TUE JUL
15 03:09:56 2003
```

disassoc

This command initiates the disassociation sequence for one or more virtual stations. The virtual station(s) must be configured, initialized, authenticated, and associated before this command can be used. The following command will initiate the disassociation sequence for one or all virtual stations.

disassoc vsta <vStaId>

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64) or "all". If <vStaId> is set to "all" (i.e., disassoc vsta all), the disassociation sequence is initiated for all virtual stations.

The following command will initiate the disassociation sequence for all virtual stations in a specified group.

```
disassoc group <grpId>
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64)

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> disassoc vsta 1
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE ->vSTA ID:1 NOTIFY Operation DISASSOC succeeded - TUE
JUL 15 03:09:50 2003
```

group (clear/del/get/reset/save/set)

These commands display and modify group configuration. Group commands are a convenient way to reference multiple virtual stations using a single command. For example, the "set group" command will assign the specified parameters to all virtual stations in the group.

clear group stats

This command clears all statistics for all virtual stations in a specified group.

```
clear group <grpId> stats
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64)

del group

This command clears all configuration parameters for a specified group and removes the group from the system.

```
del group <grpId>
```

<grpId>: Group Number (1...64)

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> del group 2
5 vSTAs deleted
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE ->vSTA ID:6 NOTIFY DELETED - reason: delete command -
WED JUL 16 07:35:27 2003
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE ->vSTA ID:7 NOTIFY DELETED - reason: delete command -
WED JUL 16 07:35:27 2003
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE ->vSTA ID:8 NOTIFY DELETED - reason: delete command -
WED JUL 16 07:35:27 2003
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE ->vSTA ID:9 NOTIFY DELETED - reason: delete command -
WED JUL 16 07:35:28 2003
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE ->vSTA ID:10 NOTIFY DELETED - reason: delete command -
WED JUL 16 07:35:28 2003
```

get group

This command retrieves and displays a configuration parameter or statistics for all virtual stations in a group.

```
get group <grpId> <attribute>
```

<**grpId**>: Group Number (1...64). If <attribute> is "summary", you may specify "all" as the group number (i.e., get group all summary) to display summary statistics for all groups.

<**attribute**>: The attribute of the information to get/display. It can be one of the following. See the set group command for a more detailed description of the information that may be shown by each of these attributes.

- authentication: Display the group's authentication mode (open-system or shared-key).
- cipher: Display the group's cipher mode (wep)
- count: If mode is "internal", display the configured ping count (0...2,147,483,647)
- csmode: Display the group's connection mode (persistent or non-persistent)
- encryption: Display the group's encryption mode: on or off.
- dhcpinfo: If dhcpcmode is "on" or "auto", display DHCP information.
- dhcpcmode: Display the DHCP Mode setting (on, off, or auto).
- fragmentthreshold: Display fragmentation threshold setting (256...2346).
- keyindex: Display the group's shared-key index (1, 2, 3, or 4)
- layer: If mode is "external", display the method (layer 2 or 3) that is used to capture external data frames.
- lp: Load Protocol: ping
- mode: Display the group's test mode (external or internal)
- retry: If csmode is "persistent", display the configured Authentication/Association retry limit (1...2,147,483,647 or zero (=no retries)).
- rtsthreshold: Display group's RTS threshold setting (1...2346).
- size: If mode is "internal", display the configured ping packet size (64...1024).
- stats: Displays statistics counters for all virtual stations in a group.
- summary: Displays cumulative summary statistics for all virtual stations in one or all groups.
- target: If mode is "internal", display the configured target IP address.
- timeout: If csmode is "persistent", display the configured Authentication/Association timeout in milliseconds (1...2,147,483,647 or zero (=immediate timeout)).

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get group 1 csmode
vSTA 1 connection mode: persistent
vSTA 2 connection mode: persistent
vSTA 3 connection mode: persistent
vSTA 4 connection mode: persistent
vSTA 5 connection mode: persistent

5 vSTAs found
CMC_EE ->
```

reset group

This command resets all virtual stations in a group to the Initialized state and clears all group statistics counters.

```
reset group <grpId>
```

<grpId>: Group Number (1...64)

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> reset group 1
5 vSTAs reset
CMC_EE ->
```

save group stats

This command saves statistics information in a file for all virtual stations in a specified group. Each virtual station in the group is saved to its own file. The file will be stored in the /Statistics subdirectory and named "Vsta#Stats.dat" (where "#" is the virtual station ID).

```
save group <grpId> stats
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64)

save group summary

This command saves cumulative summary statistics in a file for all virtual stations in one or all groups. Each group is saved to its own file. The file will be stored in the /Statistics subdirectory and named "Grp#Summ.dat" (where "#" is the group ID).

```
save group <grpId> summary
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64) or "all". If <grpId> is set to "all" (i.e., save group all summary), summary statistics are saved for all virtual stations in all groups.

set group

This command modifies configuration parameters for all virtual stations in a specified group.

```
set group <grpId> <attribute> <value>
```

<grpId>: Group Number (1...64)

<attribute>/<value>: The allowable <attribute>/<value> combinations are defined in the following table.

<attribute>	<value>	Default
authentication	"open-system" or "shared-key"	open-system
cipher	"wep"	wep
count	0...2,147,483,647	1000
csmode	"persistent" or "non-persistent"	persistent
dhcpcmode	"on", "off", or "auto"	off
encryption	"on" or "off"	off
fragmentthreshold	256...2346	2346
keyindex	1, 2, 3, or 4	1 (i.e., shared key 0)

<attribute>	<value>	Default
layer	2 or 3	3
lp	"ping"	ping
mode	"external" or "internal"	internal
retry	0...2,147,483,647	2
rtsthreshold	1...2346	2346
size	64...1024	1024
target	An IP address in ASCII Dotted Decimal Notation: nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn (e.g., 10.1.35.100).	none
timeout	0...2,147,483,647	300

authentication: This attribute sets the authentication mode (open-system or shared-key) for all virtual stations in the specified group.

cipher: This attribute sets the cipher mode (wep) for all virtual stations in the specified group.

count: If mode is "internal", this attribute sets the ping count (0...2,147,483,647)

csmode: When csmode is enabled (persistent), virtual stations in this group will remain persistent (connected) if the System Under Test de-authenticates or disassociates. If the EmulationEngine loses connection to a System Under Test, persistence will allow it to recover and continue the test at the point where it was interrupted. For example, if a virtual station is in a run or associated state and an 802.11 management frame (deauth or disassoc) is sent by the System Under Test and received by the EmulationEngine, the virtual station will attempt to return to the state it was in before the management frame was received. If the virtual station was running a ping test, the ping test will continue. If it was in an associated state, the virtual station will reissue the associate request.

dhcpmode: The DHCP mode allows virtual stations to have IP addresses dynamically assigned from a DHCP server on the network rather than a fixed, configured IP address. If dhcpmode is off, DHCP mode is not active and virtual stations must have a static IP address. If dhcpmode is on, the acquireip command must be used to initiate lease negotiation. If dhcpmode is auto, the EmulationEngine will automatically initiate lease negotiation if association succeeds. The default value is off.

encryption: This attribute sets the encryption mode (on or off) for all virtual stations in the specified group.

fragmentthreshold: This attribute defines the fragmentation threshold for the virtual station(s) configured by this command. The fragmentation threshold will limit the number of bytes in any 802.11 frame transmitted by the vSTA. If <value> is set to 2346 (i.e., the maximum 802.11 frame size), fragmentation is effectively disabled. The default value is 2346.

keyindex: If encryption is "on", this attribute assigns a shared key index number to all virtual stations in the specified group.

layer: If mode is external, this parameter specifies how the external data stream is captured. If layer is 2, frames will be captured based on the source 802.3 MAC address. If layer is 3, frames will be captured based on the source IP address. The default value is 3.

lp: If mode is "internal", this attribute defines the Load Protocol (ping).

mode: This attribute defines the test mode (internal or external) for all virtual stations in the specified group.

retry: If csmode is "persistent", this attribute defines the group's Authentication/Association retry limit (zero = no retries).

rtsthreshold: This attribute defines the RTS threshold for the virtual station(s) configured by this command. Any frame to be transmitted by a vSTA that exceeds the vSTA's RTS threshold will require a successful RTS/CTS frame exchange before the frame is transmitted. The minimum value (1) effectively requires RTS/CTS for all transmit frames. The maximum value (2346) is the maximum 802.11 frame size and effectively disables RTS. The default value is 2346.

size: If mode is "internal", this attribute defines the Ping Packet Size (64...1024).

target: If mode is "internal", this attribute defines the target IP address.

timeout: If csmode is "persistent", this attribute defines the Authentication/Association timeout in milliseconds (zero = immediate timeout)

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set group 1 size 64
5 vSTAs updated
OK
CMC_EE ->
```

halt

This command initiates an immediate halt of the load application currently being run by one or more virtual stations. The virtual station(s) must be configured, initialized, authenticated, associated and running a load application. As long as the specified virtual station remains in the associated state, the load application may be re-started by issuing a run command. The following command will execute the halt for one or all virtual stations.

```
halt vsta <vStaId>
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64) or "all". If <vStaId> is set to "all" (i.e., halt vsta all), the halt command will be sent to all virtual stations.

The following command will execute the halt for all virtual stations in a specified group.

```
halt group <grpId>
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64)

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> halt vsta 1
CMC_EE ->
vSTA ID:1 halted OK
CMC_EE ->
```

init

This command initializes one or more virtual stations. A virtual station must be configured before it can be initialized. See the "conf" command. The following command initializes one or all virtual stations.

```
init vsta <vStaId>
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64) or "all". If <vStaId> is set to "all" (i.e., init vsta all), all virtual stations are initialized.

The following command initializes all virtual stations in a specified group.

```
init group <grpId>
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64)

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> init vsta 1
CMC_EE -> OK
```

releaseip

This command releases the specified virtual station's DHCP IP address lease. Following successful completion of this command, the specified virtual station(s) will transition to the lowest state required for initiating DHCP lease negotiations. The vSTA's current IP address will be set to zero. If the vSTA is operating in internal mode, it will be removed from the ARP table.

```
releaseip <id>
```

<id>: Virtual Station ID (1...64), Group ID (1...64), or "all"

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> releaseip vsta 1
CMC_EE -> 10.1.35.10 (10.1.35.10) deleted
OK
```

run

This command starts running the load application for one or more virtual stations. The virtual station(s) must be configured, initialized, authenticated and associated before issuing this command. After a run command has completed, it may be reissued/re-started as long as the virtual station remains in the associated state. The following command starts running the load application for one or all virtual stations.

```
run vsta <vStaId>
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64) or "all". If <vStaId> is set to "all" (i.e., run vsta all), the run command is sent to all virtual stations.

The following command starts running the load application for all virtual stations in a specified group.

```
run group <grpId>
```

<grpId> = Group ID (1...64)

Example:

```
CMC_EE ->run vsta 1
CMC_EE ->
vSTA ID:1 running OK
CMC_EE ->vSTA ID:1 NOTIFY Operation RUN completed.
CMC_EE ->
```

vsta (clear/del/get/reset/save/set)

These commands can be used to clear virtual station statistics, delete virtual stations from the system, display virtual station configuration and statistics, reset virtual stations, save virtual station statistics in a file, and to set virtual station parameters.

clear vsta stats

This command clears all statistics for one or more virtual stations.

```
clear vsta <vStaId> stats
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64), "all", or "master". If **<vStaId>** is set to "all" (i.e., clear vsta all stats), this command will clear all statistics for all virtual stations. If **<vStaId>** is set to "master" (i.e., clear vsta master stats), this command will clear all statistics for the EmulationEngine.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> clear vsta 1 stats  
CMC_EE ->
```

del vsta

This command clears all configuration parameters for one or more virtual stations and removes the virtual station(s) from the system.

```
del vsta <vStaId>
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64) or "all". If **<vStaId>** is set to "all" (i.e., del vsta all), all virtual stations are deleted.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> del vsta 1  
CMC_EE -> OK  
CMC_EE ->VSTA ID:1 NOTIFY DELETED - reason: delete command -  
WED JUL 16 07:44:09 2003  
CMC_EE ->
```

get vsta

This command gets (retrieves and displays) a configuration parameter or statistics for one or all virtual stations.

```
get vsta <vStaId> <attribute>
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64). Use "all" to display **<attribute>** for all virtual stations. If the **<attribute>** is set to "stats" to display statistics, the **<vStaId>** can be set to "master" to show statistics for the EmulationEngine (i.e., get vsta master stats). If **<attribute>** is "summary", **<vStaId>** must be set to "all"

<attribute>: The attribute of the information to get. Omit this parameter (e.g., get vsta 1) to show a virtual station's complete configuration. Or, use one of the following attributes to show a specific configuration parameter. See the set vsta command for a more detailed description of the information that may be displayed by each of these attributes.

- authentication: Display the virtual station's authentication mode (open-system or shared-key).
- cipher: Display the virtual station's cipher mode (wep).
- count: If mode is "internal", display the configured ping count (0...2,147,483,647).

- csmode: Display the virtual station's connection mode (persistent or non-persistent).
- dhcpinfo: If dhcpmode is "on" or "auto", display DHCP information.
- dhcpmode: Display the DHCP Mode setting (on, off, or auto).
- encryption: Display the virtual station's encryption mode (on or off).
- fragmentthreshold: Display the fragmentation threshold setting (256...2346).
- keyindex: If encryption is "on", display the virtual station's shared-key index (1, 2, 3, or 4).
- layer: Display the method (layer 2 or 3) that is used to capture external data frames.
- lp: If mode is "internal", display the virtual station's Load Protocol (ping).
- mode: Display the virtual station's test mode (external or internal).
- retry: If csmode is "persistent", display the Authentication/Association retry limit (1...2,147,483,647 or zero (=no retries)).
- rtsthreshold: Display the RTS threshold setting (1...2346).
- size: If mode is "internal", display the configured ping packet size (64...1024).
- stats: Depending on the value of <id>, display statistics counters for one virtual station, all virtual stations, or the EmulationEngine.
- summary: Display cumulative summary statistics for all virtual stations
- target: If mode is "internal", display the configured ping target IP address (e.g., 10.1.35.100).
- timeout: If csmode is "persistent", display the Authentication/Association timeout in milliseconds (1...2,147,483,647 or zero (=immediate timeout)).

Example get vsta <vStalD> dhcpinfo:

```
CMC_EE-> get vsta 1 dhcpinfo
** vSTA 1 DHCP Lease Information **
State ..... BOUND
Last XID ..... 0x0000167e
Try limit ..... 4
Current try ..... 0
Offer limit ..... 1
Current offer .... 1
Try interval ..... 8 (Secs)
Current timer .... 0 (Secs)
Pkts xmt'd ok ..... 2
  DISCOVERs ..... 1
  REQUESTs ..... 1
  RENEWALs ..... 0
  REBINDs ..... 0
  RELEASEs ..... 0
  DECLINEs ..... 0
Pkts xmt'd err .... 0
Pkts rcvd ok ..... 3
  OFFERs ..... 2
  ACKs ..... 1
  NAKs ..... 0
```



```

Pkts rcvd err .... 0
  state err ..... 0
  xid err ..... 1
Requested lease .. 3600
Lease duration ... 3600
Expiration ticks . 3577
Renewal ticks .... 1777
Rebind ticks ..... 3127
Leased Address ... 10.1.35.56
DHCP Server ..... 10.2.10.10
Relay ..... 10.1.35.1
Server/relay MAC . 00:00:00:00:00:00
Subnet Mask ..... 255.255.255.0
Gateway ..... 10.1.35.1
DNS Server ..... 0.0.0.0

```

Example get vsta <vStal d>:

```

CMC_EE->get vsta 1
vSTA Configuration:
  ID ..... 1
  Group ID ..... 1
  IP Address ..... 0.0.0.0
    DHCP ..... Auto
  MAC Address ..... 02:0b:cd:59:00:01
  Connection Mode ..... persistent
  Auth/Assoc Retry ..... 2
  Authentication Timeout .... 300 mSec
  Association Timeout ..... 300 mSec
  Authentication ..... Open-System
  Cipher ..... WEP(RC4)
  Data Encryption ..... Off
  Shared-key Index ..... 0
  Fragmentation Threshold ... 2346
  RTS Threshold ..... 2346
  Mode ..... internal
    Layer ..... 3
  Load Application ..... ping
  Target IP Address ..... 10.1.38.38
  Ping Transmit Count ..... 1000
  Ping Data Size ..... 1024
CMC_EE ->

```

Example get vsta <vStal d> count:

```

CMC_EE -> get vsta 1 count
vSTA 1 Ping count: 1000

```

Example get vsta <vStal d> state:

```

CMC_EE -> get vsta 1 state
vSTA: 1
  State: Running
  Mode: internal
    vStaPingRcv:Active
    vStaPingXmt:Active
CMC_EE ->

```

Example get vsta <vStal d> stats:

```

CMC_EE -> get vsta 1 stats
vSTA 1: MAC 00:0b:cd:59:00:01, IP 10.1.35.150, State: Running
Authentications:          1,   Deauthentications:          0
Associations:             1,   Disassociations:            0

```

```

Rcv Sig Strength: 72, Ack Sig Strength: 83
Rcv Rate: 24, Tx SF Rate: 54, Tx LF Rate: 54
Frame counts: MSDUs Data Mcast Mgmt Ctrl
Rcv 240 238 0 2 0
Tx 95 97 0 2 0
vSTA 1 Ping statistics:
  Transmit count: 1000
  Transmit data size: 1024
  Packets transmitted: 96 Round-trip (uSec):
  Bytes transmitted: 99072 Min: 50000
  Transmit ENOBUFFS: 0 Max: 100000
  Packets received: 96 Avg: 74725
  Bytes received: 99072 Stddev: 25137
  Packet loss: 0%
Rcv Errors: 64, Tx Errors: 4
Rcv PHY Errors: 0, Excess Retries: 3
Rcv CRC Errors: 64, Total Retries: 7
Rcv Duplicates: 146, Tx Filtered: 1
Rcv Discarded: 146, Tx Discarded: 0
Ack Rcv Fails: 0, RTS Fails: 0
Authentication Type: Open System
Encryption: Off, FCS Fails: 0
Rcv Decrypt Errs: 0, WEP Excluded: 0
CMC_EE ->

```

Example get vsta all summary:

```

CMC_EE -> get vsta all summary
Summary statistics for 5 vSTAs:
Authentications: 6 Deauthentications: 3
Associations: 6 Disassociations: 0
Signal Quality: Min Max Avg
  Rcv Strength 0 61 36
  Ack Strength 0 60 35
  Rcv Rate 54 54 54
  Tx SF Rate 54 54 54
  Tx LF Rate 54 54 54
Rcv Frames: Min Max Avg Total
  MSDUs 0 10 6 30
  Data 0 0 0 0
  Multicast 0 0 0 0
  Management 0 6 4 18
  Control 0 4 2 12
  Error 0 0 0 0
Tx Frames: Min Max Avg Total
  MSDUs 0 4 2 12
  Data 0 0 0 0
  Multicast 0 0 0 0
  Management 0 4 2 12
  Control 0 0 0 0
  Error 0 0 0 0
  Tx Retries 0 0 0 0
Rcv Errors: 0, Tx Errors: 0
Rcv PHY Errors: 0, Excess Retries: 0
Rcv CRC Errors: 0, Total Retries: 0
Rcv Duplicates: 3, Tx Filtered: 0
Rcv Discarded: 0, Tx Discarded: 0
Ack Rcv Fails: 0, RTS Fails: 0
Rcv Decrypt Errs: 0, WEP Excluded: 0
FCS Fails:

```

Example get vsta all conf:

```
CMC_EE -> get vsta all conf
```

vSTA Configuration:

```
ID ..... 1
Group ID ..... 1
IP Address ..... 0.0.0.0
  DHCP ..... Auto
MAC Address ..... 02:0b:cd:59:00:01
Connection Mode ..... persistent
Auth/Assoc Retry ..... 2
Authentication Timeout .... 300 mSec
Association Timeout ..... 300 mSec
Authentication ..... Open-System
Cipher ..... WEP(RC4)
Data Encryption ..... Off
Shared-key Index ..... 0
Fragmentation Threshold ... 2346
RTS Threshold ..... 2346
Mode ..... internal
  Layer ..... 3
Load Application ..... ping
Target IP Address ..... 10.1.38.38
Ping Transmit Count ..... 1000
Ping Data Size ..... 1024
```

vSTA Configuration:

```
ID ..... 2
Group ID ..... 1
IP Address ..... 0.0.0.0
  DHCP ..... Auto
MAC Address ..... 02:0b:cd:59:00:02
Connection Mode ..... persistent
Auth/Assoc Retry ..... 2
Authentication Timeout .... 300 mSec
Association Timeout ..... 300 mSec
Authentication ..... Open-System
Cipher ..... WEP(RC4)
Data Encryption ..... Off
Shared-key Index ..... 0
Fragmentation Threshold ... 2346
RTS Threshold ..... 2346
Mode ..... internal
  Layer ..... 3
Load Application ..... ping
Target IP Address ..... 10.1.38.38
Ping Transmit Count ..... 1000
Ping Data Size ..... 1024
```

```
2 vSTAs found
```

```
CMC_EE ->
```

reset vsta

This command resets virtual stations to the Initialized state and clears the virtual station's statistics counters.

```
reset vsta <vStaId>
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64) or "all". If <vStaId> is set to all (i.e., reset vsta all), this command will reset all virtual stations.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> reset vsta 1
CMC_EE ->
```

save vsta stats

This command writes all statistics for virtual stations to a file in the flash file system. The file will be stored in the /Statistics subdirectory and named "Vsta#Stats.dat" (where "#" is the virtual station ID).

```
save vsta <vStaId> stats
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64), "all", or "master". If **<vStaId>** is set to all (i.e., save vsta all stats), statistics for all virtual stations are written to individual files. If **<vStaId>** is set to "master" (i.e., save vsta master stats), EmulationEngine statistics information are written in the file /Statistics/VstaMasterStats.dat.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> save vsta 1 stats
Wrote vSTA 1 statistics to file
CMC_EE ->
```

save vsta all summary

This command saves cumulative summary statistics for all virtual stations to the file /Statistics/VstaAllSumm.dat.

```
save vsta all summary
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> save vsta all summary
Wrote vSTA all summary to file
CMC_EE ->
```

set vsta

This command modifies virtual station parameters.

```
set vsta <vStaId> <attribute> <value>
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64). If **<attribute>** is anything other than "ip" or "mac", the **<vStaId>** can be given as "all" to apply the configuration parameter to all virtual stations.

<attribute>/<value>: The allowable **<attribute>/<value>** combinations are defined in the following table.

<attribute>	<value>	Default
authentication	"open-system" or "shared-key"	open-system
cipher	"wep"	wep
count	0...2,147,483,647	1000
csmode	"persistent" or "non-persistent"	persistent
dhcpmode	"on", "off", or "auto"	off
encryption	"on" or "off"	off
fragmentthreshold	256...2346	2346
group	1...64	1
ip	IP address in ASCII Dotted	none

<attribute>	<value>	Default
	Decimal Notation: nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn (e.g., 10.1.35.100)	
keyindex	1, 2, 3, or 4	1 (i.e., shared key 0)
layer	2 or 3	3
lp	"ping"	ping
mac	MAC address in ASCII Colon Separated Hexadecimal Notation: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx (e.g., 02:cf:1f:00:00:01)	none
mode	"external" or "internal"	internal
retry	0...2,147,483,647	2
rtsthreshold	1...2346	2346
size	64...1024	1024
target	An IP address in ASCII Dotted Decimal Notation: nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn (e.g., 10.1.35.100).	none
timeout	0...2,147,483,647	300

authentication: This attribute sets the authentication mode (open-system or shared-key) for virtual station(s) configured by this command.

cipher: This attribute sets the cipher mode (wep) for virtual station(s) configured by this command.

count: If mode is "internal", this attribute sets the ping count (0...2,147,483,647)

csmode: When csmode is enabled (persistent), virtual stations will remain persistent (connected) if the System Under Test de-authenticates or disassociates. If the EmulationEngine loses connection to a System Under Test, persistence will allow it to recover and continue the test at the point where it was interrupted. For example, if a virtual station is in a run or associated state and an 802.11 management frame (deauth or disassoc) is sent by the System Under Test and received by the EmulationEngine, the virtual station will attempt to return to the state it was in before the management frame was received. If the virtual station was running a ping test, the ping test will continue. If it was in an associated state, the virtual station will reissue the associate request.

dhcpmode: The DHCP mode allows virtual stations to have IP addresses dynamically assigned from a DHCP server on the network rather than a fixed, configured IP address. If dhcpmode is off, DHCP mode is not active and virtual stations must have a static IP address. If dhcpmode is on, the acquireip command must be used to initiate lease negotiation. If dhcpmode is auto, the EmulationEngine will automatically initiate lease negotiation if association succeeds. The default value is off.

encryption: This attribute sets the encryption mode (on or off) for virtual station(s) configured by this command.

fragmentthreshold: This attribute defines the fragmentation threshold for the virtual station(s) configured by this command. The fragmentation threshold will limit the number of bytes in any 802.11 frame transmitted by the vSTA. If <value> is set to 2346 (i.e., the maximum 802.11 frame size), fragmentation is effectively disabled. The default value is 2346.

group: The value of this attribute assigns one or more virtual stations to a group (1...64).

ip: This attribute assigns an IP address to an individual virtual station.

keyindex: If encryption is "on", this attribute assigns a shared key index number to virtual station(s) configured by this command.

layer: If mode is external, this parameter specifies how the external data stream is captured. If layer is 2, frames will be captured based on the source 802.3 MAC address. If layer is 3, frames will be captured based on the source IP address. The default value is 3.

lp: If mode is "internal", this attribute defines the Load Protocol (ping).

mac: This attribute assigns an MAC address to an individual virtual station.

mode: This attribute defines the test mode (internal or external) for virtual station(s) configured by this command.

retry: If csmode is "persistent", this attribute defines the Authentication/Association retry limit (zero = no retries).

rtsthreshold: This attribute defines the RTS threshold for the virtual station(s) configured by this command. Any frame to be transmitted by a vSTA that exceeds the vSTA's RTS threshold will require a successful RTS/CTS frame exchange before the frame is transmitted. The minimum value (1) effectively requires RTS/CTS for all transmit frames. The maximum value (2346) is the maximum 802.11 frame size and effectively disables RTS. The default value is 2346.

size: If mode is "internal", this attribute defines the Ping Packet Size (64...1024).

target: If mode is "internal", this attribute defines the target IP address.

timeout: If csmode is "persistent", this attribute defines the Authentication/Association timeout in milliseconds (zero = immediate timeout).

Examples:

```
CMC_EE -> set vsta 1 count 100
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE -> set vsta 1 csmode persistent
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE -> set vsta 1 csmode non-persistent
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE -> set vsta 1 dhcpmode auto
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE -> set vsta 1 fragmentthreshold 1000
CMC_EE -> OK
CMC_EE -> set vsta 1 rtsthreshold 1000
CMC_EE -> OK
```

Statistics File Commands

The following commands can be used to display and delete statistics files:

```
del statfile -- Delete a vSTA statistics file
del summfile -- Delete a vSTA statistics summary file
get statfile -- Display vSTA statistics from file
get summfile -- Display vSTA statistics summary from file
```

See "Chapter 8, Statistics Counters" for a description of the fields that may be displayed by any of the commands in this group that display statistics counters. Also see the "group" and "vsta" commands under "Virtual Station Setup & Control Commands" above for commands that display, clear, and save statistics counters for a group or one or more virtual stations.

Delete Statistics File

del statfile group

This command deletes the statistic file for all virtual stations in a specified group.

```
del statfile group <grpId>
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64)

del statfile vsta

This command deletes the statistic file for one or more virtual stations.

```
del statfile vsta <vStaId>
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64), "all", or "master". If <vStaId> is set to "all" (i.e., del statfile vsta all), this command will delete the statistics file for all virtual stations. If <id> is set to "master" (i.e., del statfile vsta master), this command will delete the statistics file for the EmulationEngine.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> del statfile vsta 1
Deleted vSta 1 statistics file
CMC_EE ->
```

del summfile group

This command deletes the group summary statistics file for one or all groups.

```
del summfile group <grpId>
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64) or "all". If <grpId> is set to "all" (i.e., get group all summfile), group summary statistics are deleted for all groups.

del summfile vsta all

This command deletes the overall summary statistics file for all virtual stations.

```
del vsta all summfile
```

Get/Display Statistics File

get statfile group

This command retrieves and displays a statistics file for all virtual stations in a specified group.

```
get statfile group <grpId>
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64)

get statfile vsta

This command retrieves and displays a statistics file for one or more virtual stations.

```
get statfile vsta <vStaId>
```

<vStaId>: Virtual Station ID (1...64), "all", or "master". If <vStaId> is set to "all" (i.e., get statfile vsta all), this command will display the statistics file for all virtual stations. If <id> is set to "master" (i.e., get statfile vsta master), this command will display the statistics file for the EmulationEngine.

get summfile group

This command displays cumulative statistics from a summary statistics file for all virtual stations in one or all groups.

```
get summfile group <grpId>
```

<grpId>: Group ID (1...64) or "all". If <grpId> is set to "all" (i.e., get summfile group all), group summary statistics are displayed for all groups.

get summfile vsta all

This command displays cumulative statistics from a summary statistics file for all virtual stations.

```
get summfile vsta all
```

Event Log Commands

These commands can be used to clear the event log, display the event log, set event log controls, and save the event log in a file.

```
clear evlog -- Clear event log file or buffer
get evlog -- Display event log data
save evlog -- Save the event log buffer to file
set evlog -- Set event log controls
```

Also see "Chapter 7, Event Logging" for more information about how the EmulationEngine creates and maintains the event log.

Clear Event Log

clear evlog buffer

This command clears the EmulationEngine's event log buffer.

```
clear evlog buffer
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> clear evlog buffer
```

clear evlog file

This command clears a log file.

```
clear evlog file <fileAorB>
```

<fileAorB>: A or B

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> clear evlog file A
```


Get/Display Event Log

get evlog buffer

This command displays event log data from the event log buffer.

```
get evlog buffer <n>
```

<n>: the number of records to display. The CLI will display the last <n> number of records in the buffer. Omit this parameter to show all records in the buffer.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get evlog buffer
1/17/2003,10:25:14,5527.040462,0, Joined, BSSID
00:04:e2:38:52:18, chan 5280
1/17/2003,10:27:19,5651.922666,1, vSta conf ID 1, IP
10.1.35.231, mac 02:22:33:44:55:61, mode external
1/17/2003,10:27:19,5652.172465,2, vSta conf ID 2, IP
10.1.35.232, mac 02:22:33:44:55:62, mode external
1/17/2003,10:27:20,5652.672575,3, vSta init ID 1
1/17/2003,10:27:20,5652.922582,4, vSta init ID 2
1/17/2003,10:27:21,5653.839116,5, vSta auth ID 1
1/17/2003,10:27:22,5654.339023,6, vSta auth ID 2
1/17/2003,10:27:23,5655.339004,7, vSta assoc ID 1
1/17/2003,10:27:23,5655.839090,8, vSta assoc ID 2
```

get evlog file

This command displays event log data from an event log file.

```
get evlog file <fileAorB> [<startRec#> [<count>]]
get evlog file <fileAorB> ?
```

<fileAorB>: A or B

<startRec#>: The first record to be displayed. Omit this parameter to start with the first record in the file.

<count>: The number of records to display. Omit this parameter to show all remaining records in the file. This parameter can only be used if <startRec#> is specified.

Use "?" to display the number of records in the file.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get evlog file A ?
Log file A has 15 records
CMC_EE -> get evlog file A
1/1/1970,0:00:37,30.963149,0, CLI: set date 5/5/2003 15:21
5/5/2003,15:21:03,34.229892,1, CLI: (null)
5/5/2003,15:21:21,52.663185,2, CLI: autoconf 5 ip 10.1.35.150
mac 00:0b:cd:59:00:01
1 mode external
5/5/2003,15:21:23,54.646520,3, CLI: join
5/5/2003,15:21:23,61.952464,4, Joined, BSSID
00:04:e2:3a:3c:32, chan 5180
5/5/2003,15:21:45,83.939091,5, CLI: autoconf 2 ip 10.1.35.150
mac 00:0b:cd:59:00:02 mode external
5/5/2003,15:21:45,83.939443,6, vSTA 1: configured, IP
10.1.35.150, mac 00:0b:cd:59:00:03, mode external
5/5/2003,15:21:45,84.189298,7, vSTA 2: configured, IP
10.1.35.151, mac 04:cf:1f:00:00:02, mode external
5/5/2003,15:21:46,84.439303,8, vSTA 1: initialized
```

```
5/5/2003,15:21:46,84.689242,9, vSTA 2: initialized
5/5/2003,15:21:46,85.022468,10, vSTA 1: authenticated
5/5/2003,15:21:47,85.272568,11, vSTA 2: authenticated
5/5/2003,15:21:47,85.522474,12, vSTA 1: associated
5/5/2003,15:21:47,85.772538,13, vSTA 2: associated
5/5/2003,15:21:53,91.422499,22, CLI: save evlog
```

get evlog settings

This command displays the current event log control settings.

```
get evlog settings
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get evlog settings
Event logging is enabled
  Event log verbosity : critical events only
    WLANTX module: disabled
    WLANRX module: disabled
    EE module: enabled
    VSTA module: enabled
    UI module: disabled
  Event data to console: disabled
  Event data to file : disabled
CMC_EE ->
```

Save Event Log (save evlog)

This command flushes all records from the log buffer to the current log file, even if log to file is not enabled.

```
save evlog
```

NOTE: When logging to file is enabled (i.e., set evlog file enable), event records are automatically written to the log file as they occur. The "save evlog" command is intended for use when log to file is not enabled but there are significant events in the event log buffer that you want to save to file.

Set Event Log Controls

set evlog

This command enables/disables event logging.

```
set evlog <mode>
```

<mode>: enable/disable

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set evlog enable
```

set evlog console

This command enables/disables event logging to the console.

```
set evlog console <mode>
```

<mode>: enable/disable

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set evlog console enable
```

set evlog file

This command enables/disables event logging to event log files.

```
set evlog file <mode>
```

<mode>: enable/disable

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set evlog file enable
```

set evlog level

This command sets the level at which events are logged. The verbosity level sets an "importance" threshold for events: at lower verbosity, only more "important" events are logged; at higher verbosity, less important events may also be logged.

```
set evlog level <level>
```

<level>: 0 or critical = Log critical events only, 1 or low = Set log level to low verbosity, 2 or medium = Set log level to medium verbosity, 3 or high = Set log level to high verbosity.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set evlog level 1
```

set evlog module

This command enables/disables event logging for specific modules.

```
set evlog module <module_name> <mode>
```

<module_name>: WLANTX = 802.11 WLAN frame transmissions, WLANRX = 802.11 WLAN frame receptions, EE = EmulationEngine control, VSTA = Virtual station control, UI = User interface actions

<mode>: enable/disable

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set evlog module EE enable
```

EmulationEngine Commands

The commands in this group can be used to display and modify the EmulationEngine configuration.

```
clear sntpserver -- Clear SNTP/NTP server IP address
clear systemname -- Clear the EmulationEngine system name
del key -- Delete Encryption key
exec -- Execute a command file
ftp -- Software update via FTP
get association -- Display Association Table
get channel -- Display Radio Channel
get config -- Display current EmulationEngine configuration
get countrycode -- Display Country Code
get eemac -- Display Wireless LAN MAC Address
get eemask -- Display Wireless LAN Address Mask
get eestatus -- Display EmulationEngine status
get features -- Display authorized features
get frequency -- Display Radio Frequency (MHz)
get gateway -- Display Gateway IP Address
get hardware -- Display Hardware Revisions
get hwtxretries -- Display HW Transmit Retry Limit
get ipaddr -- Display IP Address
get ipmask -- Display IP Subnet Mask
get key -- Display Encryption Key
get keyentrymethod -- Display Encryption Key Entry Method
get login -- Display Login User Name
```

```

get pmmode -- Get Power Management Mode
get power -- Display Transmit Power Setting
get psinterval -- Get Power Save Interval
get rate -- Display Data Rate
get sntpserver -- Display SNTP/NTP Server IP Address
get station -- Display Station Status
get systemname -- Display the EmulationEngine system name
get telnet -- Display Telnet Mode
get tzone -- Display Time Zone Setting
get uptime -- Display UpTime
help -- Display CLI Command List
history -- Display the command line history
ping -- Ping
quit -- Logoff
reboot -- Reboot the EmulationEngine
reset eemac -- Reset the WLAN MAC address to default value
set countrycode -- Set Country Code
set date -- Set the system date
set eemac -- Set WLAN MAC Address
set eemask -- Set WLAN Address Mask
set factorydefault -- Restore to Default Factory Settings
set features -- Upgrade current feature set
set gateway -- Set Gateway IP Address
set hwtxretries -- Set HW Transmit Retry Limit
set ipaddr -- Set IP Address
set ipmask -- Set IP Subnet Mask
set key -- Set Encryption Key
set keyentrymethod -- Select Encryption Key Entry Method
set login -- Modify Login User Name
set password -- Modify Password
set pmmode -- Set Power Management Mode
set power -- Set Transmit Power
set psinterval -- Set Power Save Interval
set rate -- Set Data Rate
set sntpserver -- Set SNTP/NTP Server IP Address
set systemname -- Set the EmulationEngine system name
set telnet -- Set Telnet Mode
set time -- Set the system time
set tzone -- Set Time Zone Setting
timeofday -- Display Current Time of Day
version -- Software version

```

!WARNING!: When EmulationEngine configuration settings are changed using many of these commands, the device will write all settings to a new configuration file in Flash. This process is delayed to allow multiple parameters to be changed. The new file will be written within one minute from the time the first parameter is changed. The EmulationEngine will display the following warning and confirmation:

```

**
** DO NOT REMOVE POWER FROM THE EmulationEngine!
** Wait for the EE to update the configuration file in
** Flash or use the "reboot" command for immediate
** update & reboot.
** Automatic update will be done within one minute.
**
...Configuration file update completed.

```

association (get)

This command shows a list of known stations and their association status. This list will include the master station, the System Under Test, and all virtual stations.

```
get association
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get association
AID      vSTA    DEV      MAC Address      State
SUT
  1       1     wlan0    00:04:E2:37:E6:A1 Up
  2       2     wlan0    00:0B:16:57:00:01 Associated
  2       2     wlan0    00:0B:16:57:00:02 Associated
```

channel (get)

This command displays the radio channel/frequency used by the EmulationEngine. The channel is set automatically when it joins with the System Under Test.

```
get channel
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get channel
Radio Frequency: 5260 MHz (IEEE 52)
CMC_EE ->
```

config (get)

This command displays the EmulationEngine configuration.

```
get config
```

Example: This example shows the default configuration.

```
CMC_EE -> get config
EmulationEngine Cfg Rev: 2
File Write Count: 5
Country Code: NA
Wireless Mode: 802.11a
Data Rate: best
Login Username: Admin
BSSID of System Under Test: 00:04:e2:38:a7:9c
WLAN MAC Address: 00:00:00:00:00:00
WLAN MAC Address Mask: ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00
SSID: CMC EE Test Wireless Network
System Name:
DTIM: 1
IP Address: 192.168.0.50
IP Mask: 255.255.255.0
Host IP Address: 0.0.0.0
Gateway IP Address: 192.168.1.254
SNTP/NTP Server IP Address:
Time Zone:
HW Transmit Retry Limit: 4
TransmitPower: full
Current Transmit Output Power 15.0 dBm
Default transmit key: 1
Shared Key 1, size 40, 1234567890
Key Entry Method: hexadecimal
Telnet: Enabled
CMC_EE ->
```

countrycode (get/set)

get countrycode

This command displays the country code that is currently configured in the EmulationEngine.

```
get countrycode
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get country code
Country Code: US - UNITED_STATES
```

set countrycode

This command sets the country code configuration parameter for the EmulationEngine.

```
set <country_code>
```

<country_code>: An ISO standard country code (e.g., DB - DEBUG, NA - NO_COUNTRY_SET, PR - PUERTO_RICO, US - UNITED_STATES, etc.)

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set countrycode us
Country Code: US
**
**DO NOT REMOVE POWER FROM THE EmulationEngine!
**Wait for the EE to update the configuration file in Flash
**or use the "reboot" command for immediate update & reboot.
**Automatic update will be done within one minute.
**
CMC_EE -> ...Configuration file update completed.
get countrycode
Country Code: US
CMC_EE ->
```

date (set)

This command sets the current system date and (optionally) time in the EmulationEngine.

```
set date <date> [<time>]
```

<date>: current date in the format: mm/dd/yyyy

<time>: current time in the format: hh:mm:ss. Use 24-hour clock numbers (i.e., 13:30:00 = 1:30PM). This parameter is optional. If not specified, the current system time is used. The system time starts at midnight when the unit is powered on or reset. If the time is given, the "seconds" component is optional. If not specified the seconds value is initialized to zero.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set date 06/04/03 06:14:15
System date & time: THU JUL 31 09:00:00 2003
Use the "set date" or "set time" command to adjust
CMC_EE ->
```

eemac (get/reset/set)

These commands are used to get (display), reset, and set the Wireless LAN MAC Address. The Wireless LAN MAC address defaults to a unique address (typically in the 00:0b:cd:xx:xx:xx range). It is a globally unique MAC address that is programmed in to the

EmulationEngine hardware. The address can be changed to any valid non-broadcast or non-multicast MAC address. If you use multiple EmulationEngine's at your facility, each should have a WLAN MAC whose prefix is unique. For example, on the first EmulationEngine, use WLAN MAC Address: 04:0d:e0:62:23:57 and on the second EmulationEngine, use WLAN MAC Address: 06:0f:14:62:32:a0. This address and the WLAN MAC Mask (see "set eemask") limits the range of MAC addresses that can be assigned to virtual stations.

get eemac

This command displays the current Wireless LAN MAC Address:

```
get eemac
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get eemac
WLAN MAC Address: 00:0b:cd:59:23:44
CMC_EE ->
```

reset eemac

This command resets the Wireless LAN MAC Address to its default value:

```
reset eemac
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> reset eemac
**
** DO NOT REMOVE POWER FROM THE EmulationEngine!
** Wait for the EE to update the configuration file in Flash
** or use the "reboot" command for immediate update & reboot.
** Automatic update will be done within one minute.
**
```

set eemac

This command sets the Wireless LAN MAC Address:

```
set eemac <address>
```

<address>: any non-broadcast or non-multicast valid MAC address (e.g., 00:0b:cd:59:23:44)

eemask (get/set)

These commands are used to get (display) and set the Wireless LAN address mask. The Wireless LAN address mask is used in conjunction with the Wireless LAN MAC address (set by "set eemac") to define the range of MAC addresses that can be assigned to virtual stations. If for example, "eemac" is set to 00:0b:cd:59:23:44 and "eemask" is set at ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00, the only MAC addresses that can be detected on the wireless LAN and received by the EmulationEngine are: 00:0b:cd:59:00:00 - 00:0b:cd:59:FF:FF. All other MAC addresses will be filtered out. The "eemac" and "eemask" limits the range of MAC addresses that can be assigned to virtual stations.

get eemask

This command displays the Wireless LAN Address Mask:

```
get eemask
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get eemask
WLAN Address Mask: ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00
CMC_EE ->
```

set eemask

This command sets the Wireless LAN Address Mask:

```
set eemask <address_mask>
```

<address_mask>: a valid address mask (e.g., ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00)

eestatus (get)

This command displays a high-level summary of the EmulationEngine's current status. It includes: the BSSID of the System Under Test, an indication of whether this system has been detected and if the EmulationEngine is joined with it, and a count of current virtual stations

```
get eestatus
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get eestatus
EmulationEngine 11a/b/g software version 2.2.2
WLAN mode ..... 802.11a
WLAN MAC address ..... 00:0b:16:57:57:57
WLAN address mask ..... ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00
LAN MAC address ..... 00:0b:16:00:00:01
BSSID of System Under Test ... 00:04:e2:37:e6:a1
EE-SUT connection status ..... Not joined
Power Management mode ..... Power Save
Power Save listen interval ... 3 beacon periods
0 vSTAs currently in the system.
```

exec

This command executes a command file. The command file must contain a series of CLI commands. When this command is executed, the commands in the file will be treated/executed as if they were entered via the CLI.

```
exec <file_name>
```

<file_name>: The name of the command file to be executed.

Example: The try.txt file in this example contains "version" and "get association" CLI commands.

```
CMC_EE -> exec try.txt
run -> version
EmulationEngine (tm) software version 2.0.0
d@W:D:/WLANLO~1/src/ap/os/vxworks/Jan 17 2003, 16:16:59
DEBUG
run -> get association
  STA      MAC Address      State
  0        00:04:E2:38:56:78  up
  SUT      00:04:E2:38:A8:D2  up
CMC_EE ->
```

NOTE: You must use the "ftp" command to upload the command file to the EmulationEngine's flash file system.

factorydefault (set)

This command restores the EmulationEngine configuration to default factory settings.


```
set factorydefault
```

NOTE: The example with the get config command shows the EmulationEngine's factory default configuration.

features (get/set)

get features

This command displays features that have been enabled by your authorization code:

```
get features
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get features
Features: 802.11A, 802.11B and 802.11G
CMC_EE ->
```

See "802.11b/g Commands" below for additional commands that are available if your feature set includes 802.11B or 802.11G.

set features

This command can be used to modify your authorization code keyfile in the flash file system to enable new features (i.e., 802.11b and 802.11g).

```
CMC_EE -> set features
```

```
This command will modify your system!!
Are you sure you want to do this (y/n)?y
```

```
*** This EmulationEngine has not been Node Locked
*** Please enter "admin" to continue
CMC_EE -> admin
Password: ***
Ok
```

```
Please Enter EE Authorization Codes for MAC: 00:0b:16:00:00:07
CMC_EE -> ba27108c5b7f16dda96094be96b3105734643030303030300000
```

```
Thank you...Authorization Codes Accepted
CONGRATULATIONS! you have been authorized for
Features: 802.11A, 802.11B and 802.11G
CMC_EE ->
```

This command is only used when you upgrade the EmulationEngine software with new features (i.e., from 802.11a to 802.11b or from 802.11a or 11b to 802.11a/b/g).

frequency (get)

This command displays the EmulationEngine's radio frequency setting.

```
get frequency
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get frequency
Radio Frequency: 5260 MHz (IEEE 52)
CMC_EE ->
```


Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get gateway
Gateway's IP Address:10.1.35.1 (eecfg value)
Gateway's IP Address:10.1.35.38 (Runtime - DHCP Configured)
CMC_EE->
```

set gateway

This command sets the EmulationEngine's default gateway IP address.

```
set gateway <ip_address>
```

<ip_address>: A valid IP address in ASCII dotted-decimal notation (nn.nn.nn.nn).

hardware (get)

This command displays the EmulationEngine hardware revision information.

```
get hardware
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get hardware
wlan0:
  PCI Vendor ID: 0x168c, Device ID: 0x13
  Sub Vendor ID: 0x168c, Sub Device ID: 0x2026
  wlan revisions: mac 5.6 phy 4.1 analog 1.7
CMC_EE ->
```

help

This command displays all commands that are available in the CLI command set.

```
help
```

history

The command displays the last 20 commands that were entered in the CLI.

```
history
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> history
 1 set date 2/4/03 11:09:30
 2 join
 3 autoconf 2 ip 10.1.35.231 mac 10:20:30:40:50:61 mode
external
 4 get vsta 1 conf
```

hwtxretries (get/set)

get hwtxretries

This command displays the current setting of the maximum number of hardware transmit retries for standard 802.11 MAC protocol frames.

```
get hwtxretries
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get hwtxretries
HW Transmit Retry Limit: 4
CMC_EE ->
```

set hwtxretries

This command sets the maximum number of hardware transmit retries for standard 802.11 MAC protocol frames.

```
set hwtxretries <limit>
```

<limit>: 4...31

ipaddr (get/set)***get ipaddr***

This command displays the EmulationEngine's IP address.

```
get ipaddr
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get ipaddr
IP Address: 10.10.10.46
CMC_EE ->
```

set ipaddr

This command sets the EmulationEngine's IP address.

```
set ipaddr <ip_address>
```

<ip_address>: A valid IP address in ASCII dotted-decimal notation (nn.nn.nn.nn).

ipmask (get/set)***get ipmask***

This command displays the EmulationEngine's IP subnet mask defined in the configuration file (set by set ipmask). If DHCP mode is enabled for virtual stations, it will also show the run-time, DHCP configured IP subnet mask.

```
get ipmask
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get ipmask
IP Subnet Mask: 255.255.0.0 (eecfg value)
IP Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0 (Runtime - DHCP Configured)
CMC_EE ->
```

set ipmask

This command sets the EmulationEngine's IP subnet mask.

```
set ipmask <ip_mask>
```

<ip_mask>: A valid IP address mask in ASCII dotted-decimal notation (nn.nn.nn.nn).

NOTE: The ipmask of the EmulationEngine must match the IP subnet addressing scheme for internal mode (it is not used for external mode). For example, if the EmulationEngine's IP address is 10.1.40.18 and the System Under Test is 10.1.35.17, then the subnet mask is 16 bits or 255.255.0.0.

key (del/get/set)***del key***

This command deletes the encryption key.

```
del key <key_number>
```

get key

This command displays an encryption key.

```
get key <key_number>
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get key 1
Shared Key 1, size 40, 1234567890
CMC_EE ->
```

set key

This command sets an encryption key or default shared key.

```
set key["keynum"|unique][40|104|128]keystring
set key [1-4] default
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set key
set key [1-4] default
set key ["keynum"|unique] [40|104|128] value
CMC_EE ->
CMC_EE -> set key 1 40 1234567890
Shared Key 1, size 40: 1234567890
CMC_EE ->
CMC_EE -> get key 1
Shared Key 1, size 40, 1234567890
CMC_EE ->
```

keyentrymethod (get/set)

get keyentrymethod

This command displays the current Encryption Key Entry Method:

```
get keyentrymethod
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get keyentrymethod
Key Entry Method: Hexadecimal
CMC_EE ->
```

set keyentrymethod

This command sets the Encryption Key Entry Method:

```
set keyentrymethod <method>
```

<method>: hexadecimal = Key contains (0 - 9, A - F), asciitext = Key contains keyboard characters

login (get/set)

get login

This command displays the login user name.

```
-> get login
Login Username:
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get login
Login Username: My_User_Name
CMC_EE ->
```

set login

This command sets the login user name. The login user name is a text string and can be up to 32 characters. Control characters are not permitted.

```
set login <User_Name_String>
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set login Your_User_Name
Login Username: Your_User_Name
CMC_EE ->
```

password (set)

This command sets the password that will be required to log in into the EmulationEngine command line interface and web-based user interface. Type the new password twice to confirm the use of the new password. The password is a text string and can be up to 32 characters. Control characters are not permitted. The password is case sensitive.

```
CMC_EE -> set password
Password: *****
Type password again to confirm: *****
Password confirmed
CMC_EE ->
```

ping

This command can be used to ping other hosts on the subnet. If <count> is not supplied, three pings are sent.

```
ping <host_name> <count>
```

<host_name>: Host name.

<count>: Number of pings packets to send: 0...2,147,483,647.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> ping 10.10.10.233 3
PING 10.10.10.233: 56 data bytes
64 bytes from here(10.10.10.233) : icmp-seq=0. time=0. ms
64 bytes from here(10.10.10.233) : icmp-seq=1. time=0. ms 64
bytes from here(10.10.10.233) : icmp-seq=2. time=0. ms
----10.10.10.233 PING Statistics ----
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 0/0/0
-> ping 10.10.10.233 1
10.10.10.233 is alive
CMC_EE ->
```

pmmode (get/set)

get pmmode

This command displays the EmulationEngine's power management mode.

```
get pmmode
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get pmmode
Power Management mode ..... Power Save
Power Save listen interval ... 1 beacon period
```

set pmmode

This command sets the EmulationEngine's power management mode.

```
set pmmode <mode>
```

<mode>: active (always awake) or psave (Power Save: doze for the specified listen interval set by set psinterval). Default: active.

When Power Management mode is set to "active", the EmulationEngine will remain in the awake state at all times.

When the Power Management mode is set to "psave", the EmulationEngine will enter a dozing state until it is awakened by the listen interval set by set psinterval. When dozing:

- The EmulationEngine will not accept WLAN frames transmitted to any vSTA.
- The EmulationEngine will awaken at each listen interval to receive the next beacon and poll for frames buffered for any vSTA in accordance with 802.11 Power Management requirements.
- The EmulationEngine will awaken at DTIM intervals to receive DTIM beacons when buffered broadcast/multicast frames are indicated.

While in either state, any WLAN frames to be transmitted from any vSTA may be immediately placed into the Transmit Queue for transmission by the WLAN interface. Any transmission from any vSTA will indicate the EmulationEngine's current Power Management mode.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set pmmode psave
CMC_EE -> OK
```

power (get/set)***get power***

This command displays the EmulationEngine's transmit power setting.

```
get power
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get power
TransmitPower: half (-3 dB)
Current Transmit Output Power 18 dBm
CMC_EE ->
```

set power

This command sets the transmit power setting. A lower setting will reduce the range of the EmulationEngine.

```
set power <mode>
```

<mode>: full = maximum (normal) transmit power (18 dBm/64 mW), half = fractional (1/2) transmit power (15 dBm/31.5 mW), quarter = fractional (1/4) transmit power (12 dBm/16 mW), eighth = fractional (1/8) transmit power (9 dBm/8 mW), min = minimum transmit power (3 dBm/2 mW)

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set power half
Transmit Power: half (-3 dB)
**
```

```

** DO NOT REMOVE POWER FROM THE EmulationEngine!
** Wait for the EE to update the configuration file in Flash
** or use the "reboot" command for immediate update & reboot.
** Automatic update will be done within one minute.
**
CMC_EE -> CMC_EE -> ...Configuration file update completed.
get power
TransmitPower: half (-3 dB)
Current Transmit Output Power 18 dBm
CMC_EE ->

```

psinterval (get/set)

get psinterval

This command displays the power save interval.

```
get psinterval
```

Example:

```

CMC_EE -> get psinterval
Power Save listen interval ... 3 beacon periods
Power Management mode ..... Power Save

```

set psinterval

When the EmulationEngine's power management mode is set to Power Save mode (i.e., set pmmode psave), this command sets the listen interval.

```
set psinterval <nBeacons>
```

<nBeacons>: Number of beacon intervals (1...100). The default value is 1.

The beacon rate is determined by the System Under Test, usually by some user-configurable parameter. The EmulationEngine receives beacons that are sent by the System Under Test. A typical beacon rate is one every 100 Time Units. An 802.11 Time Unit is defined as 1024 microseconds. So, the beacon rate would be one every 102.4 milliseconds, or about 10 per second. As an example, if the pmmode command is set to psave and psinterval is set to 3, the EmulationEngine will wake up about every 307.2 milliseconds to poll for frames queued in the System Under Test. Also see the pmmode command for more information about how this interval is used.

Example:

```

CMC_EE -> set psinterval 3
CMC_EE -> OK

```

quit

This command exits the CLI.

```
quit
```

You must reopen the telnet connection to log in after this command is used.

rate (get/set)

get rate

This command displays the EmulationEngine's data rate.

```
get rate
```


Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get rate
Data Rate: best
CMC_EE ->
```

set rate

This command sets the EmulationEngine data rate. Available selections will be different depending on the current wireless mode: 802.11a, 802.11b, or 802.11g. When you choose the best rate, the EmulationEngine attempts to deliver unicast data packets at the highest possible optimum data rate. If there are obstacles or interference, the EmulationEngine automatically steps down to an optimum data rate that supports reliable data transmission. In addition, the optimum data rate is adjusted periodically based on past performance of the data transmissions at different neighboring data rates.

set rate <rate>

<rate>: If the wireless mode is 802.11a, **<rate>** can be: 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54, or best (variable rate). If the wireless mode is 802.11b, **<rate>** can be: 1, 2, 5.5, 11, or best (variable rate). If the wireless mode is 802.11g, **<rate>** can be: 1, 2, 5.5, 11, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54, or best (variable rate). All values are Mbps.

If a **<rate>** value is not given, the CLI will show a list of available rates for the current wireless mode. **Example:**

```
CMC_EE -> get wirelessmode
Wireless LAN Mode: 11g
CMC_EE -> set rate
rate best          -- Select best data rate
rate 1             -- Select 1 Mbps
rate 2             -- Select 2 Mbps
rate 5.5           -- Select 5.5 Mbps
rate 11            -- Select 11 Mbps
rate 6             -- Select 6 Mbps
rate 9             -- Select 9 Mbps
rate 12            -- Select 12 Mbps
rate 18            -- Select 18 Mbps
rate 24            -- Select 24 Mbps
rate 36            -- Select 36 Mbps
rate 48            -- Select 48 Mbps
rate 54            -- Select 54 Mbps
Not enough parameters!
CMC_EE ->
```

reboot

This command reboots the EmulationEngine:

```
reboot
```

sntpserver (get/set/clear)***clear sntpserver***

This command clears the IP Address of the SNTP server.

```
clear sntpserver
```

get sntpserver

This command displays the IP Address of the SNTP server.

```
get sntpserver
```

set sntpserver

This command sets the SNTP server address. If an SNTP server address is configured, the EmulationEngine will attempt to retrieve the time from that server during initialization.

```
set sntpserver <ip_address>
```

<ip_address>: The IP address of the SNTP server.

station (get)

This command displays the status of an 802.11 STA from the EmulationEngine's station information base. This command is intended for diagnostic purposes.

```
get station <id>
```

<id>: Station Index

systemname (clear/get/set)

clear systemname

This command clears the EmulationEngine system name.

```
clear systemname
```

get systemname

This command displays the EmulationEngine system name.

```
get systemname
```

set systemname

This command sets the EmulationEngine system name. It can be up to 32 characters. Control characters are not allowed.

```
set systemname <name>
```

<name>: up to 32 printable characters

telnet (get/set)

get telnet

This command displays the telnet mode and the current state of telnet connections.

```
get telnet
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get telnet
Telnet Access: Enabled
1 of 4 connections active
2 connection attempts
2 good logins
0 failed logins
CMC_EE ->
```

set telnet

This command enables/disables telnet mode.

```
set telnet <mode>
```

<mode>: enable = allow access to the EmulationEngine CLI via telnet,
disable = do not allow access via telnet

time (set)

This command sets the current system time.

```
set time <time>
```

<time>: current time in the format: hh:mm:ss. Use 24-hour clock numbers (i.e., 13:30:00 = 1:30PM). Seconds are optional. If omitted, the seconds will be initialized to zero.

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> set time 07:01:15
System date & time: THU JUL 31 09:00:00 2003
Use the "set date" or "set time" command to adjust
CMC_EE ->
```

timeofday

This command shows the current system time.

```
timeofday
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE-> timeofday
System date & time: THU JUL 31 09:00:00 2003
Use the "set date" or "set time" command to adjust
CMC_EE ->
```

tzzone (get/set)

get tzzone

This command shows the current time zone setting.

```
get tzzone
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get tzzone
SNTP/NTP Time Zone: -8
CMC_EE ->
```

set tzzone

This command sets the local time zone. If no time zone is defined, GMT time is used. For example, use "set tzzone -8" to set the time zone for the west coast of North America.

```
set tzzone <zone>
```

<zone>: -12...14

uptime (get)

This command displays the elapsed time the EmulationEngine has been up and running.

```
get uptime
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get uptime
EE Uptime -- 5 days, 15:32:29
CMC_EE ->
```

version (get)

These commands display the software version or the version of the configuration file stored in Flash. Use "version" to display the software

version. Use "get version" to show the version of the configuration file stored in Flash.

```
CMC_EE -> version
CMC_EE -> get version
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> version
Communication Machinery Corporation EmulationEngine(tm)
11a/b/g Rev 2.2.2
a@ab:C:/WLANLoadEmulator/src/ap/os/vxworks/target/proj/ap-ppc
May 1 2003, 17:02:39
CMC_EE ->
CMC_EE -> get version
EE Cfg Rev: 2
CMC_EE ->
```

802.11b/g Commands

The following commands are only available when the wireless mode is set to 802.11b or 802.11g.

```
get basic11b -- Display Basic 11b Rates
get ctsmode -- Display CTS mode (11g)
get ctsrate -- Display CTS rate (11g)
get ctstype -- Display CTS type (11g)
get shortpreamble -- Display Short Preamble (11b/11g) Usage
get shortslottime -- Display Short Slot Time (11g) Usage
set basic11b -- Set Use of Basic 11b Rates
set ctsmode -- Set CTS Mode (11g)
set ctsrate -- Set CTS Rate (11g)
set ctstype -- Set CTS Type (11g)
set shortpreamble -- Set Short Preamble (11b/11g) Usage
set shortslottime -- Set Short Slot Time (11g) Usage
```

These commands are specific to the current wireless mode. If you enter an 11g only command while in 802.11a or 802.11b wireless mode for example, the CLI will display a message:

```
This command is not applicable for this wireless mode
CMC_EE ->
```

basic11b (get/set)

get basic11b (11b only)

This command display the current setting of basic 802.11b mode (enabled or disabled):

```
get basic 11b
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get basic11b
Use only basic 11b Rates (1, 2): Disabled
CMC_EE ->
```

set basic11b (11b only)

This command enables/disables use of basic 802.11b rates only. When enabled, only basic 802.11b rates (1 and 2Mbps) are used. When disabled, all rates are used.

```
set basic11b <mode>
```

<mode>: enable = use only basic 802.11b rates, disable = Disable only basic 11b rates - use all rates.

ctsmode (get/set)

These commands are used to get (display) and set CTS protection mode. 802.11 is a "listen and wait" protocol (CSMA/CA or collision avoidance) that requires the airwaves to be clear before transmission. Because 802.11b and 802.11g use different modulation schemes (CCK for 11b and OFDM for 11g), the RTS/CTS mechanism can be used to allow 11b and 11g devices to communicate. When CTS protection mode is enabled (mode = always or auto), the EmulationEngine will use RTS/CTS (as defined by "ctstype") to communicate with an 11b device.

get ctsmode (11g only)

This command displays the current CTS protection mode setting:

```
get ctsmode
```

Example

```
CMC_EE -> get ctsmode
CTS Mode: AUTO
CMC_EE ->
```

set ctsmode (11g only)

This command sets CTS protection mode:

```
set ctsmode <mode>
```

<mode>: none = never use CTS protection, always = always use CTS Protection, or auto = use CTS protection when an 802.11b device is detected.

ctsrates (get/set)***get ctsrate (11g only)***

This command displays the current CTS rate:

```
get ctsrate
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get ctsrate
CTS Rate: 11 Mbps
CMC_EE ->
```

set ctsrate (11g only)

When CTS mode is enabled (always or auto), this command sets the rate at which RTS/CTS frames are transmitted:

```
set ctsrate <rate>
```

<rate>: 1, 2, 5.5, or 11 Mbps.

ctstype (get/set)***get ctstype (11g only)***

This command displays the current CTS type setting:

```
get ctstype
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get ctstype
CTS Type: CTS-ONLY
CMC_EE ->
```

set ctstype (11g only)

When CTS mode is enabled (always or auto), this command sets the CTS type:

```
set ctstype <type>
```

<type>: cts-only = before transmission the EmulationEngine will transmit a CTS frame or rts-cts = transmission will follow an RTS/CTS frame exchange.

shortpreamble (get/set)

The preamble is a field in the 802.11 header. An 802.11b or 802.11g frame format can use a Short or Long preamble (Short = 56 bits, Long = 128 bits).

get shortpreamble (11b/11g)

This command displays the current Short Preamble (11b/11g) Usage setting (enabled or disabled):

```
get shortpreamble
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get shortpreamble
Short Preamble (11b/11g) Usage: Enabled
CMC_EE ->
```

set shortpreamble (11b/11g)

This command enables/disables Short Preamble (11b/11g) Usage:

```
set shortpreamble <mode>
```

<mode>: enable = Enable Short and Long Preamble, disable = Disable Short Preamble (use only long).

shortslottime (get/set)***get shortslottime (11g only)***

This command displays the current Short Slot Time (11g) Usage setting (enabled or disabled):

```
get shortslottime
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get shortslottime
Short Slot Time: Enabled
CMC_EE ->
```

set shortslottime (11g only)

This command enables/disables Short Slot Time (11g) Usage. When enabled, the EmulationEngine will advertise using 9 millisecond slot times. When disabled, the EmulationEngine will advertise using 20 millisecond slot times.

```
set shortslottime <mode>
```

<mode>: enable = Enable Short Slot Time (G mode), disable = Disable Short Slot Time (use only long).

Administrative Mode Commands

The following commands are only available in administrative mode in the Command Line Interface. They are not available in user mode or in the EmulationEngine's web-based user interface.

!WARNING! Do not use these commands unless instructed to do so by an EmulationEngine engineer.

```
# -- Identifies a comment line in a command file
? -- Display CLI Command List
admin - Temporary factory admin
boot flash -- Boot from flash
boot ethernet -- Boot from network
bootrom -- Update boot ROM image
clear admin -- Quit admin mode
cp -- Copy file
format -- Format flash file system
get basic1lg -- Display Basic 1lg Rates
get calibration -- Display noise & offset calibration mode
get hostipaddr -- Display Host IP Address
get watchdog -- Display watchdog mode.
ls -- List the files in the flash file system.
mv - Move file
rm -- Remove file
set calibration -- Set noise and offset calibration mode
set basic1lg -- Set Use of Basic 1lg Rates
set hostipaddr -- Set Host IP Address
set regulatorydomain -- Set Regulatory Domain
set watchdog -- Set watchdog mode.
trace -- Enable/Disable EmulationEngine debug trace functions.
translate -- Enable/disable vSTA address translation
```

If you attempt to enter any of the commands before activating administrative mode, the CLI will indicate that the command does not exist. Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get calibration
Invalid parameter: calibration
Type "help" for a list of valid commands.
CMC_EE ->
```

You must use the admin command to activate administrative mode before using any of the commands listed in this table.

admin (clear)

This command is used to activate and deactivate administrative mode. Enter "admin" and the administrative mode password (cmc) to activate administrative mode. The password is case sensitive (use "cmc", not "CMC"). Enter "clear admin" and press <Enter> to deactivate administrative mode.

```
CMC_EE -> admin
Password: ***
Ok
CMC_EE -> clear admin
Ok
CMC_EE ->
```

NOTE: This admin command is not the same as the default Admin password. The default Admin password is case sensitive. This admin

command is not case sensitive. The administrative mode password that is required to successfully execute this command is also case sensitive.

basic11g (get/set)

get basic11g (11g only)

This command displays the current setting of 802.11g wireless mode basic rates:

```
get basic 11g
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get basic11g
Basic Rate Set (11g): (1, 2, 5.5, 11)
CMC_EE ->
```

set basic11g (11g only)

This command sets the basic rates to be used in 802.11g wireless mode.

```
set basic11g <mode>
```

<mode>: 11 = Use Basic rates (1, 2), 11b = Use Basic rates (1, 2, 5.5, 11), 11g = Use Basic rates (1, 2, 5.5, 11, 6, 12, 24), ofdm = Use Basic rates (6, 12, 24).

boot

This command can be used to reboot the EmulationEngine from flash or the network.

```
CMC_EE -> boot <source> <file> [hostname [hostIP [username  
[password]
```

<source>: flash or ethernet

<filename>: The name of an image file (.sys) to use to boot the EmulationEngine.

<hostname>: If <source> is ethernet, the name of the host computer where <filename> resides.

<hostIP>: If <source> is ethernet, the IP address of the host computer where <filename> resides.

<username>: If <source> is ethernet, the user name required to access <hostname>.

<password>: If <source> is ethernet, the password required to access <hostname>.

Examples:

```
CMC_EE -> boot flash ee22.sys

boot device      : tffs:
unit number     : 0
processor number : 0
file name       : /f1/ee22.sys
inet on ethernet (e) : 192.168.0.50
host inet (h)    : 192.168.0.2
gateway inet (g) : 10.10.5.1
user (u)        : anonymous
ftp password (pw) : atheros
flags (f)       : 0x0
other (o)       : dp
```



```
CMC_EE -> ...Configuration file update completed.
```

bootrom

This command can be used to update the EmulationEngine boot ROM image.

```
bootrom
```

When you enter this command, you will be prompted to confirm execution of this command:

```
Updating boot firmware with a flat binary file bootrom*.sys
This is a risky operation!
Are you sure (y/n)?
```

calibration (get/set)

To ensure performance of the EmulationEngine over temperature and environment changes, the software performs periodic calibration.

get calibration

This command displays the current calibration period.

```
get calibration
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> get calibration
Calibration time: 60 seconds
CMC_EE ->
```

set calibration

This command sets the current calibration period.

```
CMC_EE -> set calibration <seconds>
```

<seconds> = 0...60 seconds (zero disables the periodic calibration).

cp

This command copies a file in the EmulationEngine's flash file system.

```
CMC_EE -> cp <source_file> <destination_file>
```

format

This command formats the EmulationEngine's flash file system.

```
CMC_EE -> format
```

hostipaddr (get/set)

get hostipaddr

This command is used for debugging only. It allows the EmulationEngine to find the host PC in order to load software via FTP from a file on the PC into RAM (instead of from flash into RAM as is the normal operation).

```
CMC_EE -> get hostipaddr
```

set hostipaddr

This command sets the host IP address that can be used by the get hostipaddr command.

```
CMC_EE -> set hostipaddr <ip_address>
```

<ip_address>: A valid IP address in ASCII dotted-decimal notation (nn.nn.nn.nn).

ls

This command lists the files in the EmulationEngine's flash file system.

```
CMC_EE -> ls <directory_name>
```

Example:

```
CMC_EE -> ls
Directory listing of ".":
 2/18/2003 17:12:24   1009597   EE22.SYS
12/01/2002  9:03:32    <DIR>   Scenarios
12/06/2002 11:03:06    <DIR>   Statistics
 1/21/2003 14:06:00      598   eecfg.bak
 3/05/2003 12:27:24      598   eecfg
11/21/2002  8:33:02    <DIR>   Logs
11/21/2002 10:01:36    <DIR>   Scripts
4 directories, 5 files
1839104 bytes free
```

mv

This command renames a file in the EmulationEngine's flash file system.

```
CMC_EE -> mv <old_file_name> <new_file_name>
```

regulatorydomain (set)

This command enables different radio frequencies for different countries.

```
CMC_EE -> set regulatorydomain <domain>
```

<domain>: NONE, FCC, MKK, or ETSI

rm

This command removes/deletes a file in the EmulationEngine's flash file system.

```
CMC_EE -> rm <file_name>
```

NOTE: If <file_name> is a non-existent file or a directory that contains files, this command will not provide an error indication. A directory that contains files will not be deleted. You must delete all of the files in the directory before you can delete the directory.

trace

This command enable/disable EmulationEngine debug trace functions.

```
trace <mode>
```

<mode>: Can be one of the following:

all = Enable all EmulationEngine debug trace functions. See Note.

none = Disable all EmulationEngine debug trace functions

ctask = Toggle virtual station control debug trace function

mtask = Toggle virtual station master debug trace function

prdr = Toggle Ping Reader debug trace function

pwrt = Ping Writer debug trace function

dso = Toggle DS Out debug trace function

dsi = Toggle DS In debug trace function

arp = Toggle ARP debug trace function

show = Display EE debug trace status

NOTE: If you are running a log generator tool, do not enable "trace all". This will cause numerous "printf" statements to be generated in the background and the EmulationEngine will malfunction.

watchdog (get/set)

get watchdog

This command displays the current watchdog setting.

```
CMC_EE -> get watchdog
Watchdog: Enabled
```

set watchdog

This command enables/disables the system watchdog. If enabled, the watchdog monitors the system for processes and services that are not responding. It also maintains the hardware watchdog timer.

```
set watchdog <mode>
```

<mode>: enable/disable

Example Configurations

Example First Time Configuration

The EmulationEngine is shipped with default configuration parameters. You can change configuration settings via the CLI or the web-based user interface. It is strongly recommended that you keep careful records of the current configuration of each EmulationEngine in use at your facility. You may view a detailed configuration report by entering the "get conf" command.

The default IP address of your EmulationEngine is 192.168.0.50. For the initial configuration of your EmulationEngine, use the provided crossover Ethernet cable to establish a direct connection between a PC and the EmulationEngine. The PC must also be configured with an IP addresses in the 192.168.0.xxx range. You may then use telnet on the PC to login to the EmulationEngine and use the CLI to set the desired configuration parameters.

You may wish to change the following settings from their defaults:

Parameter	Default	CLI Command	Example
IP address	192.168.0.50	set ipaddr	set ipaddr 10.1.35.16
Subnet mask	255.255.255.0	set ipmask	set ipmask 255.255.255.0
Gateway	0.0.0.0	set gateway	set gateway 10.1.35.1
Username	Admin	set login	set login Admin
Password	EE	set password	set password (then follow prompts)
BSSID of the System Under Test	00:00:00:00:00:00	set bssid	set bssid 00:04:e2:38:52:18
WLAN Base MAC Address		set eemac	set eemac 00:0b:cd:59:23:44
WLAN MAC Mask	ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00	set eemask	set eemask ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00

A suitable static IP address must be assigned to the EmulationEngine in accordance with network policy at your facility. Each EmulationEngine must have its own IP address. If you use multiple EmulationEngine's at your facility, each should have a WLAN MAC whose prefix is unique. For example, on the first EmulationEngine, use WLAN MAC Address: 04:0d:e0:62:23:57 and on the second EmulationEngine, use WLAN MAC Address: 06:0f:14:62:32:a0.

The following table shows some additional, optional parameters you may wish to set:

Parameter	Default	CLI Command	Example
System name	(none)	set systemname	set systemname EE_1
SNTP server	(none)	set sntpserver	set sntpserver 128.138.140.44
Time zone	-8 (i.e., PST)	set tzone	set tzone -6

Example Security Configuration

Step 1: Configure the virtual station.

```
CMC_EE -> conf 1 10.1.40.18 04:cf:1f:00:00:01 internal ping
10.1.40.16 10 1000000 1024
CMC_EE -> OK
```

```
CMC_EE -> get vsta 1
vSTA Configuration:
  ID ..... 1
  Group ID ..... 1
  IP Address ..... 10.1.40.18
  DHCP ..... Off
  MAC Address ..... 04:cf:1f:00:00:01
  Connection Mode ..... persistent
  Auth/Assoc Retry ..... 2
  Authentication Timeout .... 300 mSec
  Association Timeout ..... 300 mSec
  Authentication ..... Open-System
  Cipher ..... WEP(RC4)
  Data Encryption ..... Off
  Shared-key Index ..... 0
  Fragmentation Threshold ... 2346
  RTS Threshold ..... 2346
  Mode ..... internal
    Layer ..... 3
  Load Application ..... ping
  Target IP Address ..... 10.1.40.16
  Ping Transmit Count ..... 1000
  Ping Data Size ..... 1024
CMC_EE ->
```

Step 2: Turn on data encryption for the specified virtual station.

```
CMC_EE -> set vsta 1 encryption on
CMC_EE -> OK
```

Step 3: Set the shared key to 64 bit with the following key.

```
CMC_EE -> set key 1 40 1234567890
Shared Key 1, size 40: 1234567890
```

Step 4: Set a virtual station to the shared key index (1-4) to be used.

```

CMC_EE -> set vsta 1 keyindex 1
CMC_EE -> OK

CMC_EE -> get vsta 1
vSTA Configuration:
  ID ..... 1
  Group ID ..... 1
  IP Address ..... 10.1.40.18
    DHCP ..... Off
  MAC Address ..... 04:cf:1f:00:00:01
  Connection Mode ..... persistent
  Auth/Assoc Retry ..... 2
  Authentication Timeout .... 300 mSec
  Association Timeout ..... 300 mSec
  Authentication ..... Open-System
  Cipher ..... WEP(RC4)
  Data Encryption ..... On
  Shared-key Index ..... 1
  Fragmentation Threshold ... 2346
  RTS Threshold ..... 2346
  Mode ..... internal
    Layer ..... 3
  Load Application ..... ping
  Target IP Address ..... 10.1.40.16
  Ping Transmit Count ..... 1000
  Ping Data Size ..... 1024
CMC_EE ->

```

Step 5: Use the following command to turn on authentication using shared keys.

```

CMC_EE -> set vsta 1 authentication shared-key
CMC_EE -> OK

```

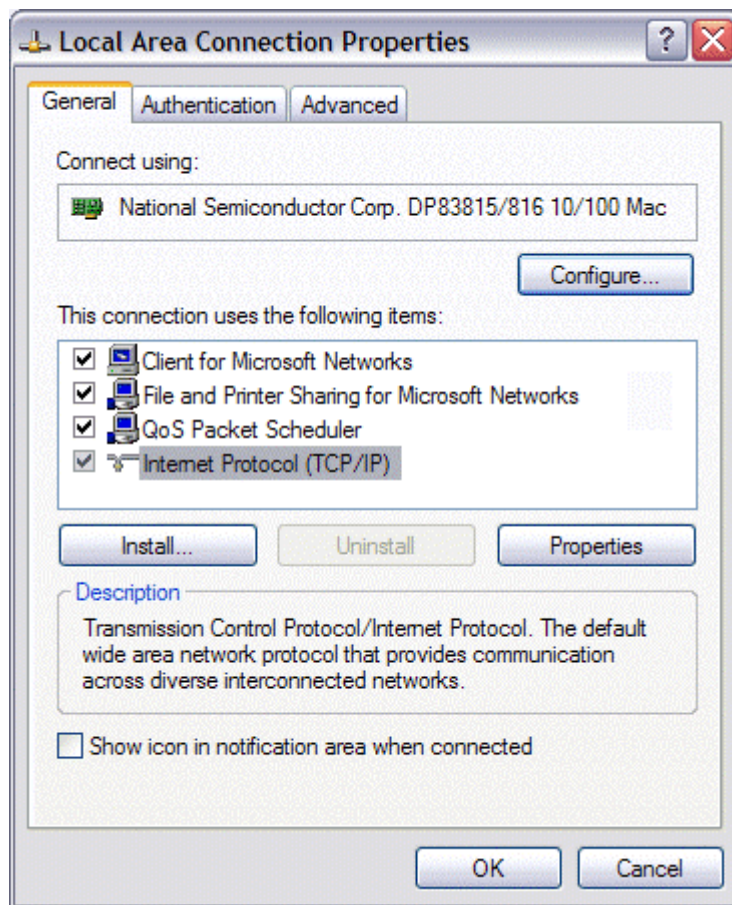
NOTE: Virtual stations could have authentication using shared static key or data encryption using shared static key or both. Only WEP cipher is available.

Changing the EmulationEngine IP Address

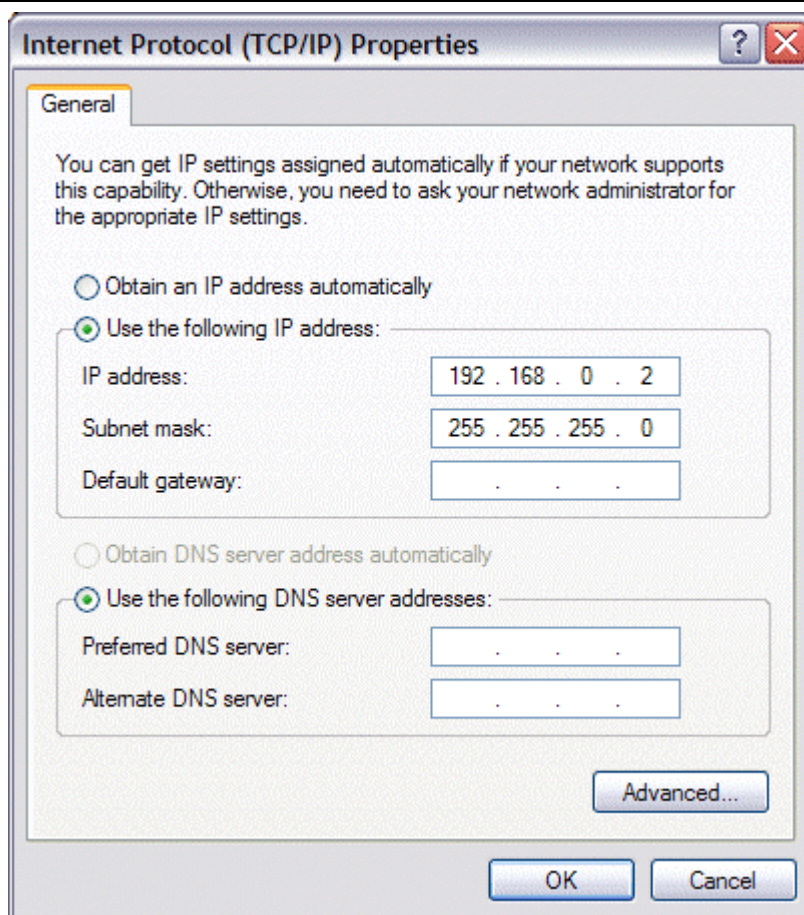
The following example describes how to change the EmulationEngine's IP address to match the IP subnet addressing scheme of the network where it is being installed. The example assumes the IP subnet of the network is 10.1.40.x.

Step 1: Change the command PC's IP Address and subnet mask as follows:

- Select **Control Panel** from the Start menu on the PC.
- Double click on the **Network Connections** icon.
- Right-click on the **Local Area Connection** icon for the Ethernet controller that is connected to the EmulationEngine. Select Properties from the right-click menu to display the Local Area Connection Properties dialog.



- Select/highlight Internet Protocol (TCP/IP).
- Click the Properties button to display the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties dialog.



- Select the "Use the following IP address" radio button and enter the IP address for the Ethernet connection. Use an IP Address that resides on the same IP subnet as the EmulationEngine. For example, use 192.168.0.2 if you are using the EmulationEngine's default IP address 192.168.0.50.
- Click "OK" to close the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties dialog.
- Click the Close button in the Local Area Connection Properties dialog.
- Open a DOS windows and verify your PC's IP address has been changed:

```
C:\Documents and Settings\my_computer>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    IP Address. . . . . : 192.168.0.2
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 
C:\Documents and Settings\my_computer>
```

Step 2: Open a telnet connection to the EmulationEngine (192.168.0.50) and login:

```
telnet 192.168.0.50
EE login: Admin
Password: **
```

The default log in name is Admin. The default password is EE. Following successful log in, the CLI will display the log in banner:

```
Communication Machinery Corporation
EmulationEngine(tm) 11a/b/g Rev 2.3.0.a1
```

```

System date & time: THU JAN 01 00:00:20 2004
Use the "set date" or "set time" command to adjust

EmulationEngine 11a/b/g software version 2.3.0.a1
WLAN mode ..... 802.11a
WLAN MAC address ..... 00:02:8a:b6:1e:c9
WLAN address mask ..... ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00
LAN MAC address ..... 00:0b:16:00:00:57
BSSID of System Under Test ... 00:04:e2:38:a7:9c
EE-SUT connection status ..... SUT not detected in most recent
scan
Power Management mode ..... Active (always awake)
0 vSTAs currently in the system.

```

```
CMC_EE ->
```

Step 3: Change the EmulationEngine's IP address.

```

CMC_EE -> set ipaddr 10.1.40.17
IP Address: 10.1.40.17
CMC_EE ->

```

Step 4: Reboot.

```

CMC_EE -> reboot
Rebooting EE...

```

Step 5: Repeat Step 1 but change the command PC's IP address to your desired subnet (e.g., 10.1.40.15).

Step 6: Reestablish the telnet connection and log back into the EmulationEngine:

```

telnet 10.1.40.17
EE login: Admin
Password: **

Communication Machinery Corporation
EmulationEngine(tm) 11a/b/g Rev 2.3.0.a1

System date & time: THU JAN 01 00:00:20 2004
Use the "set date" or "set time" command to adjust

EmulationEngine 11a/b/g software version 2.3.0.a1
WLAN mode ..... 802.11a
WLAN MAC address ..... 00:02:8a:b6:1e:c9
WLAN address mask ..... ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00
LAN MAC address ..... 00:0b:16:00:00:57
BSSID of System Under Test ... 00:04:e2:38:a7:9c
EE-SUT connection status ..... SUT not detected in most recent
scan
Power Management mode ..... Active (always awake)
0 vSTAs currently in the system.

CMC_EE ->

```

CLI Editor

After you have entered one or more CLI commands, press the <Esc> key to enter edit mode. In edit mode, you can use UNIX vi-style commands to quickly navigate, edit and resubmit previous CLI commands. Use the history (hi) command to show a history of the last up-to-20 commands.

Movement & Search Commands

In the following commands, the default value for "n" is 1

nG: Go to command number n (e.g., 2G = go to command number 2)

/s: Search backward in history for string s (e.g., /stats = search backward for "stats")

?s: Search forward in history for string s (e.g., ?stats = search forward for "stats")

n: Repeat last search.

N: Repeat last search in opposite direction.

nk or **n-**: Get nth previous shell command in history.

nj or **n+**: Get nth next shell command in history.

nh or **<Ctrl>H**: Move cursor left n characters.

nl or **<Space>**: Move right n characters.

nw: Move n words forward.

nW: Move n blank-separated words forward.

ne: Move to end of the nth next word.

nE: Move to end of the nth next blank-separated word.

nb: Move back n words.

nB: Move back n blank-separated words.

fc: Find character c, searching forward.

Fc: Find character c, searching backward.

^: Move cursor to first non-blank character in line.

\$: Go to end of line.

O (zero): Go to beginning of line.

Insert Commands

In the following commands, input is expected until you press the <Esc> key:

a: Append.

A: Append at end of line.

c SPACE: Change character.

cl: Change character.

cw: Change word.

cc or **S**: Change entire line.

c\$ or **C**: Change everything from cursor to end of line.

i: Insert.

I: Insert at beginning of line.

R: Type over characters.

Editing Commands

In the following commands, the default value for n is 1

nrc: Replace the following n characters with c.

nx: Delete n characters starting at cursor.

nX: Delete n characters to the left of the cursor.

d SPACE: Delete character.

dl: Delete character.

dw: Delete word.

dd: Delete entire line.

d\$ or **D**: Delete everything from cursor to end of line.

p: Put last deletion after the cursor.

P: Put last deletion before the cursor.

u: Undo last command.

~: Toggle case, lower to upper or vice versa.

Special Commands

CTRL-U: Delete line and leave edit mode.

CTRL-L: Redraw line.

CTRL-D: Complete symbol name.

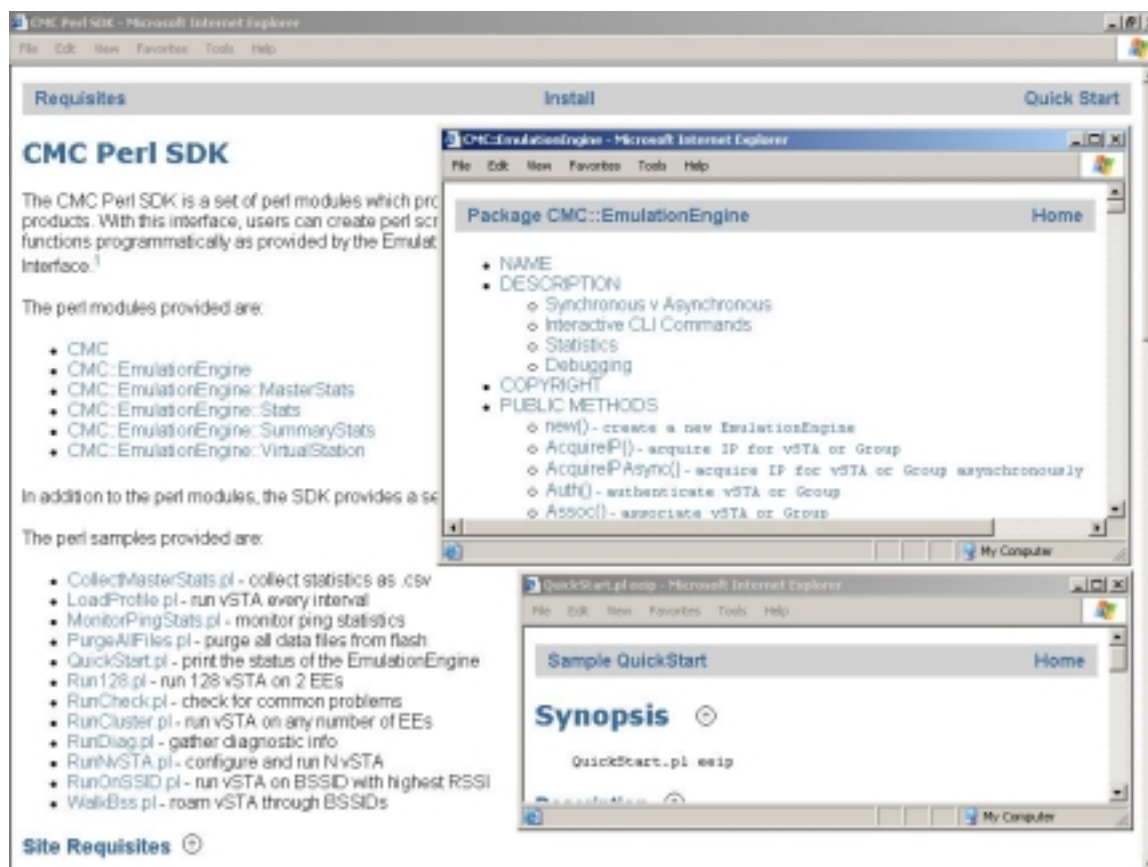
RETURN: Give line to shell and leave edit mode.

CHAPTER 7: The Programming Interface (Perl)

The CMC Perl Software Developer Kit (SDK) is a set of perl modules which provide an application programming interface to the CMC EmulationEngine(tm) family of products. With this interface, users can create Perl scripts that configure an EmulationEngine, vSTA (Virtual Stations), and perform other functions programmatically as provided by the EmulationEngine CLI (Command Line Interface) and the EmulationEngine Web-Based User Interface.

Note that the Perl scripts execute on the command PC, not on the EmulationEngine.

Documentation for the Perl SDK is on the CD-ROM in the directory: `sdk/Perl/doc/index.html`.





CHAPTER 8: Event Logging

Overview

During normal operation, the EmulationEngine processes and can log various types of events. When an event is logged, a record of the event is stored for future analysis. The event record includes a timestamp, an indicator of the type of event that occurred, and a limited amount of data to describe the event. Event logging is controlled on three levels:

- 1) master enable (controlled by set evlog enable/disable)
- 2) verbosity level (controlled by set evlog level <level>)
- 3) module enable (controlled by set evlog module <module name> enable/disable)

1) The master enable controls whether event logging occurs at all. The master control is independent of other filters. If "set evlog disable" is used, enabling event logging for a particular module has no effect.

2) The verbosity level sets an "importance" threshold for events: at lower verbosity, only more "important" events are logged; at higher verbosity, less important events may also be logged.

3) Each event is processed by a given module or process within the EmulationEngine. The various processes of the system can be individually enabled for event logging.

The event logging function stores event records into a buffer area in memory. The log buffer is a circular buffer that can store 512 event records. The "get evlog buffer" command can be used to display the contents of the buffer at any time.

Event data can also be written to a log file in Flash. When writing to a file is enabled by the "set evlog file enable" command, the log buffer is flushed to a file every 30 seconds or every time it wraps at the 512-record limit (which ever comes first). There are two log files, A and B. The EmulationEngine will alternate between the two files so that at least one full file is available at any given time. Each log file can store up to 4,000 event records. You can display the records stored in either file using the "get evlog file A" and "get evlog file B" CLI commands.

Event Record Format

Event records are printed in the following format:

```
[header]: [message] [optional parameters]
```

[header] is a standard header consisting of a timestamp, microsecond clock reference and sequence number (e.g.: 12/27/2002, 9:59:57, 2296.320226, 11396). timestamp = time the event occurred, taken from the system clock (e.g., 12/27/2002, 9:59:57). microsecond clock reference = time in seconds, resolution to 1 microsecond, not synchronized to timestamp (e.g., 2296.320226). sequence number = a sequential number assigned to each record (e.g., 11396; next event would be 11397, 11398, etc.)

[message] is very brief text string (typically < 15-20 characters) indicating the type of event that occurred (e.g.: RX: ok indicates a valid 802.11 frame received without error).

[optional parameters] describe the specific circumstances of this particular occurrence of the event. It can be up to four 32-bit parameters. Example: pDesc 0x9326c0 hwStatus 01cd803c:0be20203 numRxDesc 9643712.

Example:

```
12/27/2002,9:59:57,2296.320226,11396: RX: ok pDesc 0x9326c0  
hwStatus 01cd803c:0be20203 numRxDesc 9643712
```

CLI Commands

The following CLI commands control event logging:

set evlog enable/disable: This is the master control to enable or disable event logging (i.e., to the event log buffer in RAM). The default is enabled.

set evlog level <level>: This command sets the verbosity level (0/critical, 1/low, 2/medium, or 3/high) for event logging. The default is critical.

set evlog module <module> enable/disable: This command enables or disables logging of events from a specified module or process: EmulationEngine control, virtual station control, WLAN transmit/receive events, and User Interface events. By default, the following processes are enabled for event logging: EmulationEngine control events and virtual station control events. The following processes are disabled for event logging: WLAN transmit and receive events and User Interface events.

set evlog console enable/disable: This command enables or disables logging directly to the console. The default is disabled.

set evlog file enable/disable: This command enables or disables recording logged events to file. The default is disabled.

get evlog settings: This command shows the current event log control settings.

get evlog buffer [n] – This command prints the last n events logged to the log buffer in memory. If [n] is omitted or zero, all events currently in the log buffer will be displayed.

get evlog file A/B <startRec#> <count>: This command displays event records in log file A or B. If no starting record number <startRec#> is given, records are displayed starting with the first record in the file. If no count of records is given, all records are displayed. You can also use "?" to display the number of records in the file.

clear evlog file A/B: This command clears all records from log file A or B

clear evlog buffer: This command clears all event records from the log buffer.

save evlog: This command flushes all records from the log buffer to the log file, even if log to file is not enabled.

NOTE: Event log control settings are not permanent. They are not saved with other configuration controls. They must be entered following startup as desired to change event log operation from the default settings.

The Web-Based User Interface

You can configure and display the event log by selecting the Logging tab in the web-based user interface side bar. See the "Event Log Side Bar" in Chapter 5 for details.

CHAPTER 9: Statistics Counters

The statistics counters defined in this chapter can be:

- 1) Selected when creating a new monitor in the Monitoring/New Monitor dialog.
- 2) Displayed as legends or table headings in a monitor or reports page.
- 3) Displayed using CLI commands.

Individual Virtual Station Counters

If statistics for individual virtual stations are selected, one or more of the following values may be shown.

Individual Virtual Station 802.11 Management Counters

Authentications: Number of times the virtual station has Authenticated with the System Under Test

Deauthentications: Number of times the virtual station has Deauthenticated from the System Under Test

Associations: Number of times the virtual station has Associated with the System Under Test

Disassociations: Number of times the virtual station has Disassociated from the System Under Test

Individual Virtual Station Signal Quality Indication

Rcv Signal Strength: Signal strength indication for the most recently received frame

Ack Signal Strength: Received signal strength indication (RSSI) in the most recently received ACK frame

Rcv Rate: Data rate for the most recently received frame

Tx SF Rate: Data rate for the most recently transmitted short frame

Tx LF Rate: Data rate for the most recently transmitted long frame

Individual Virtual Station Frame Counts

Rcv MSDUs: Total frames received by the virtual station, all frame types

Rcv Data: Data frames received by the virtual station

Rcv Mcast: Multicast frames received by the virtual station

Rcv Mgmt: Management frames received by the virtual station

Rcv Ctrl: Control frames received by the virtual station

Tx MSDUs: Total frames transmitted by the virtual station, all frame types

Tx Data: Data frames transmitted by the virtual station

Tx Mcast: Multicast frames transmitted by the virtual station

Tx Mgmt: Management frames transmitted by the virtual station

Tx Ctrl: Control frames transmitted by the virtual station

Individual Virtual Station Ping Statistics

These counters are only shown if the virtual station was configured for internal mode:

Transmit Count: Number of Pings the virtual station is configured to send

Transmit Data Size: Size of the data payload in the ICMP Echo message

Packets Transmitted: Number of ICMP Echo packets that have been transmitted

Bytes Transmitted: Number of data bytes that have been transmitted in ICMP Echo packets

Transmit ENOBUFS: Number of times a buffer was not available for transmission

Packets Received: Number of ICMP Echo Response packets that have been received

Bytes Received: Number of data bytes that have been received in ICMP Echo Response packets

Round-trip Min: Time difference between transmitted ICMP Echo and received ICMP Echo Response, minimum observed

Round-trip Max: Time difference between transmitted ICMP Echo and received ICMP Echo Response, maximum observed

Round-trip Avg: Average time difference between transmitted ICMP Echo and received ICMP Echo Response, in microseconds

Round-trip Stddev: Standard deviation in time difference between transmitted ICMP Echo and received ICMP Echo Response

Individual Virtual Station Error Statistics

Rcv Errors: Total receive errors

Rcv PHY Errors: Receive errors at the PHY level

Rcv CRC Errors: CRC errors in received frames

Rcv Duplicates: Duplicate frames received

Rcv Discarded: Received frames discarded

Ack Rcv Fails: ACK receipt failures

Tx Errors: Total transmit errors

Excess Retries: Transmit retry attempts exceeded

Total Retries: Total transmission retries

Tx Filtered: Transmit frames filtered

Tx Discarded: Transmit frames discarded

RTS Fails: RTS-CTS failures

Authentication Type: Virtual station authentication type (open-system or shared-key).

Encryption: Virtual station encryption mode (on/off)

Rcv Decrypt Errs: Received frame decryption CRC errors

FCS_Fails: Frame checksum errors in received frames

WEP_Excluded: Received frames that were rejected because of incorrect encryption

Summary Statistics

Summary statistics provide a summary report taken over a set of virtual stations. The virtual station set can be a defined group or all virtual stations currently in the system. In contrast, the individual virtual station statistics report provides a list of statistics and counters for an individual virtual station. The summary report provides a summary of the statistics and counters taken over the indicated set of virtual stations. For each counter, the summary gives: the minimum and maximum values for that counter found in the set of virtual stations examined, the average value, and where applicable the total (sum) over the set of virtual stations. One or more of the following values may be shown.

Summary Signal Counters

RxSigMin: Minimum signal strength indication for received frames

RxSigMax: Maximum signal strength indication for received frames

RxSigAvg: Average signal strength indication for received frames

AckSigMin: Minimum received signal strength indication (RSSI) in received ACK frames

AckSigMax: Maximum received signal strength indication (RSSI) in received ACK frames

AckSigAvg: Average received signal strength indication (RSSI) in received ACK frames

RxRateMin: Minimum data rate for received frames

RxRateMax: Maximum data rate for received frames

RxRateAvg: Average data rate for received frames

TxRateSfMin: Minimum data rate for transmitted short frames

TxRateSfMax: Maximum data rate for transmitted short frames

TxRateSfAvg: Average data rate for transmitted short frames

TxRateLfMin: Minimum data rate for transmitted long frames

TxRateLfMax: Maximum data rate for transmitted long frames

TxRateLfAvg: Average data rate for transmitted long frames

Summary Transmit Statistics

TxMsduMin: Minimum frames transmitted per virtual station, all frame types

TxMsduMax: Maximum frames transmitted per virtual station, all frame types

TxMsduAvg: Average frames transmitted per virtual station, all frame types

TxMSDUs: Total frames transmitted by all virtual stations, all frame types

TxDataMin: Minimum data frames transmitted per virtual station

TxDataMax: Maximum data frames transmitted per virtual station

TxDataAvg: Average data frames transmitted per virtual station

TxDataFrames: Total data frames transmitted by all virtual station

TxMcastMin: Minimum Multicast frames transmitted per virtual station

TxMcastMax: Maximum Multicast frames transmitted per virtual station

TxMcastAvg: Average Multicast frames transmitted per virtual station

TxMcastFrames: Total Multicast Frames transmitted by all virtual stations

TxMgmtMin: Minimum Management Frames transmitted per virtual station

TxMgmtMax: Maximum Management Frames transmitted per virtual station

TxMgmtAvg: Average Management Frames transmitted per virtual station

TxMgmtFrames: Total Management Frames transmitted by all virtual stations

TxCtrlMin: Minimum Control Frames transmitted per virtual station

TxCtrlMax: Maximum Control Frames transmitted per virtual station

TxCtrlAvg: Average Control Frames transmitted per virtual station

TxCtrlFrames: Total Control Frames transmitted by all virtual stations

TxRetryMin: Minimum transmission retries per virtual station

TxRetryMax: Maximum transmission retries per virtual station

TxRetryAvg: Average transmission retries per virtual station

TxTotalRetries: Total transmission retries by all virtual stations

TxErrMin: Minimum transmission errors per virtual station

TxErrMax: Maximum transmission errors per virtual station

TxErrAvg: Average transmission errors per virtual station

TxErrors: Total transmission errors by all virtual stations

Summary Receive Statistics

RxMsduMin: Minimum frames received per virtual station, all frame types

RxMsduMax: Maximum frames received per virtual station, all frame types

RxMsduAvg: Average frames received per virtual station, all frame types

RxMSDUs: Total frames received by all virtual stations, all frame types

RxDataMin: Minimum data frames received per virtual station

RxDataMax: Maximum data frames received per virtual station

RxDataAvg: Average data frames received per virtual station

RxDataFrames: Total data frames received by all virtual stations

RxMcastMin: Minimum Multicast frames received per virtual station

RxMcastMax: Maximum Multicast frames received per virtual station

RxMcastAvg: Average Multicast frames received per virtual station

RxMcastFrames: Total Multicast Frames received by all virtual stations

RxMgmtMin: Minimum Management Frames received per virtual station

RxMgmtMax: Maximum Management Frames received per virtual station

RxMgmtAvg: Average Management Frames received per virtual station

RxMgmtFrames: Total Management Frames received by all virtual stations

RxCtrlMin: Minimum Control Frames received per virtual station

RxCtrlMax: Maximum Control Frames received per virtual station

RxCtrlAvg: Average Control Frames received per virtual station

RxCtrlFrames: Total Control Frames received by all virtual stations

RxErrMin: Minimum receive errors per virtual station

RxErrMax: Maximum receive errors per virtual station

RxErrAvg: Average receive errors per virtual station

RxErrors: Total receive errors by all virtual stations

Summary Error Statistics

Rcv_PHY_Errors: Receive errors at the PHY level

Rcv_CRC_Errors: CRC errors in received frames

Rcv_Discarded: Total received frames discarded

Rcv_Duplicates: Duplicate frames received

Ack_Rcv_Fails: ACK receipt failures

FCS_Fails: Frame checksum errors in received frames

Tx_Discarded: Total transmit frames discarded

Tx_Excess_Retries: Transmit retry attempts exceeded

Rcv_Decrypt_Errors: Received frame decryption CRC errors.

WEP_Excluded: Received frames rejected because of incorrect encryption



CHAPTER 10: Troubleshooting

Login Name and/or Password Recovery

If configuration records for your EmulationEngine are lost and you do not remember its user name or password, it may not be possible to log in to the device. If this should happen, a special login sequence will direct the EmulationEngine to reset the login name and password to their factory defaults.

- Open a telnet connection to the device
- At the login prompt, type RESET in response to the EE login prompt and FACTORY in response to the Password prompt. Both are case sensitive.

```
EE login: RESET
Password: *****
```

In response to this sequence, the EmulationEngine will reset both the login username and the login password to their factory defaults (User Name: Admin, Password: EE). A new configuration file with the reset login and password will be written to the Flash file system, and the EmulationEngine will issue a new login prompt. No other configuration parameters are affected by this operation.

You may now log in using the factory default login name (Admin) and password (EE). Following successful login, you may use the "set login" or "set password" CLI commands to set these parameters as desired. Be sure to record the new settings for future reference.

Using a Third-Party Load Generator

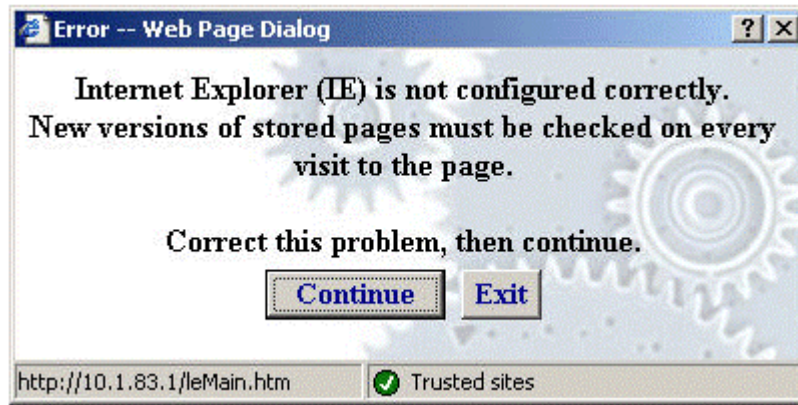
Symptom: Telnet or the Web Client becomes unresponsive during a test or cannot connect at the conclusion of a test.

Possible Problems:

- If your Load Generator exceeds the maximum 802.3 rate specified in the EmulationEngine Specifications during a test: 1) Telnet and/or the Web Client may not be able to establish a new connection. 2) If connected, Telnet and/or the Web Client may lose connectivity to the EmulationEngine.
- If Telnet or the Web Client become unresponsive during a test or cannot connect at the conclusion of a test, make sure your Load Generator is not responding to ARP requests that are targeted to the EmulationEngine address. If this occurs, the ARP request transmitted from the PC Client (running telnet) or the Web Client for the purpose of obtaining the MAC address of an IP address, will respond with the Load Generator's MAC address instead of the EmulationEngine's MAC address. All data sourced from the PC client would incorrectly be destined to the Load Generator instead of the EmulationEngine.

Web-Based User Interface Start-Up Error

The web-based user interface requires Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher. In addition, the "Check for newer versions of stored pages on every visit to the page" option must be selected under Temporary Internet files settings. If this option is not selected, the following dialog box will appear:

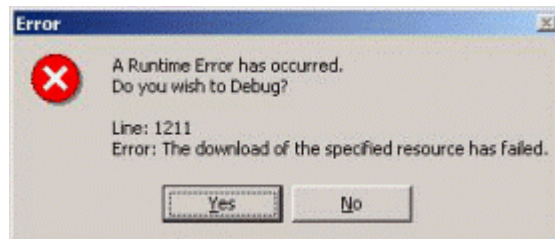


If this dialog is displayed, complete the following steps:

- Select Internet Options from the Tools menu in Internet Explorer.
- Select the General tab in the Internet Options dialog.
- Click the Settings... button in the Temporary Internet Files section of the dialog.
- In the Settings dialog, make sure the "Every visit to page" radio button is selected under "Check for newer versions of stored pages". Click OK to close the Setting dialog and return to the Internet Options dialog.
- Click the Continue button in the Error – Web Page Dialog.

Web-Based User Interface Login Error

If you are running a personal firewall product (e.g., ZoneAlarm, McAfee's software firewall, etc.) on the command PC, the following error dialog may be displayed by your browser immediately following successful log-in to the EmulationEngine web server:



If this error dialog is displayed, just click the No button to continue. This error has no impact on the operation of the web-based user interface or the EmulationEngine.

Hardware Installation/LEDs

Power LED: When you apply power to the EmulationEngine, the power LED (the left-most LED facing the front of the unit) should flash momentarily and then light ON (solid). If this does not occur, check the power cable connection and/or the power outlet where the power supply is installed. If power is being supplied to the unit and the Power LED remains off, it may indicate that the EmulationEngine's software image file (EE22.SYS) cannot be loaded into flash (i.e., corrupted or does not exist).

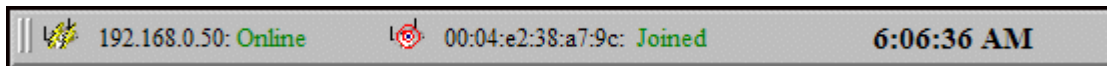
Ethernet LED: When you attach the Ethernet cable between the command PC and the EmulationEngine, the Ethernet link LED (the middle LED) should flash momentarily and then light ON (solid). This should occur if you are attaching directly to the EmulationEngine using a cross-over

cable or through a hub/switch using a straight cable. If the LED remains OFF, check the cable connections. If the LED remains OFF, one or more of the following problems may exist:

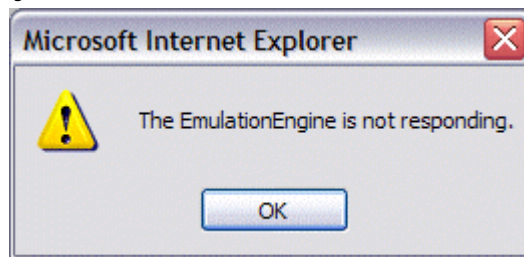
- Incorrect or defective cable
- Defective hub/switch
- Using the wrong port on a hub/switch (i.e., uplink port instead of 10/100 port)

EmulationEngine Busy or Not Responding

The status bar in the top-right corner of the web-based user interface main page shows the status of the EmulationEngine with the System Under Test.



The status (e.g., Online) next to the EmulationEngine IP address indicates the current status of EmulationEngine with the web-based user interface. This status may intermittently display "Busy". If the Busy condition lasts longer than the Polling Timeout specified in the Configure EmulationEngine dialog, the status will change to Not Responding and the following dialog will be displayed:



When this dialog is displayed, the user interface will disable all actions until the EmulationEngine starts responding again. When you click "OK" to dismiss this dialog, the EmulationEngine/System connection status in the status bar will display "Offline".

- If Busy is frequently shown in the status bar, increase the value of the Polling Interval in the Configure EmulationEngine dialog (see EE->Configure EE).
- If the "EmulationEngine Not Responding" dialog is displayed frequently, increase the value of the EE Polling Timeout in the Configure EmulationEngine dialog (see EE->Configure EE).
- If the "EmulationEngine Not Responding" dialog continues to be displayed, check the cable connections between the command PC and the EmulationEngine.
- You may also establish a telnet connection to access and log in to the CLI to verify that the EmulationEngine is or is not responding.

When Not Responding status is cleared and the web-based user interface receives a response from the EmulationEngine, this dialog is displayed:



Loading Files from the Command PC

If you attempt to load a scenario file from the command PC using the web-based user interface, the browser may display the following warning dialog:



Missing Key File

The EmulationEngine is offered in three configurations:

- EmulationEngine 11a: Supports IEEE 802.11a only.
- EmulationEngine 11b: Supports IEEE 802.11b only.
- EmulationEngine 11a/b/g: Supports IEEE 802.11a, 802.11b, and 802.11g.

Each configuration is shipped with a unique feature key that is stored in the EmulationEngine's flash file system. If the keyfile does not exist or is corrupted or you have requested a feature upgrade, the CLI will prompt you to enter your authorization code in order to create the keyfile. There are only two conditions where the authorization code must be entered.

1) Feature Upgrades

2) Corrupted or non-existent keyfile

NOTE: The web-based user interface does not provide any indication of a missing keyfile. When the keyfile is missing, the EmulationEngine's web server will not respond to the browser.

If the keyfile has been corrupted or does not exist or you have requested a feature upgrade, you will be prompted to enter your unique key/authorization code when you establish a telnet or serial connection and log in to the CLI. **Example:**

```
telnet 192.168.0.50
EE login: Admin
Password: **
Communication Machinery Corporation
```



```
EmulationEngine(tm) 11a/b/g Rev 2.3.0.a1
```

```
System date & time: THU JAN 01 00:00:20 2004
```

```
Use the "set date" or "set time" command to adjust
```

```
EmulationEngine 11a/b/g software version 2.3.0.a1
```

```
WLAN mode ..... 802.11a
```

```
WLAN MAC address ..... 00:02:8a:b6:1e:c9
```

```
WLAN address mask ..... ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00
```

```
LAN MAC address ..... 00:0b:16:00:00:57
```

```
BSSID of System Under Test ... 00:04:e2:38:a7:9c
```

```
EE-SUT connection status ..... SUT not detected in most recent scan
```

```
Power Management mode ..... Active (always awake)
```

```
0 vSTAs currently in the system.
```

```
CMC_EE ->
```

```
*** This EmulationEngine has not been Node Locked
```

```
*** Please enter "admin" to continue
```

Enter the "admin" command and enter "cmc" at the password prompt:

```
CMC_EE -> admin
```

```
Password: ***
```

```
Ok
```

When administrative mode is activated with this command, the CLI will prompt for the authorization code:

```
Please Enter EE Authorization Codes for MAC: 00:0b:16:00:00:07
```

```
CMC_EE ->
```

Enter your authorization code at the CMC_EE-> prompt. This authorization code is provided on a separate sheet in your shipping container with the EmulationEngine. If you have lost your authorization code, please contact CMC Technical Support (www.cmc.com). After you enter the correct authorization code, the CLI will display the following message.

```
Thank you...Authorization Codes Accepted
```

When this message is displayed, the keyfile is created in flash and this procedure will no longer be required.

Configuration Records

Print this page and use the following form to keep a record of EmulationEngine configuration parameters:

Parameter	Default	CLI Command	Configured Value
IP address	192.168.0.50	set ipaddr	
Subnet mask	255.255.255.0	set ipmask	
Gateway	192.168.1.254	set gateway	
Username	Admin	set login	
Password	EE	set password	
WLAN Base MAC Address		set eemac	
WLAN MAC Mask	ff:ff:ff:00:00	set eemask	

APPENDIX A: Specifications

Hardware

Standards: IEEE 802.3, 802.3u, 802.1d, 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g

Ports:

- (1) 10/100Base-T Ethernet, RJ-45(UTP)
- (1) RS-232 (DB9)
- (1) Power - 5V DC, 2.5A

Frequency Range: **802.11a:** 5GHz Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (UNII) band, **802.11b/g:** 2.4 GHz band.

Modulation Technology: Orthogonal Division Frequency Multiplexing (OFDM) and Complementary Code Keying (CCK)

Data Rates:

- 54, 48, 36, 24, 18, 9, 6 Mbps OFDM
- 11, 5.5 Mbps CCK
- 2 Mbps QPSK (Quadrature Phase Shift Keying)
- 1 Mbps BPSK (Binary Phase Shift Keying)

Media Access Control: CSMA/CA

Wireless Frequency Range:

- 2.4 to 2.4825 MHz
- 5.150 to 5.850 GHz

LEDs:

- Power
- Ethernet Link/Activity
- Wireless Activity

Antenna Type: Tri-mode dual 5dBi dipole antennas with diversity, Power software configurable.

Physical Dimensions:

- L = 9.25 inches
- W= 6.38 inches
- H = 1.63 inches

Temperature:

- Operating: 0°C to 55°C (32°F to 131°F)
- Storing: -20°C to 65°C (-4°F to 149°F)

Humidity: 5%-95%, non-condensing

Safety and Emissions: FCC

Channels supported in GHz: **802.11a:** 36(5.180), 40(5.200), 44(5.220), 48(5.240), 52(5.260), 56(5.280), 60(5.300), 64 (5.320), 149 (5.745), 153 (5.765), 157 (5.785), 161 (5.805), 165 (5.825).

802.11b/g: 1 (2.412), 2 (2.417), 3 (2.422), 4 (2.427), 5 (2.432), 6 (2.437), 7 (2.442), 8 (2.447), 9 (2.452), 10 (2.457), 11 (2.462).

Software

EmulationEngine Core:

- IEEE 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g
- Maximum number of vSTAs: 64

Performance:

- Average Latency per frame (uSec) at 54 Mbps: EmulationEngine-to-SUT: minimum 263, maximum 609, average 279. SUT-to-EmulationEngine: minimum 279, maximum 574, average 315.
- Internal traffic ping rate: 4 pings/sec/vSTA with packet size 0...1024 bytes. Maximum rate: 4 x 64 vSTA=256 packet/sec
- Rate of vSTA authentication/association management frames: 1 authentication or association each 50 milliseconds

Network Management: Web-Based browser with JavaScript and Command Line Interface (CLI)

Web-Based User Interface:

- Maximum number of groups per Scenario: 10
- Maximum monitors per Scenario: 4

Encryption:

- Cipher Encryption Mode: Shared WEP key per vSTA
- Authentication: Open-system and shared keys per vSTA
- Shared keys: up to 4 keys
- Shared WEP encryption keys: 64-, 128-, 152-bit

RTS/CTS: Support for RTS/CTS per vSTA

Fragmentation: Fragment Threshold support per vSTA

Rates: 802.11a: 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 26, 48, 54 Mbps. 802.11b: 1, 2, 5.5, 11 Mbps. 802.11g: 1, 2, 5.5, 11, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54.

Circular Event Log: up to 8000 records

Telnet Sessions: up to 4

Maximum 802.3 packet size: 1518 bytes

802.11 Emulation: Fully emulates 802.11 station states in terms of: authentication, association, disassociation, de-authentication

Operational Mode: Constant Awake Mode (CAM) or Power Save Mode

External mode: Layer 2 traffic or Layer 3 IP/ARP traffic, per vSTA

DHCP client: available per vSTA

Internal Log-In: user name and password

Flash size: 3.0 MBytes Total/1.2 MBytes Available for storing scenarios, event logs and statistics

Performance

NOTE: All performance data was collected in an open air enterprise environment. Performance results may vary depending on the device being tested as the EmulationEngine assesses the entire System Under Test (SUT).

802.11a Throughput per vSTA per Packet Length: External Mode

	64 Bytes	128 Bytes	256 Bytes	512 Bytes	1024 Bytes	1280 Bytes	1518 Bytes
Bi-Directional 1 vSTA	3.15	5.88	10.53	17.52	26.29	28.81	30.89
SUT-to-EmulationEngine 1 vSTA	2.71	5.19	9.38	15.97	24.58	26.01	29.14
EmulationEngine-to-SUT 1 vSTA	2.76	5.29	9.69	16.38	25.02	27.65	30.29
Bi-Directional 30 vSTAs	3.14	5.92	10.67	17.72	26.22	28.64	30.58
SUT-to-EmulationEngine 30 vSTAs	2.71	5.08	9.39	16.05	24.61	26.09	29.33
EmulationEngine-to-SUT 30 vSTAs	2.75	5.32	9.67	16.41	25.05	27.57	30.13
Bi-Directional 59 vSTAs	3.16	5.93	10.73	17.78	26.19	28.42	30.64
SUT-to-EmulationEngine 59 vSTAs	2.69	4.41	9.42	16.18	24.82	26.11	29.75
EmulationEngine-to-SUT 59 vSTAs	2.79	5.35	9.63	16.43	25.09	27.34	30.01

	64 Bytes	128 Bytes	256 Bytes	512 Bytes	1024 Bytes	1280 Bytes	1518 Bytes
Maximum 802.3 Sustainable Rate without Web-Based User Interface	76.19Mbps	86.48Mbps	92.75Mbps	96.23Mbps	98.08Mbps	98.46Mbps	98.70Mbps
	148,810pps	84,460pps	45,290pps	23,496pps	11,973pps	9,616pps	8,128pps
Maximum 802.3 rate with Web-Based User Interface	2.56Mbps	5.12Mbps	9.83Mbps	18.02Mbps	27.85Mbps	30.72Mbps	34.00Mbps
	5000pps	5000pps	4800pps	4400pps	3400pps	3000pps	2800pps
802.11 Theoretical unidirectional @54Mbps	2.65Mbps	5.00Mbps	9.27Mbps	15.99Mbps	24.31Mbps	27.44Mbps	29.68Mbps
	5181pps	4878pps	4524pps	3831pps	2967pps	2680pps	2444pps

Notes: 1) Frames include TCP/IP header plus data packet, 2) Data Packet is the payload within the frame, 3) pps = Packets-per-Second.

802.11b Throughput per vSTA per Packet Length: External Mode

	64 Bytes	128 Bytes	256 Bytes	512 Bytes	1024 Bytes	1280 Bytes	1518 Bytes
Bi-Directional 1 vSTA	0.51	0.91	1.68	2.87	4.64	5.28	5.44
SUT-to-EmulationEngine 1 vSTA	0.65	1.33	2.15	3.52	5.16	5.73	6.07
EmulationEngine-to-SUT 1 vSTA	0.36	0.69	1.33	2.42	4.08	4.51	5.06
Bi-Directional 30 vSTAs	0.45	0.95	1.71	2.81	4.56	4.97	5.33
SUT-to-EmulationEngine 30 vSTAs	0.64	1.26	2.15	3.51	5.17	5.73	6.12
EmulationEngine-to-SUT 30 vSTAs	0.36	0.68	1.32	2.34	3.98	4.48	4.99
Bi-Directional 64 vSTAs	0.46	0.98	1.72	2.71	4.52	4.84	5.29
SUT-to-EmulationEngine 64 vSTAs	0.63	1.19	2.15	3.56	5.24	5.73	6.25
EmulationEngine-to-SUT 64 vSTAs	0.34	0.68	1.29	2.27	3.93	4.46	4.98

	64Bytes	128Bytes	256Bytes	512Bytes	1024Bytes	1280Bytes	1518Bytes
Maximum 802.3 Sustainable Rate without Web-Based User Interface	76.19Mbps	86.48Mbps	92.75Mbps	96.23Mbps	98.08Mbps	98.46Mbps	98.70Mbps
	148,810pps	84,460pps	45,290pps	23,496pps	11,973pps	9,616pps	8,128pps

	64Bytes	128Bytes	256Bytes	512Bytes	1024Bytes	1280Bytes	1518Bytes
Maximum 802.3 rate with Web-Based User Interface	0.51Mbps	0.80Mbps	1.61Mbps	2.59Mbps	4.28Mbps	4.30Mbps	5.08Mbps
	1000pps	781pps	781pps	634pps	523pps	420pps	419pps
802.11 Theoretical unidirectional @11Mbps (short preamble)	0.70Mbps	1.31Mbps	2.34Mbps	3.85Mbps	5.71Mbps	6.32Mbps	6.76Mbps
	1358pps	1278pps	1142pps	941pps	697pps	617pps	557pps

Notes: 1) Frames include TCP/IP header plus data packet, 2) Data Packet is the payload within the frame, 3) pps = Packets-per-Second.

802.11g Throughput per vSTA per Packet Length: External Mode

All values in this table are Mbps	64 Bytes	128 Bytes	256 Bytes	512 Bytes	1024 Bytes	1280 Bytes	1518 Bytes
EmulationEngine-to-SUT 1 vSTA	2.53	4.78	8.78	14.33	22.42	24.51	26.72
SUT-to-EmulationEngine 1 vSTA	2.22	4.46	7.78	14.62	20.48	22.52	23.81
Bi-Directional 1 vSTA	1.01	1.89	2.79	5.55	7.45	8.34	9.14
EmulationEngine-to-SUT 30 vSTA	2.42	4.78	8.45	14.27	22.14	24.32	26.88
SUT-to-EmulationEngine 30 vSTA	2.24	4.49	7.77	14.08	19.11	21.33	24.87
Bi-Directional 30 vSTA	0.97	1.83	2.77	5.23	7.12	8.32	9.02
EmulationEngine-to-SUT 63 vSTA	2.43	4.77	8.46	14.19	21.53	23.65	26.91
SUT-to-EmulationEngine 63 vSTA	2.27	4.85	7.71	13.92	18.31	20.89	25.51
Bi-Directional 63 vSTA	0.82	1.81	2.77	5.04	6.44	8.31	8.96

~

	64Bytes	128Bytes	256Bytes	512Bytes	1024Bytes	1280Bytes	1518Bytes
Maximum 802.3 Sustainable Rate without Telnet or GUI	76.19Mbps	86.48Mbps	92.75Mbps	96.23Mbps	98.08Mbps	98.46Mbps	98.70Mbps
	148,810pps	84,460pps	45,290pps	23,496pps	11,973pps	9,616pps	8,128pps
Maximum 802.3 rate with GUI Enabled	2.20Mbps	4.19Mbps	7.41Mbps	13.57Mbps	21.57Mbps	22.97Mbps	24.50Mbps
	4300pps	4100pps	3619pps	3314pps	2634pps	2244pps	2018pps

Notes: 1) Frames include TCP/IP header plus data packet, 2) Data Packet is the payload within the frame, 3) pps = Packets-per-Second.

1) If you are already logged in to the CLI, type `reboot` to return the EmulationEngine to a known state:

2) Use Telnet to log back in to the CLI:

This step uses the EmulationEngine's default IP address (192.168.0.50). If you have changed the IP address, use the address you previously configured in the EmulationEngine.

3) Use the "ls" command to verify that there is enough space in the flash file system for the new software.

4) Compare the bytes free count to the size of the software file you want to download. If there is not enough space, use the "rm" command to remove one or more files from flash. **DO NOT** remove the keyfile.

5) You must have an FTP server running in order to complete this step. In the CLI, enter the "ftp" command and the command PC's IP address.
Example:

6) Enter your FTP server user name and password. Just press <Return> in response to either prompt if there is no user name or password.

7) At the prompt for a remote file, give the pathname to the latest EE22.SYS file on your PC (e.g., c:\EE22.SYS). For the local file use EE22NEW.SYS. Enter "down" at the "download or upload" prompt.

B-1

```
#  
done  
1007441 bytes  
CMC_EE ->
```

8) When the transfer is complete, use the "ls" command to verify that the size of the file in Flash is the same number of bytes as the file on the FTP server/command PC.

```
CMC_EE -> ls
```

9) At the CMC_EE-> prompt, type the following command to move the file and use the correct boot name.

```
CMC_EE -> mv EE22NEW.SYS EE22.SYS
```

10) When the move is complete, use the "ls" command to verify the file has been moved with the correct name.

```
CMC_EE -> ls
```

11) Use the "reboot" command to reboot the EmulationEngine and to activate the new software.

```
CMC_EE -> reboot
```

After reboot, you must reestablish the telnet session in order to log back in to the CLI. If the CLI displays the message "This EmulationEngine has not been Node Locked" after you enter the login name and password, see "Missing Key File" in Chapter 9. Troubleshooting.

If you are using the web-based user interface, you must clear the Internet Explorer cache after a software upgrade.

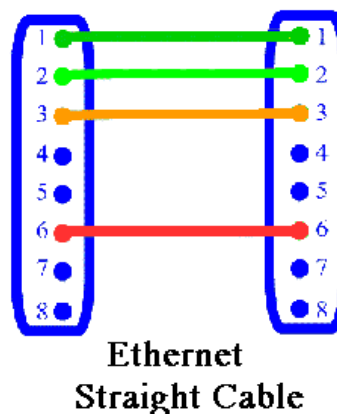
- From Internet Explorer, select Tools->Internet Options
- From Internet Options, under Temporary Internet files, select Delete Files...
- From Delete Files, select "Delete all offline content", then "OK"

APPENDIX C: Cable Pin Assignments

Standard Ethernet Cable

A straight cable can be used to connect the Command PC to a hub and the hub to the EmulationEngine For a straight cable; the wires match one for one. This cable is not provided.

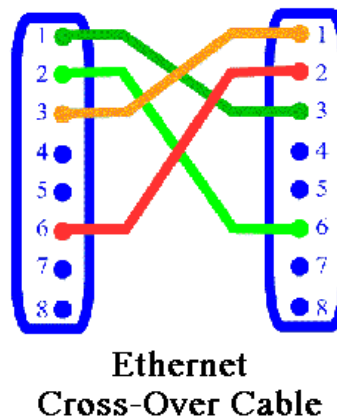
Pin 1: Rx+
 Pin 2: Rx-
 Pin 3: Tx+
 Pin 4: Not Used
 Pin 5: Not Used
 Pin 6: Tx-
 Pin 7: Not Used
 Pin 8: Not Used



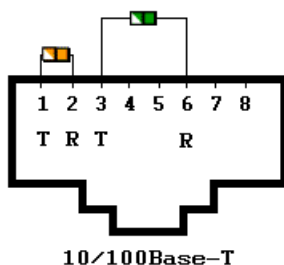
Ethernet Cross-Over Cable

A cross-over cable must be used to connect the Command PC directly to the EmulationEngine. This cable is provided.

Pin 1: Rx+
 Pin 2: Rx-
 Pin 3: Tx+
 Pin 4: Not Used
 Pin 5: Not Used
 Pin 6: Tx-
 Pin 7: Not Used
 Pin 8: Not Used



RJ-45 Connector



Serial Cable

The following table shows the connector pin assignments for the DB9 connector. The provided serial cable is a straight cable with female and

male connectors. In this table, DTE refers to the local/EmulationEngine side of the connection and DCE is the remote side.

DB-9	Signal Direction	Signal Name
1	x	Protective Ground
3	DTE-to-DCE	Transmitted Data
2	DCE-to-DTE	Received Data
7	DTE-to-DCE	Request To Send
8	DCE-to-DTE	Clear To Send
6	DCE-to-DTE	Data Set Ready
5	x	Signal Ground
1	DCE-to-DTE	Received Line Signal Detector (Carrier Detect)
4	DTE-to-DCE	Data Terminal Ready
9	DCE-to-DTE	Ring Indicator

APPENDIX D: Error and Status Messages

The EmulationEngine CLI may display the following error and status messages in response to incorrect or unexpected user actions or WLAN activity.

EmulationEngine or Virtual Station Control Messages

EE Lost SUT (no beacons): The EmulationEngine was joined with the System Under Test but has stopped receiving beacons from it.

EE Not joined with System Under Test: A requested operation could not be performed because the EmulationEngine is not joined with a System Under Test.

Internal system error: Requested operation resulted in an unspecified internal error.

Invalid message identifier: Internal error - the vSTA control task received a Command message with an invalid message identifier.

Invalid object identifier: The vSTA control task received a GET or SET Command message with an invalid Object identifier.

Invalid object value: The vSTA control task received a SET Command message with an invalid object value.

Invalid operation: Internal error - the vSTA control task received a Command message with an invalid operation code.

Invalid vSTA identifier: The vSTA control task received a Command message with an invalid vSTA identifier.

Invalid vSTA state for operation: A requested operation could not be performed because the specified vSTA is not in the appropriate state.

vSTA idle: A requested operation could not be performed because the specified vSTA is in the Idle state.

VSTA is not configured for DHCP: This message can be generated in response to an acquireip or releaseip command when the specified virtual station is not configured with DHCP mode set to "on" or "auto".

vSTA not configured: A requested operation could not be performed because the specified vSTA has not been Configured.

vSTA not idle: A requested operation could not be performed because the specified vSTA is not in the Idle state.

vSTA not initialized: A requested operation could not be performed because the specified vSTA has not been Initialized.

vStaControl() Err writing NOTIFY into UI's queue: The vSTA control task cannot post a message because the UI task queue is full. This may occur if a web user logs out while the EmulationEngine is running.

vStaControl() Task for NOTIFY no longer exists: The vSTA control task cannot post a message because the UI task is no longer present. This may occur if a telnet user logs out while the EmulationEngine is running.

MAC Layer Management Messages

Invalid parameter: Internal error - an MLME function has been invoked with an invalid parameter.

MLME Already in BSS: Internal error - a requested MLME function was rejected because the EmulationEngine is already a member of a BSS.

MLME Driver error: Internal error - an MLME function has encountered an unspecified error in the device driver.

MLME Op not supported: Internal error - an MLME function has been invoked which is not supported in the current configuration.

MLME Op refused: Internal error - a requested MLME function was rejected due to other current system activity.

MLME Op timed out: An invoked MLME function (e.g., Authentication or Association) has not completed within programmed timing parameters.

MLME Too many requests: Internal error - an MLME function has been invoked repeatedly without adequate completion.

Standard 802.11 WLAN Reason Codes

Authentication expired: Previous authentication of a station is no longer valid.

Class 2 frame received STA not AUTH: A class 2 frame was received from a nonauthenticated station.

Class 3 frame received STA not ASSOC: A class 3 frame was received from a nonassociated station.

Inactivity: A station was disassociated due to inactivity.

Leaving: Station deauthentication or disassociation because the station is leaving a BSS.

Not authenticated: Station requesting association is not authenticated.

Too many associations: System Under Test is unable to handle all currently associated stations.

Unspecified: Unspecified reason.

Standard 802.11 WLAN Status Codes

Association denied - Reason outside scope of standard

Association denied - STA does not support all data rates

Association denied - too many stations

Authentication frame with unexpected sequence

Authentication rejected - challenge failure

Authentication rejected - next frame timed out

Can't support all requested capabilities

Reassociation denied - Can't confirm association exists

Specified algorithm not supported

Unspecified failure

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