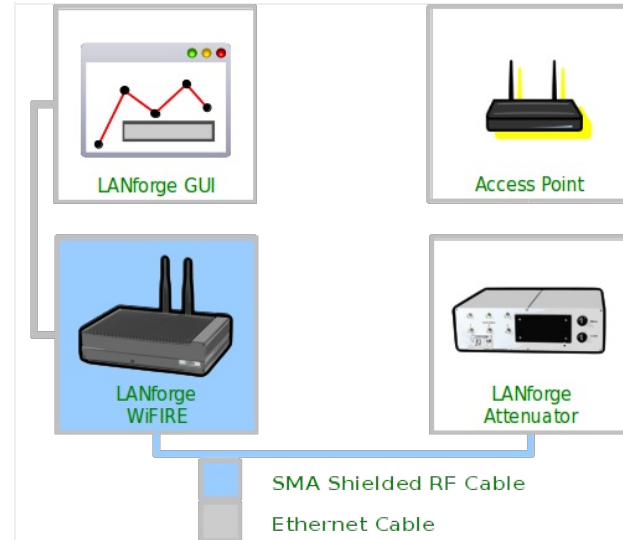
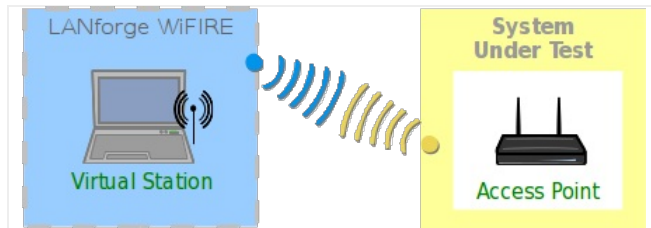


LANforge Scripted Attenuation of a WiFi Connection

Goal: Operate the CT703 WiFi Attenuator with a script to see the effect on a Layer-3 connection.

The LANforge GUI provides scripting support for the CT703 Attenuator. This cookbook provides a basic example of how to graph connection throughput and signal strength with a single station connection. Use this example as a basis for building more complex attenuation scripts. Requires LANforge 5.2.11+ and CT703 Attenuator.



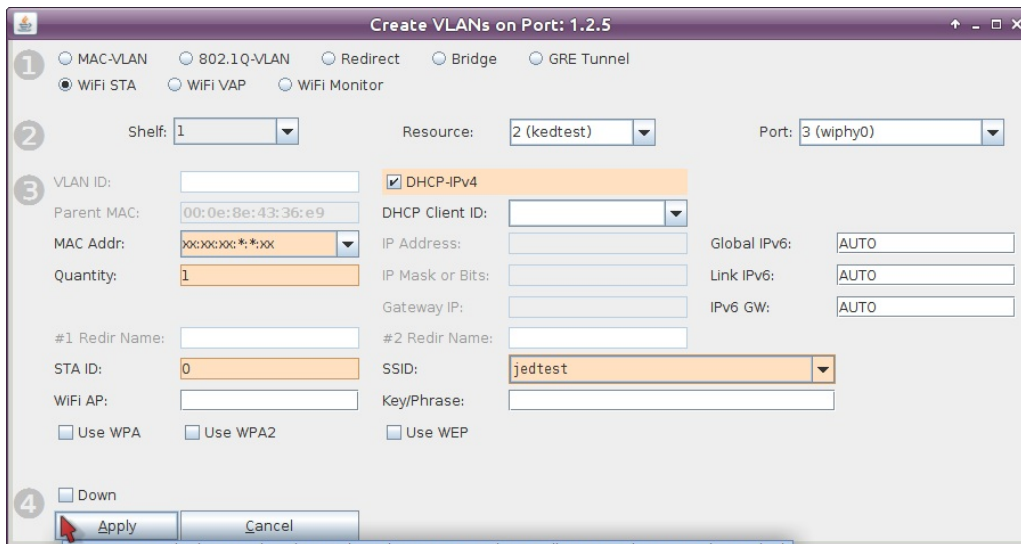
1. Create a WiFi station

A. In the **Ports** tab, select wiphy0 and click **Create**

The screenshot shows the LANforge Manager interface. The 'Port Manager' tab is active, displaying a table of all Ethernet interfaces (Ports) for all resources. A red arrow points to the 'Create' button in the interface management row.

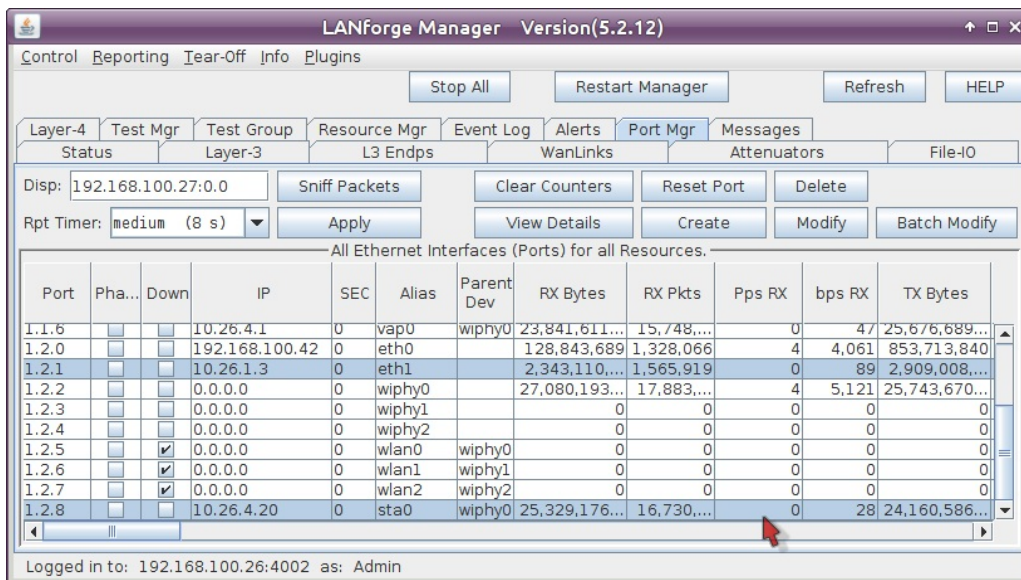
Port	Pha...	Down	IP	SEC	Alias	Parent Dev	RX Bytes	RX Pkts	Pps RX	bps RX	TX Bytes	TX Pkts	Pps TX
1.2.3			0.0.0.0	0	wiphy0		69,725	450	4	5,152	1,039	10	
1.2.2			10.26.4.12	0	sta0	wiphy0	1,110	5	0	76	1,244	6	
1.2.17		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0.0.0	0	wlan2	wiphy2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.2.16		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0.0.0	0	wlan1	wiphy1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.2.15		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0.0.0	0	wlan0	wiphy0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.2.14		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0.0.0	0	wiphy2		0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.2.13		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0.0.0	0	wiphy1		0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.2.1			10.26.1.3	0	eth1		2,768	8	0	191	0	0	
1.2.0			192.168.100.42	0	eth0		174,141	1,651	14	12,056	2,768,838	2,349	2

B. In the **Create VLANS** window, craft one wifi station:



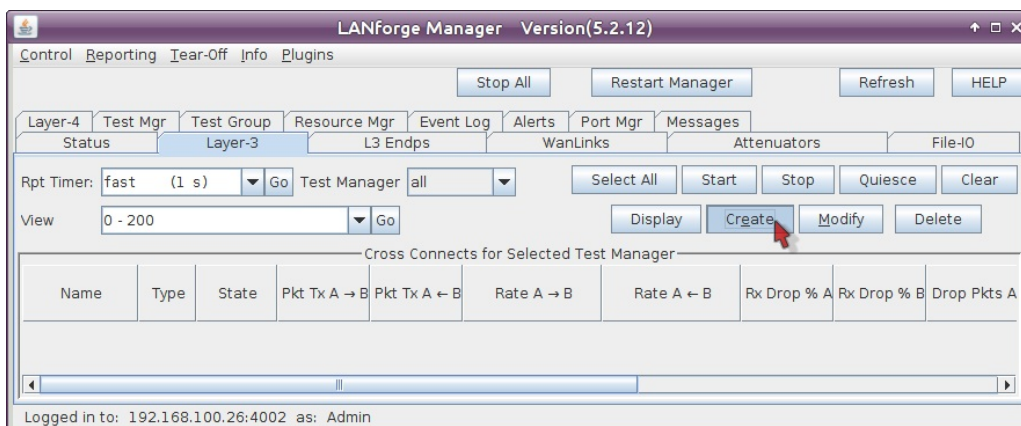
- A. Select WiFi STA
- B. For MAC address, choose `xx:xx:xx:*:*:xx`
- C. Select DHCP-IPv4
- D. Enter Quantity `1`
- E. Specify `0` for STA ID
- F. The example SSID for this cookbook is `jedtest`
- G. ...and then click **Apply**

C. You will see a station created:

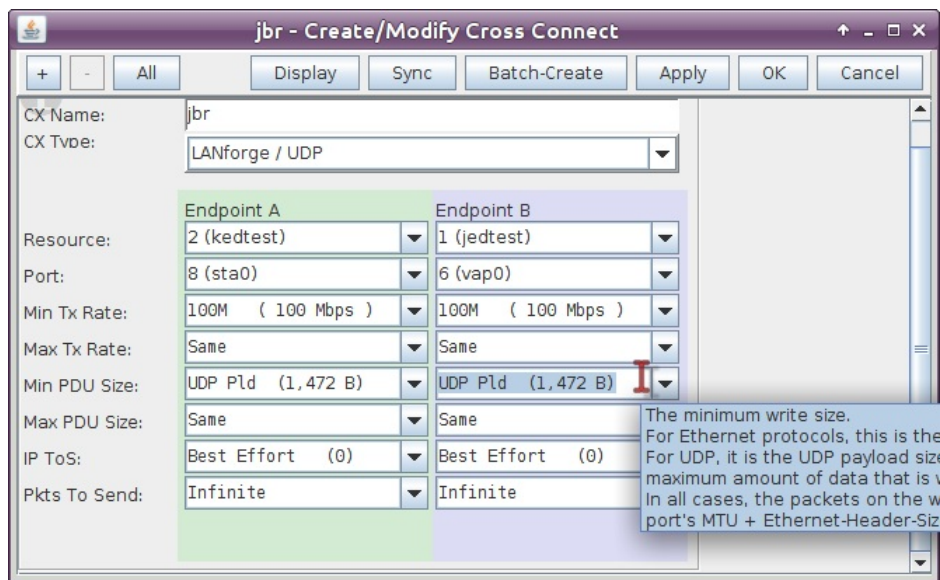


2. Create a connection to the Station

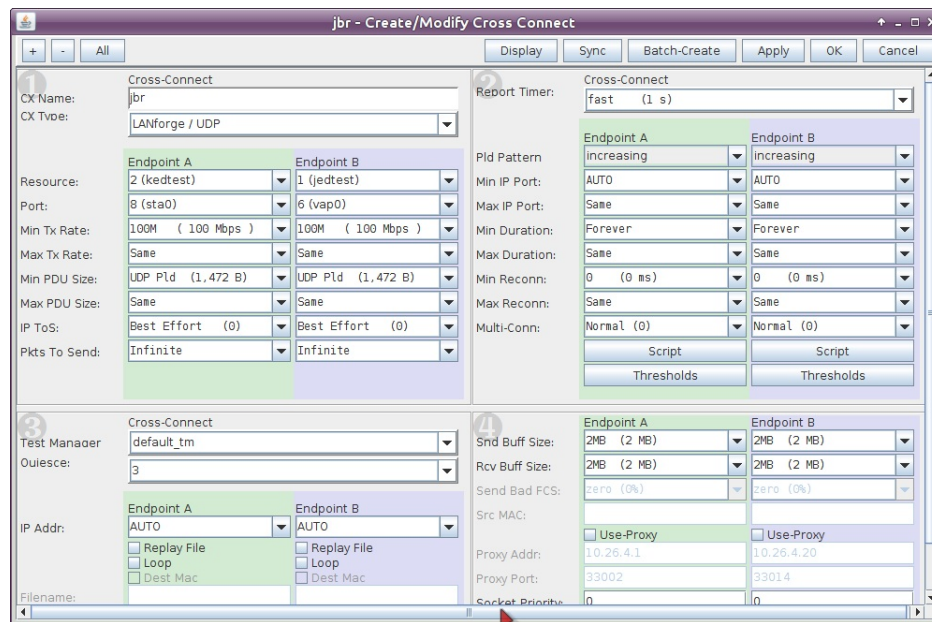
A. In the **Layer-3** tab, click **Create**



B. Create two-way station traffic

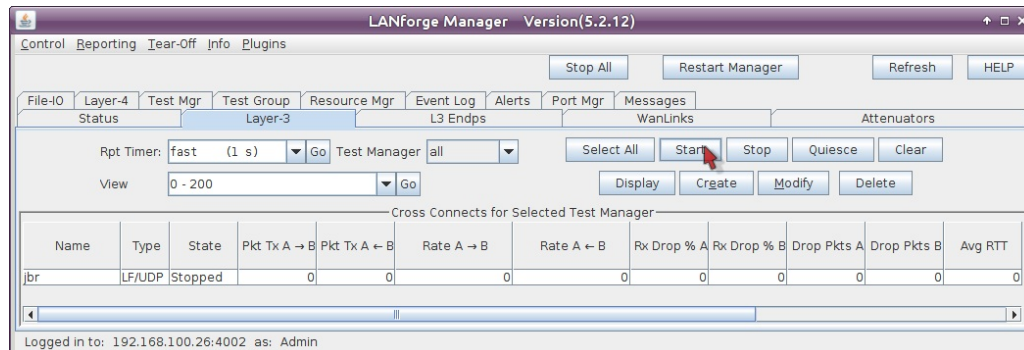


- A. This example connection is named **jbr**
- B. Connection Type is **LANforge / UDP**
- C. This example resource is **kedtest**, where our stations live
- D. The Endpoint A Port will be the station **sta0**,
- E. and the Endpoint B Port will be upstream of the ap, **eth1**.
- F. We'll set the Min Tx Rate for both sides to **100 Mbps**
- G. and set the PDU Size to **UDP Pld (1,472 B)**.
- H. Use the **+** button to expand the window to panel 4 and add **2MB** of buffers to the connection:

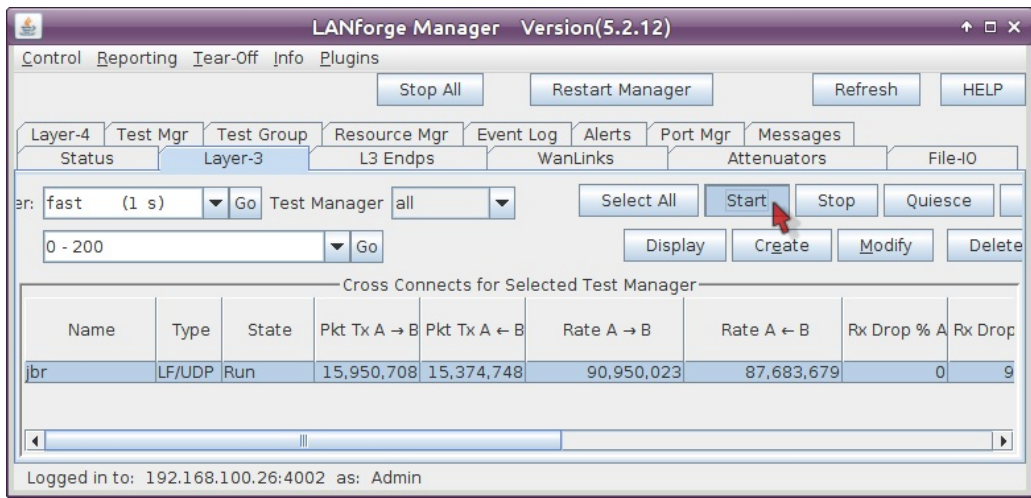


I. ...then click **OK**

C. You will see connection **jbr** in the Layer-3 tab now:

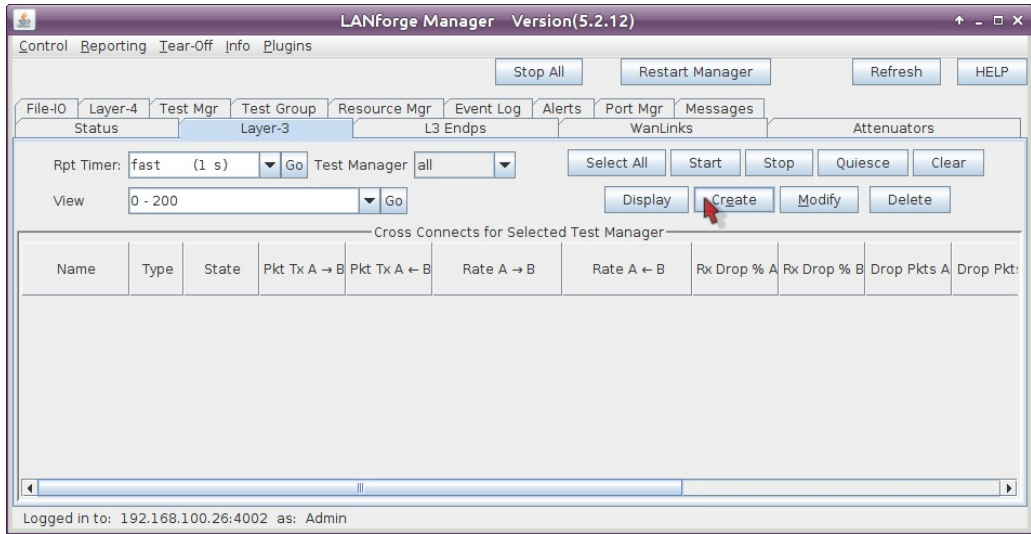


D. Begin traffic on this station by selecting it and clicking **Start**

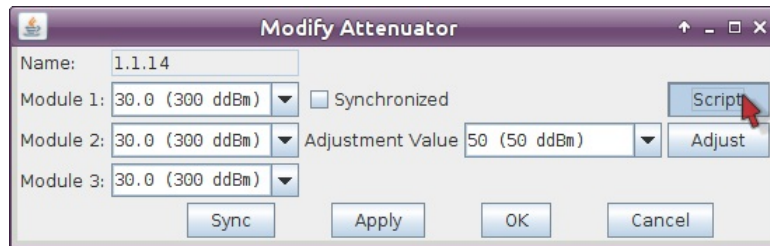


3. Create an Attenuator Script

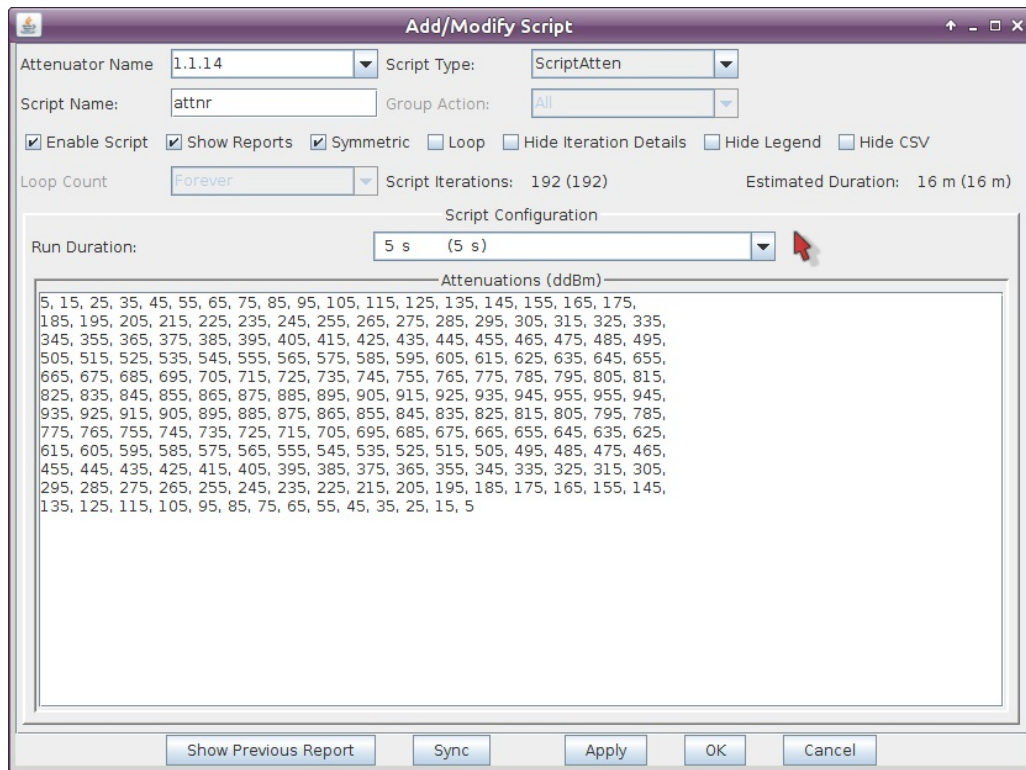
A. In the **Attenuators** tab, select your attenuator and click **Modify**

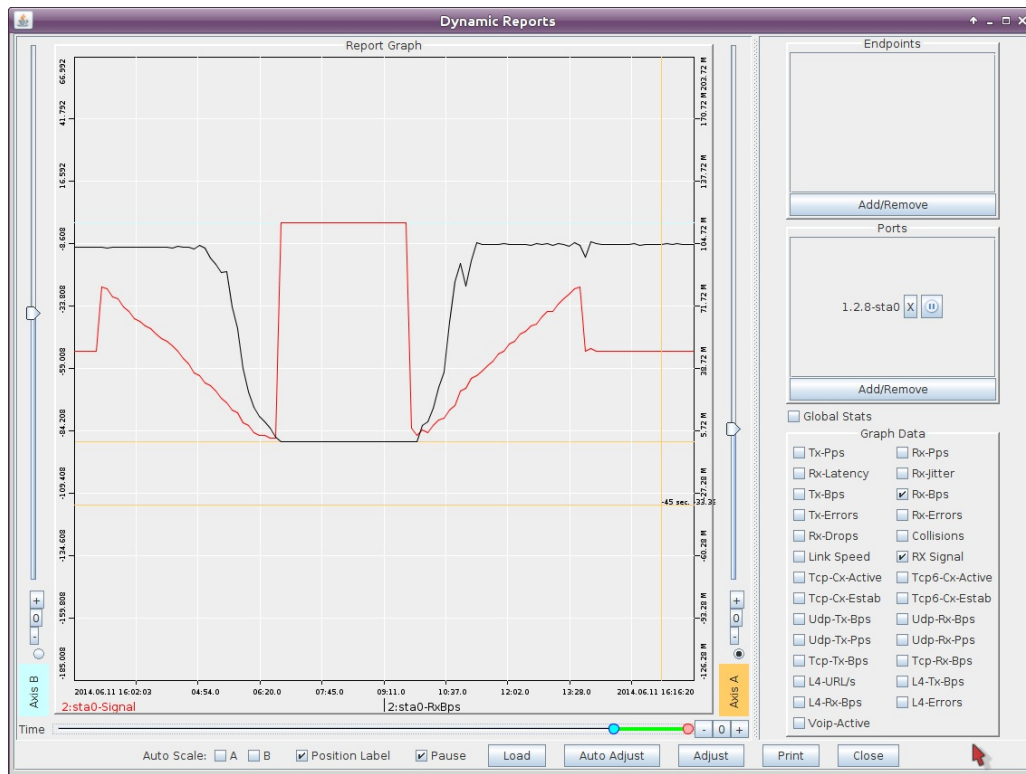


B. You will see the Modify Attenuator window. Click on the **Script** button.

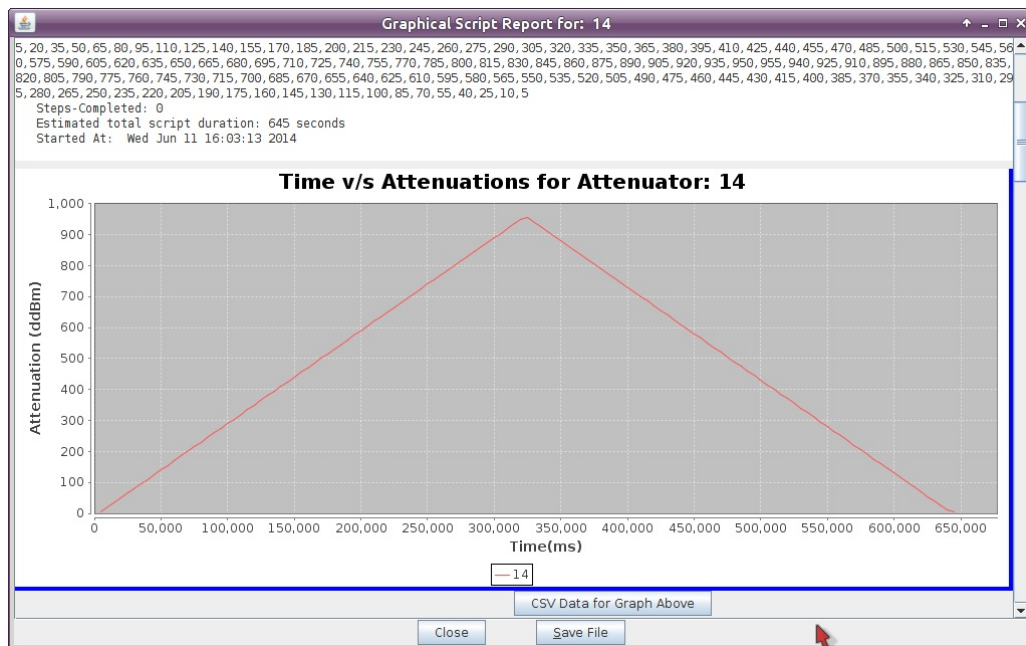


C. The Add/Modify Script window opens. In the picture below you see a huge list of numbers (the attenuation levels). These numbers are not pre-populated. You can copy and paste them out of this document or create a series with other commands listed below.





- A. Unselect Tx-Bps
 - B. Select Rx-Bps
 - C. Select Rx-Signal
 - D. Drag the label **sta0-signal** to the left side of the X axis
 - E. Click **Adjust** and set Maximum Time to **30 min**, click **OK**
 - F. Click **Auto Adjust**
- G. At the end of the attenuator script run, the Layer-3 connection will still be running, but the Script Report window will say **End of Report**. At this time, click on **Graphical Display**. You will see a graph of the attenuation level over time.



- 4. Creating attenuation sequences
- 5. It is relatively simple to generate a sequence of numbers right from a Terminal window (on Linux). Below are some examples:

```
Terminal - jreynolds@cholla: ~
jreynolds@cholla ~
> for d in `seq 5 +10 955` `seq 955 -10 5` ; do echo -n "$d, " ; done | fold -sw80
5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95, 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, 155, 165, 175,
185, 195, 205, 215, 225, 235, 245, 255, 265, 275, 285, 295, 305, 315, 325, 335,
345, 355, 365, 375, 385, 395, 405, 415, 425, 435, 445, 455, 465, 475, 485, 495,
505, 515, 525, 535, 545, 555, 565, 575, 585, 595, 605, 615, 625, 635, 645, 655,
665, 675, 685, 695, 705, 715, 725, 735, 745, 755, 765, 775, 785, 795, 805, 815,
825, 835, 845, 855, 865, 875, 885, 895, 905, 915, 925, 935, 945, 955, 965, 975,
985, 995, 905, 895, 885, 875, 865, 855, 845, 835, 825, 815, 805, 795, 785,
775, 765, 755, 745, 735, 725, 715, 705, 695, 685, 675, 665, 655, 645, 635, 625,
615, 605, 595, 585, 575, 565, 555, 545, 535, 525, 515, 505, 495, 485, 475, 465,
455, 445, 435, 425, 415, 405, 395, 385, 375, 365, 355, 345, 335, 325, 315, 305,
295, 285, 275, 265, 255, 245, 235, 225, 215, 205, 195, 185, 175, 165, 155, 145,
135, 125, 115, 105, 95, 85, 75, 65, 55, 45, 35, 25, 15, 5,
jreynolds@cholla ~
>
```

A. The 10 ddB step series we used in this example:

```
for d in `seq 5 +10 955` `seq 955 -10 5` ; do echo -n "$d, " ; done | fold -sw80
```

B. A 5 ddB step series, as precise as the CT703 can run:

```
for d in `seq 0 +5 955` `seq 955 -5 0` ; do echo -n "$d, " ; done | fold -sw80
```

C. A 15 ddB step series from full attenuation to 25 ddB:

```
for d in `seq 955 -15 25` ; do echo -n "$d, " ; done | fold -sw80
```

D. A sawtooth ranging from 950 to 0 ddB:

```
i=0; while [ $i -lt 100 ]; do echo -n "$(( $i%11 * 95))", "; i=$(( $i+1 )); done | fold -sw80
```