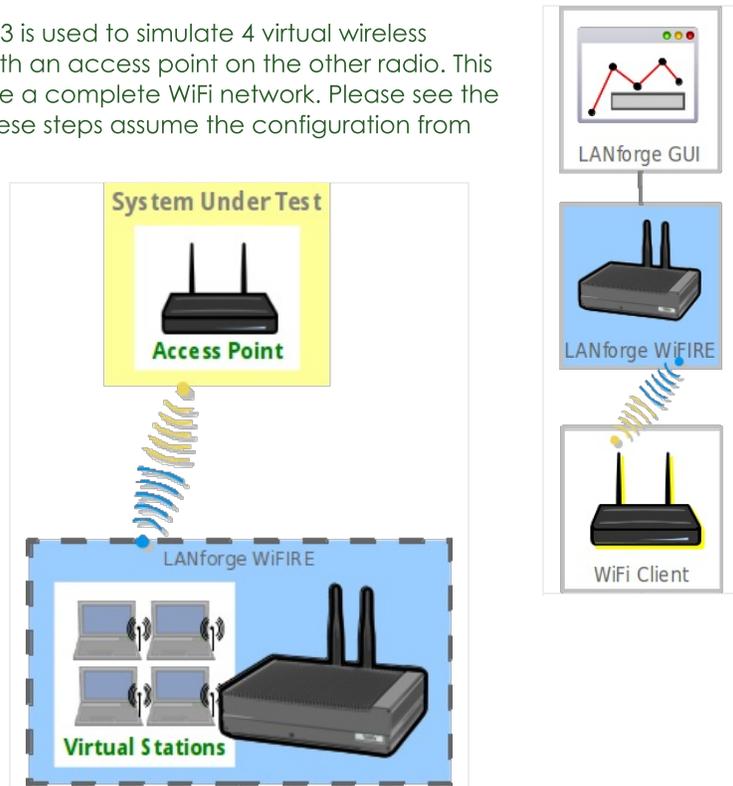


Generating Traffic to saturate a particular WiFi Channel

Goal: Setup and run Wireless LAN traffic using the LANforge CT523 in order to fully saturate a WiFi channel.

In this test scenario, the LANforge CT523 is used to simulate 4 virtual wireless stations on one radio that associate with an access point on the other radio. This allows a single LANforge machine to be a complete WiFi network. Please see the [Wifi Testing](#) cookbook example first. These steps assume the configuration from that cookbook is already in place.



1. Create a virtual AP on wiphy1.
 - A. Go to the Port Manager

LANforge Manager Version(5.2.8)

Control Reporting Tear-Off Info

Stop All Restart Manager Refresh HELP

Layer-4 Generic Test Mgr Test Group Resource Mgr Serial Spans PPP-Links Event Log Alerts Port Mgr Messages

Status Layer-3 L3 Endps VoIP/RTP VoIP/RTP Endps Armageddon WanLinks Attenuators Collision-Domains File-IO

Disp: 192.168.100.226:0.0 Sniff Packets Clear Counters Reset Port Delete

Rpt Timer: medium (8 s) Apply View Details Create Modify Batch Modify

All Ethernet Interfaces (Ports) for all Resources.

| Port | Phan... | Down | IP | SEC | Alias | RX Bytes | RX Pkts | Pps RX | bps RX | TX Bytes | TX Pkts | Pps TX | bps TX | Collisions | RX Errors | TX |
|--------|---------|------|-----------------|-----|--------|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----------|----|
| 1.1.00 | | | 192.168.100.195 | 0 | eth0 | 7,727,370 | 64,318 | 6 | 6,344 | 57,278,... | 60,456 | 5 | 39,562 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1.01 | | | 195.195.195.1 | 0 | eth1 | 1,617,516 | 9,710 | 1 | 2,170 | 6,178 | 69 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1.02 | | | 0.0.0.0 | 0 | wiphy0 | 13,199,... | 8,860,551 | 4 | 5,371 | 12,411,... | 8,349,175 | 0 | 26 | 134,617 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1.03 | | | 0.0.0.0 | 0 | wiphy1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1.04 | | | 0.0.0.0 | 0 | wlan0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1.05 | | | 0.0.0.0 | 0 | wlan1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1.06 | | | 172.16.0.130 | 0 | sta0 | 487,433,... | 459,603 | 0 | 0 | 11,898,... | 7,888,977 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1.07 | | | 172.16.0.131 | 0 | sta1 | 11,734,... | 7,885,305 | 0 | 0 | 496,698,... | 459,664 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1.08 | | | 172.16.0.132 | 0 | sta2 | 5,350 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 1,470 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1.09 | | | 172.16.0.133 | 0 | sta3 | 3,700 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1,470 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Logged in to: 192.168.100.195:4002 as: Admin

- B. Select port wiphy1 and click Create

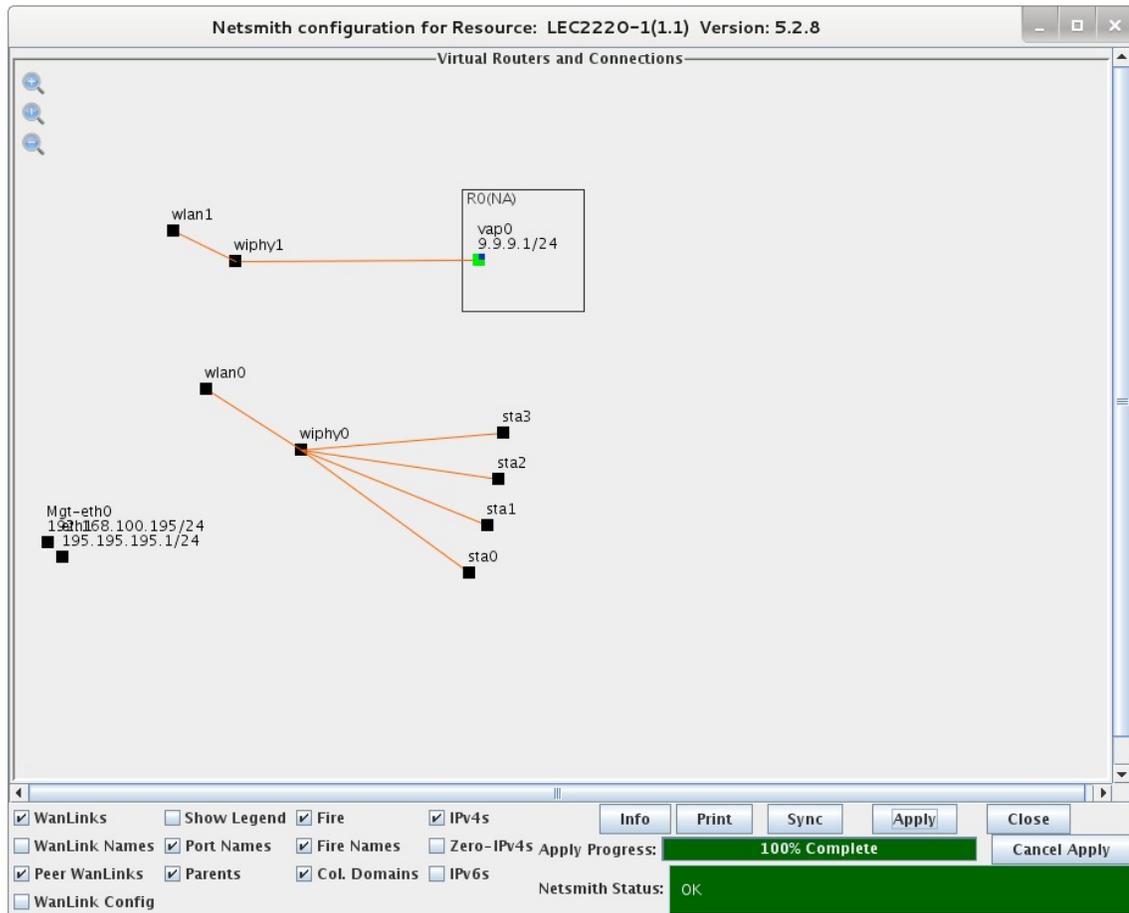
C. Select the **Wifi VAP** button, then enter **MAC**, **Quantity**, **STA ID**, and **SSID**. Enter IPv4 address info:

D. Configure the radio's channel (which will apply to the VAP that was just created). Select the wiphy1 interface in the Port-Mgr tab and click **Modify**. Select the channel, and optionally the country-code, and then press **Ok**. If you elect to change the country code, you must do so on all radios in your system in order for proper function.

For more information see [LANforge User's Guide: Ports \(Interfaces\)](#)

2. Use the Netsmith feature to create a virtual router and configure DHCP for the AP.
 - A. Go to the **Status** tab, and click the Netsmith button for Resource 1.
 - B. Drag the existing interfaces into a more pleasing layout.

- C. Right-Click in empty space and create a new Virtual Router. Just click OK, using the default configuration.
- D. Drag the VAP interface into the virtual router and click **Apply** at the bottom-right of the Netsmith window..
- E. Double-click the vap0 icon (which should now be green) to bring up the **Create/Modify Connection** window.
- F. Select the DHCP option, and then fill in the **Range Min** and **Range Max** values appropriately.
- G. Apply Netsmith again and the configuration should be done.



3. Use Batch-Modify to configure all of the existing WiFi stations to talk to the new AP.

- A. Go to the **Port-Mgr** tab, select sta0, sta1, sta2, and sta3, and then click the **Batch Modify** button. Configure the SSID to match the AP, and then press OK

- B. The station interfaces should now get DHCP addresses matching the new AP

| Port | Phn... | Down | IP | SEC | Alias | RX Bytes | RX Pkts | Pps RX | bps RX | TX Bytes | TX Pkts | Pps TX | bps TX | C |
|--------|--------|------|-----------------|-----|--------|----------|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------|--------|--------|---|
| 1.1.00 | | | 192.168.100.195 | 0 | eth0 | 61,869 | 501 | 6 | 6,829 | 789,614 | 688 | 9 | 87,163 | |
| 1.1.01 | | | 195.195.195.1 | 0 | eth1 | 21,017 | 130 | 1 | 2,320 | 90 | 1 | 0 | 9 | |
| 1.1.02 | | | 0.0.0.0 | 0 | wiphy0 | 84,690 | 446 | 6 | 9,334 | 12,696 | 109 | 1 | 1,399 | |
| 1.1.03 | | | 0.0.0.0 | 0 | wiphy1 | 21,809 | 150 | 2 | 2,403 | 27,003 | 142 | 1 | 2,975 | |
| 1.1.04 | | | 0.0.0.0 | 0 | wlan0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1.1.05 | | | 0.0.0.0 | 0 | wlan1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1.1.06 | | | 9.9.9.10 | 0 | sta0 | 8,616 | 40 | 0 | 947 | 1,654 | 9 | 0 | 181 | |
| 1.1.07 | | | 9.9.9.13 | 0 | sta1 | 9,000 | 42 | 0 | 989 | 2,802 | 13 | 0 | 308 | |
| 1.1.08 | | | 9.9.9.12 | 0 | sta2 | 8,958 | 41 | 0 | 984 | 2,740 | 12 | 0 | 301 | |
| 1.1.09 | | | 9.9.9.11 | 0 | sta3 | 8,868 | 40 | 0 | 974 | 2,850 | 13 | 0 | 313 | |
| 1.1.10 | | | 9.9.9.1 | 0 | vap0 | 9,106 | 47 | 0 | 1,001 | 20,090 | 75 | 1 | 2,208 | |

4. Create Layer-3 connections between the station interfaces.

- A. Go to the **Layer-3** tab. If there are existing connections, stop and/or delete them, and then click Create. Give the test a name, select sta0 and sta1 for ports, set rate to 100M, and set payload size. When complete, press Apply to create the new CX.

udp-flood - Create/Modify Cross Connect

1

Cross-Connect

CX Name: udp-flood

CX Type: LANforge / UDP

| | TX Endpoint | RX Endpoint |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Resource: | 1 (LEC2220-1) | 1 (LEC2220-1) |
| Port: | 6 (sta0) | 7 (sta1) |
| Min Tx Rate: | 100M (100 Mbps) | 100M (100 Mbps) |
| Max Tx Rate: | Same | Same |
| Min PDU Size: | UDP P1d (1,472 B) | UDP P1d (1,472 B) |
| Max PDU Size: | Same | Same |
| IP ToS: | Best Effort (0) | Best Effort (0) |
| Pkts To Send: | Infinite | Infinite |

- B. Create a second UDP connection on sta2 and sta3 interfaces. Change name, change ports, and press OK.

udp-flood-2 - Create/Modify Cross Connect

1

Cross-Connect

CX Name: udp-flood-2

CX Type: LANforge / UDP

| | TX Endpoint | RX Endpoint |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Resource: | 1 (LEC2220-1) | 1 (LEC2220-1) |
| Port: | 8 (sta2) | 9 (sta3) |
| Min Tx Rate: | 100M (100 Mbps) | 100M (100 Mbps) |
| Max Tx Rate: | Same | Same |
| Min PDU Size: | UDP P1d (1,472 B) | UDP P1d (1,472 B) |
| Max PDU Size: | Same | Same |
| IP ToS: | Best Effort (0) | Best Effort (0) |
| Pkts To Send: | Infinite | Infinite |

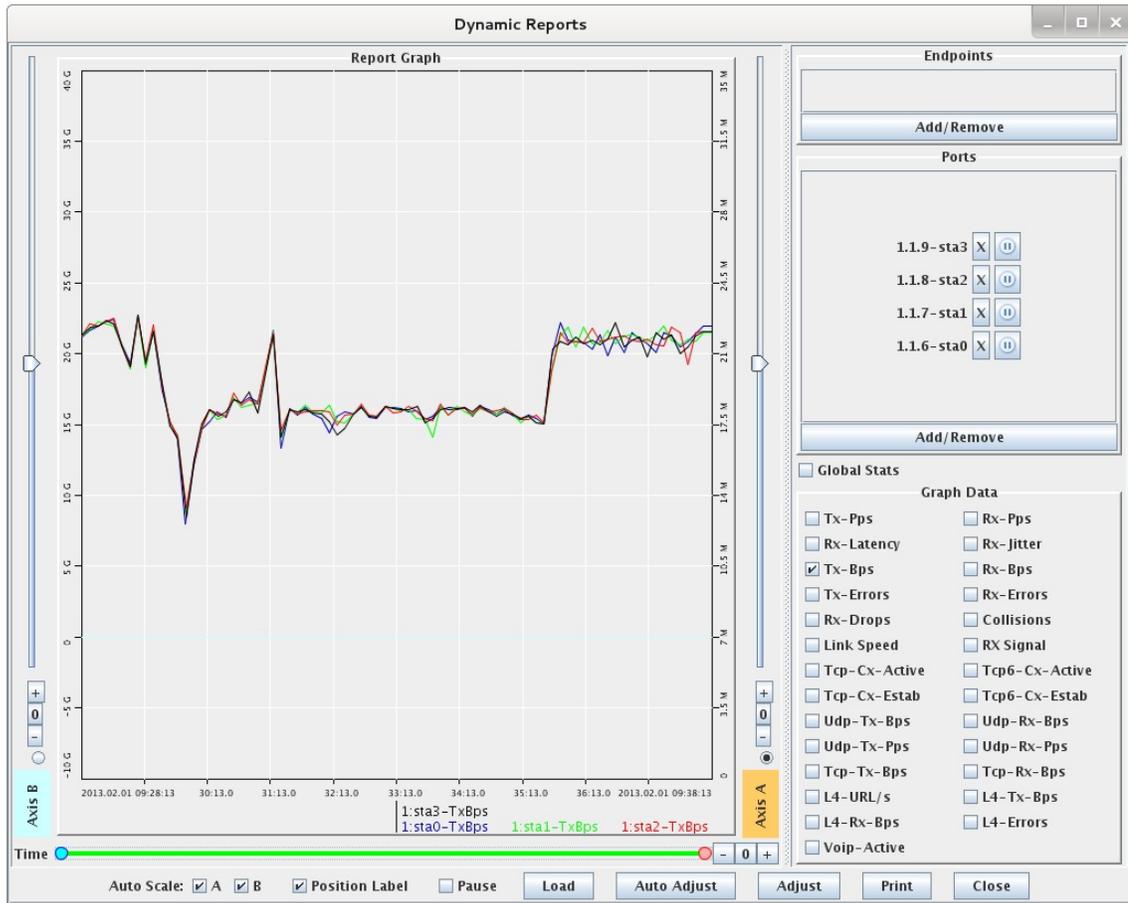
For more information see [LANforge User's Guide: Layer-3 Cross-Connects \(FIRE\)](#)

5. Run traffic tests concurrently, and view results.

A. Select both CXs in the **Layer-3** tab, and click the **Start** button.

B. Go to the **Port-Mgr** tab, scroll to the right, and confirm that the Activity for this channel reports a fairly high percentage.

C. Select the 4 station ports and Right-Click → Dynamic Report on the **Port-Mgr** table to view a live report of the ports.



For more information see [LANforge User's Guide: Reporting](#)

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