



# WiFi networking for GMS

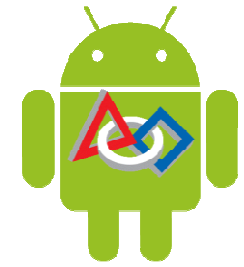
Rajaram Pejaver  
Sept 21, 2013

For more info, see: <http://gms.pejaver.com/Overview.htm>

WiFi configuration guide <http://gms.pejaver.com/WiFiConfig.htm>

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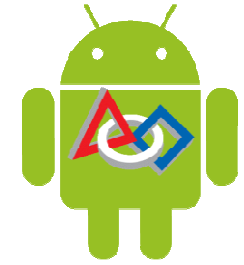
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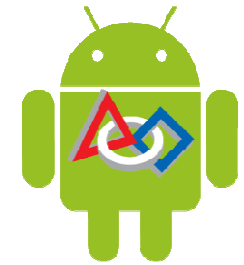
# Role of WiFi

- GMS uses WiFi for communications
  - Tablets communicate only with laptops
  - Tablets do not talk to each other
- 2.4 Gig 802.11g is used, 5 GHz is also OK
- FRC, FTC & FLL robots are *not* affected
  - Different bands and channels are used
  - FRC FMS uses 5 GHz, FTC/FLL use 2.4 GHz
- Communications are secure & protected
- Traffic volume is low and load resistant

# Preexisting Event Site WiFi

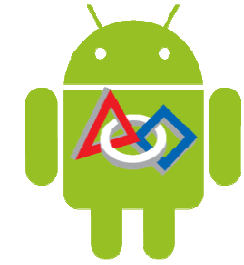


- Schools often have WiFis installed
  - Open access may be available for guests
  - Separate private SSIDs for staff
- Advantages:
  - no WiFi set up is necessary (major win)
  - the coverage is usually good (major win)
  - Internet access is usually available (major win)
- Disadvantages:
  - Testing will be required to determine its suitability (see next page)
  - SSL encryption must be used (minor hassle)
  - wired access may not be available for the laptop (no big deal)

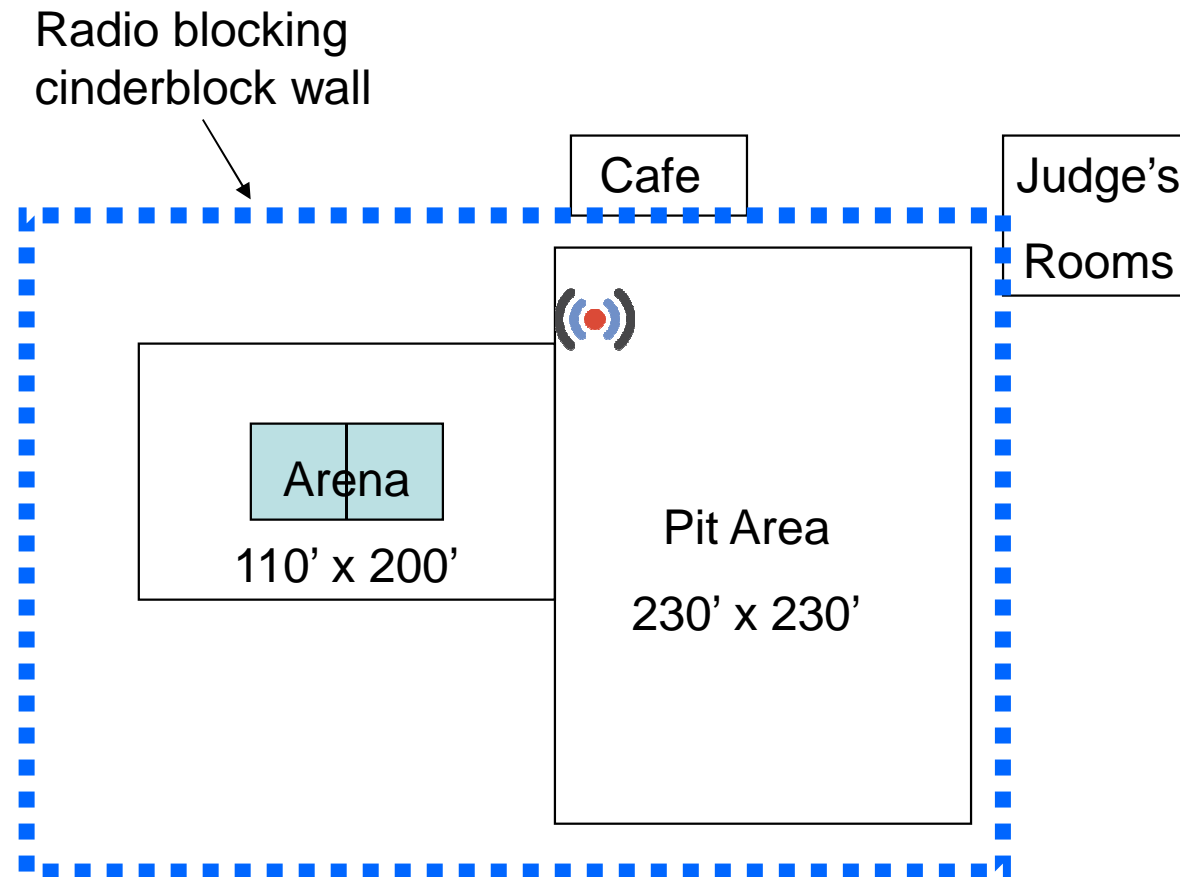


# Event Site WiFi: Testing

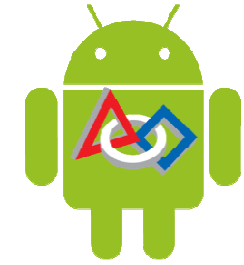
- Planning days before the event will minimize surprises on the day of the event.
  - Discuss requirements with the site's network administrator
  - Test with multiple tablets and laptop
  - Test from many locations: corridors, cafeteria, rest rooms, ...
  - Perform Stress Test to see network behavior under load
- Sometimes routing will be blocked between WiFi clients for security reasons, thereby preventing tablets' access to the GMS laptop. This does not affect Cloud Mode.
- Sometimes a WiFi system will be configured to support multiple 255.255.255.0 /24 segments and routing may be blocked between segments.



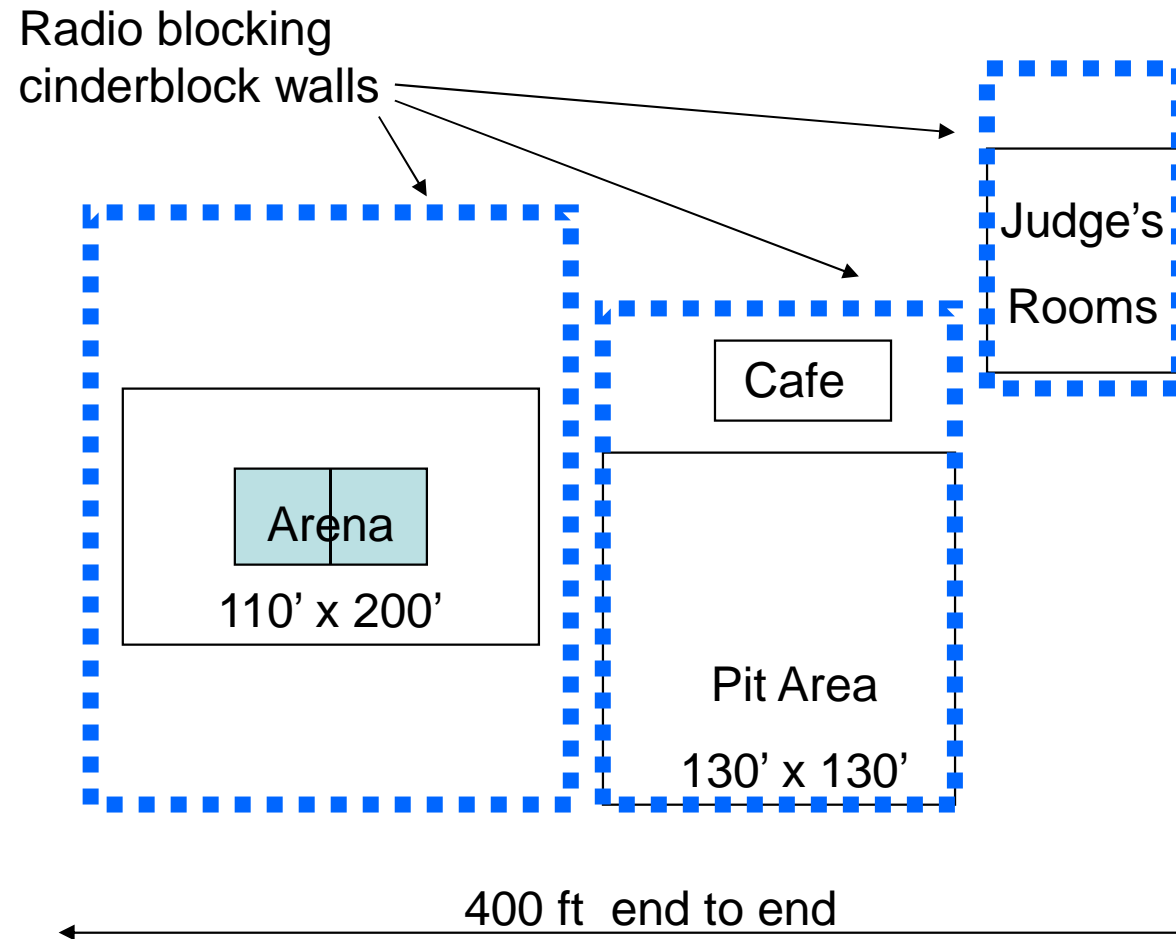
# Typical site layout



- Many events are in high school gyms
- Arena and pit areas are in the same 'line of sight' area
- Judge's room & cafeteria may be adjacent
- One WiFi AP will typically cover all areas quite well.

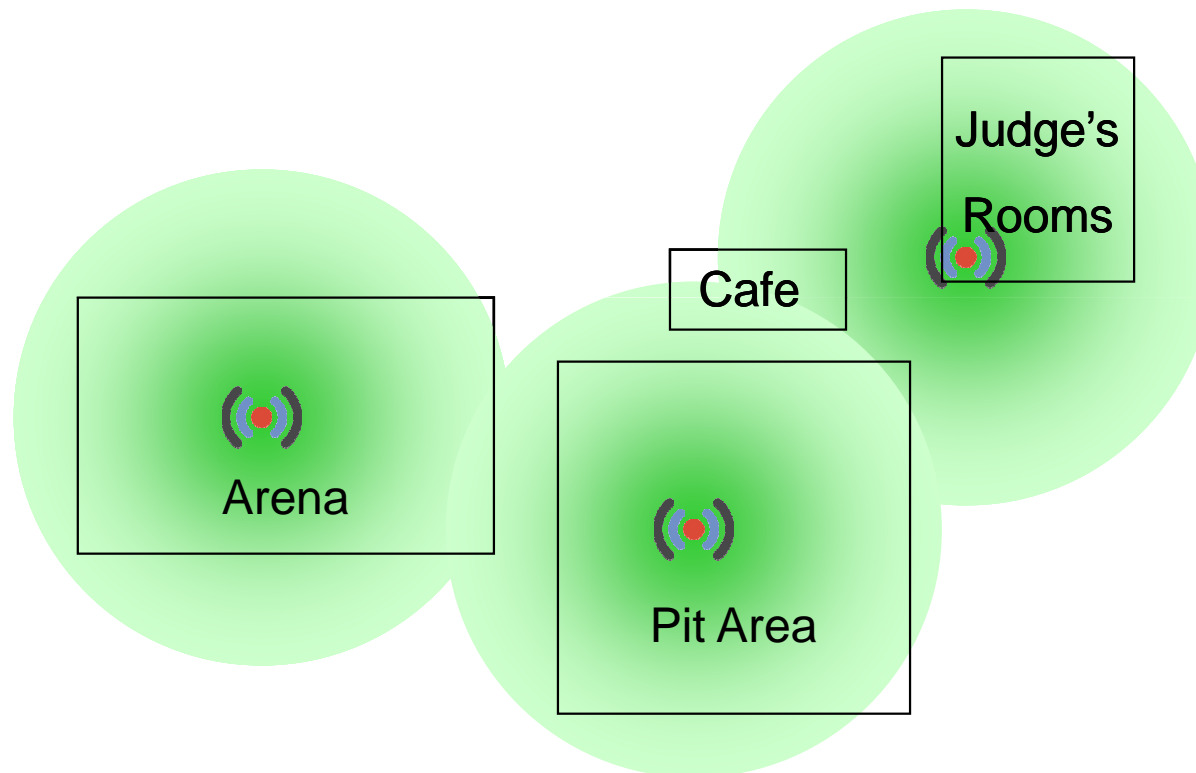
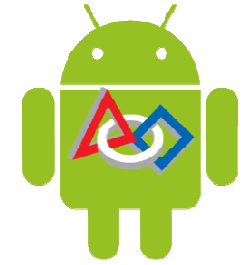


# More complex site layout



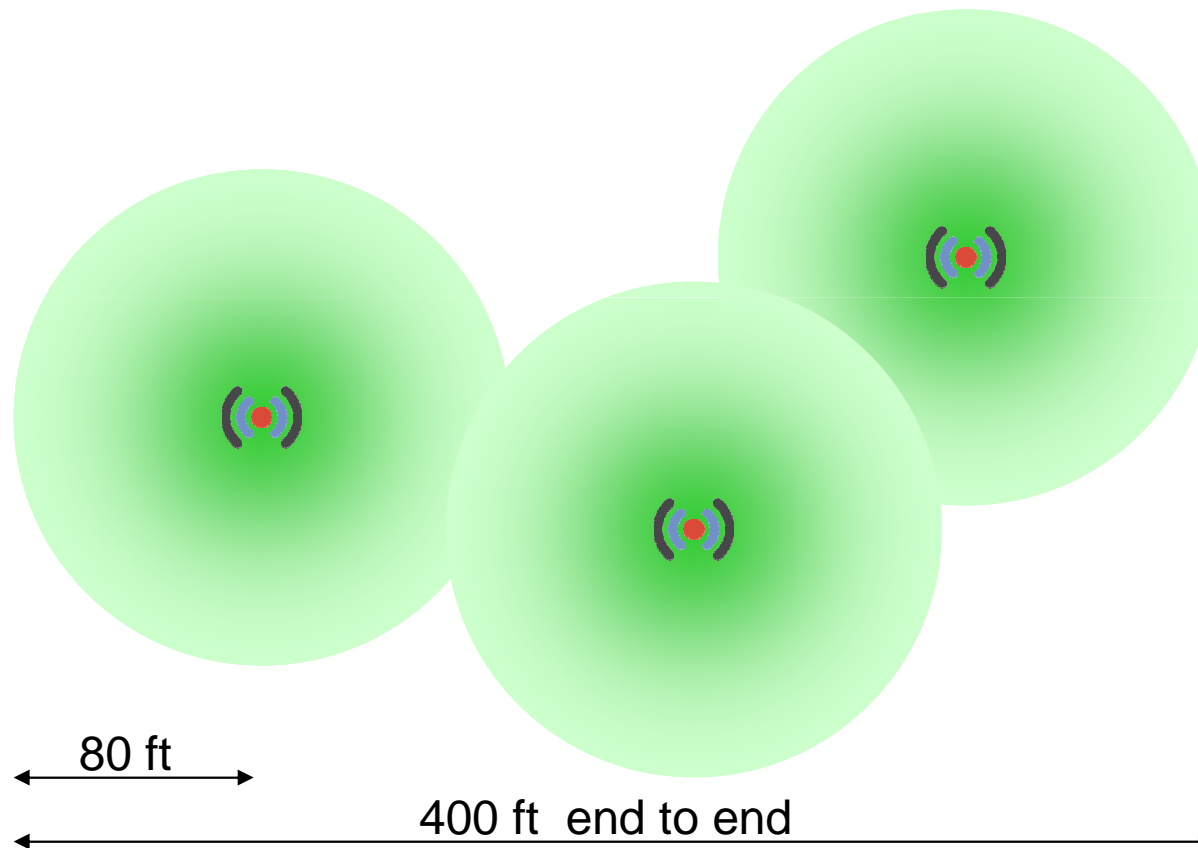
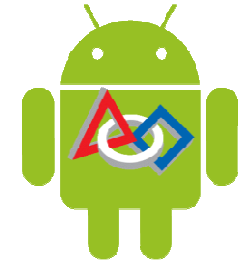
- Sometimes there are walls between important areas
- We need to have WiFi coverage in all areas
- Judge's rooms may be on a different floor
- Cafeterias need to be covered. Staff expect GMS to work there.

# WiFi Access Point locations



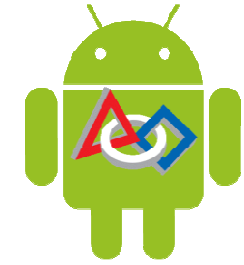
- Three access points will provide sufficient coverage at most events
- Walls & floors can block or reflect signals.

# Transmission range

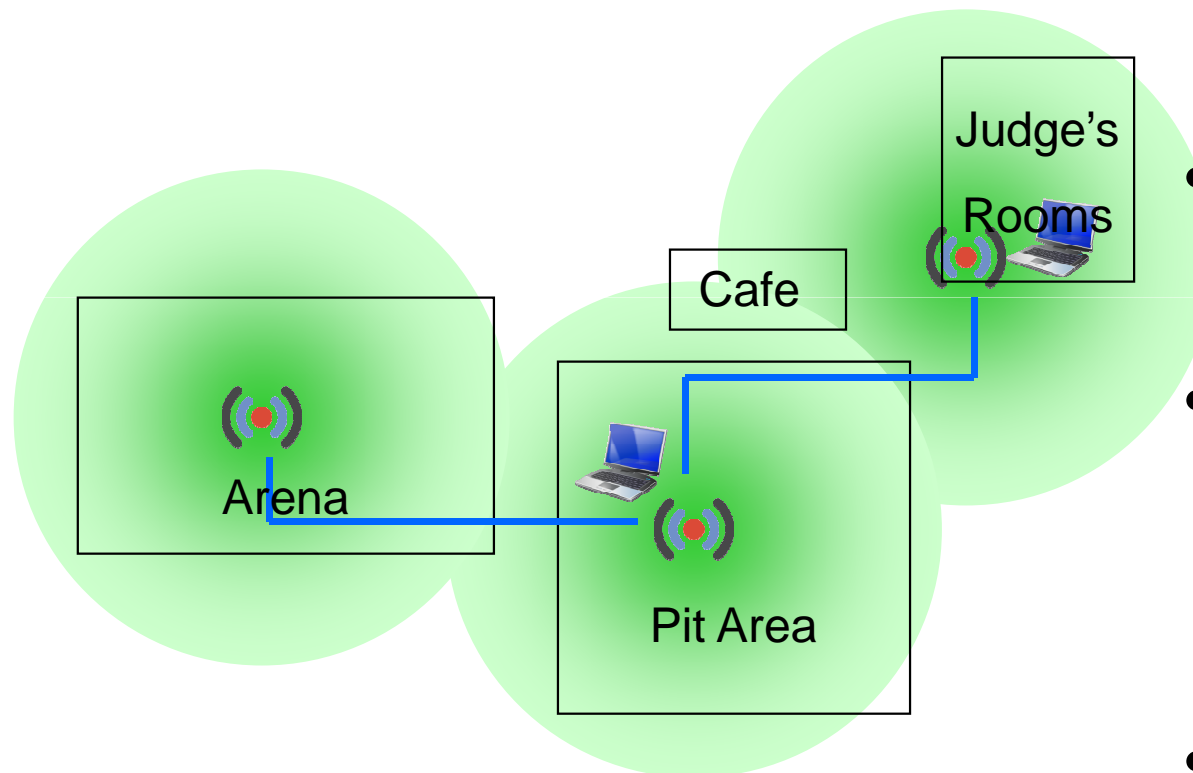


- Typical Wifi range indoors is about 80'-150'.
- A mobile device has to transmit only 80' to the nearest AP.
- Try to place APs to optimize coverage
- Place AP as high up as possible

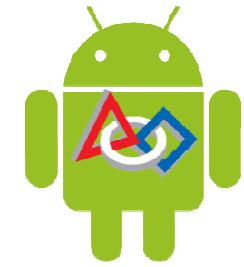




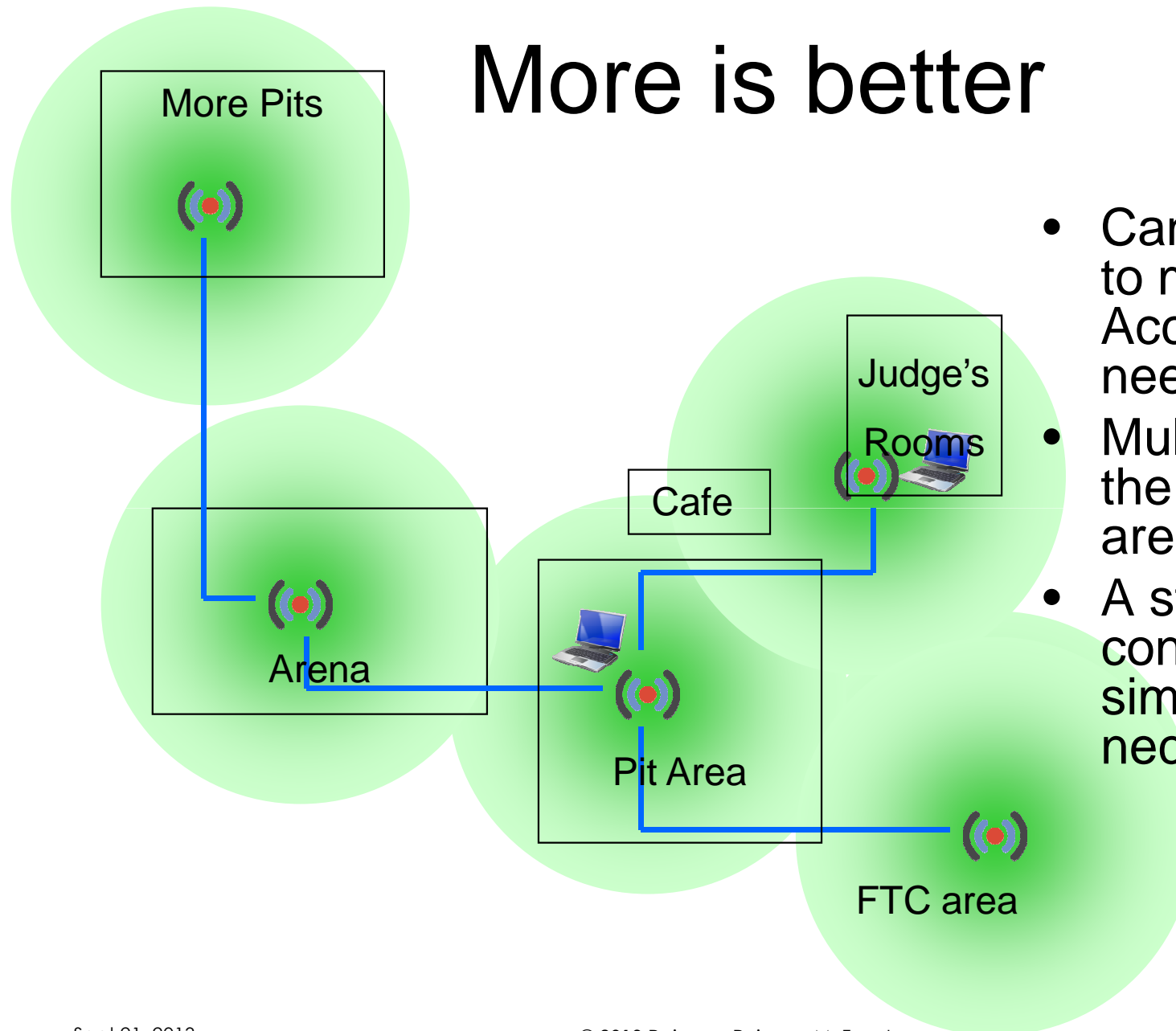
# Wired backbone network



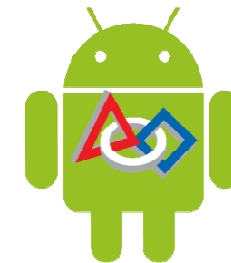
- 802.11 LAN cables connect access points
- Use 200' CAT 5 cables, run along corridors
- Connect laptops to APs using a Ethernet cable in Judge's room and at LRI station
- Wired laptops reduce WiFi traffic by 50%



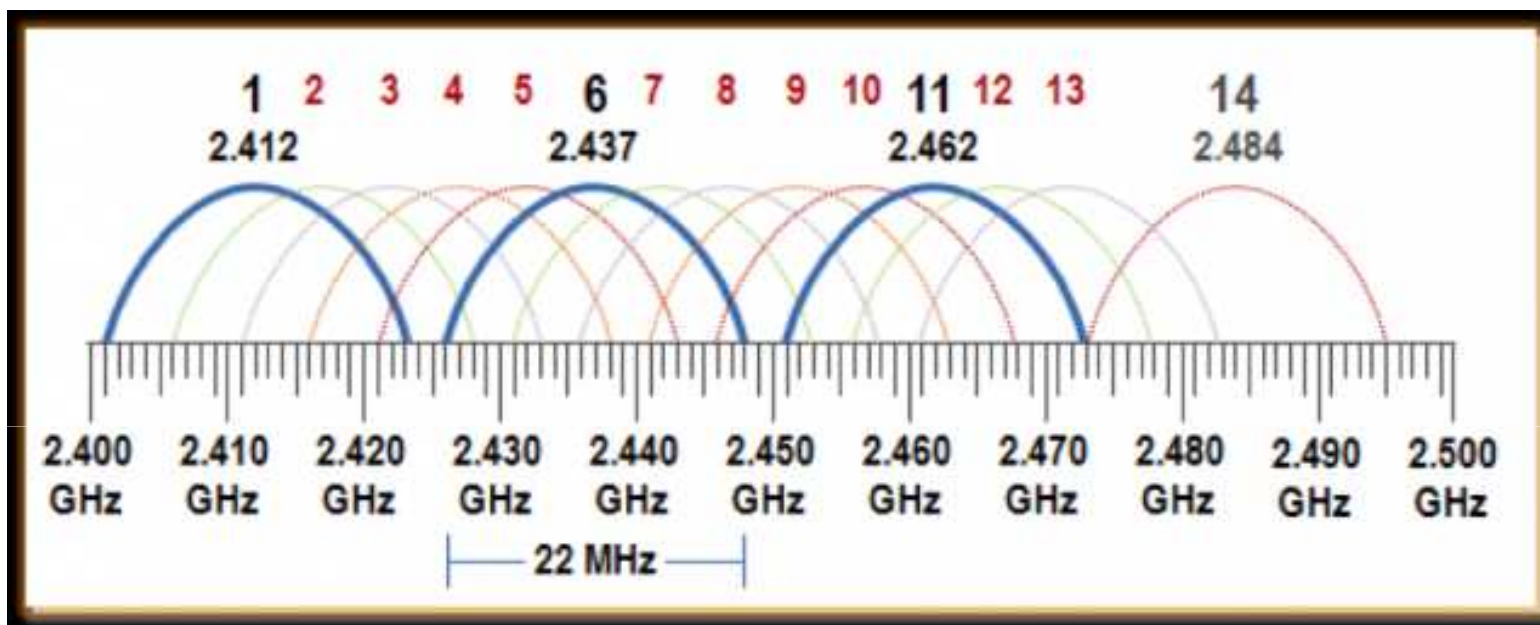
# More is better



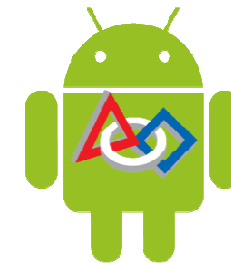
- Can easily extend to more than 3 Access Points if needed.
- Multiple hops on the wired network are OK.
- A star configuration is simple but not necessary.



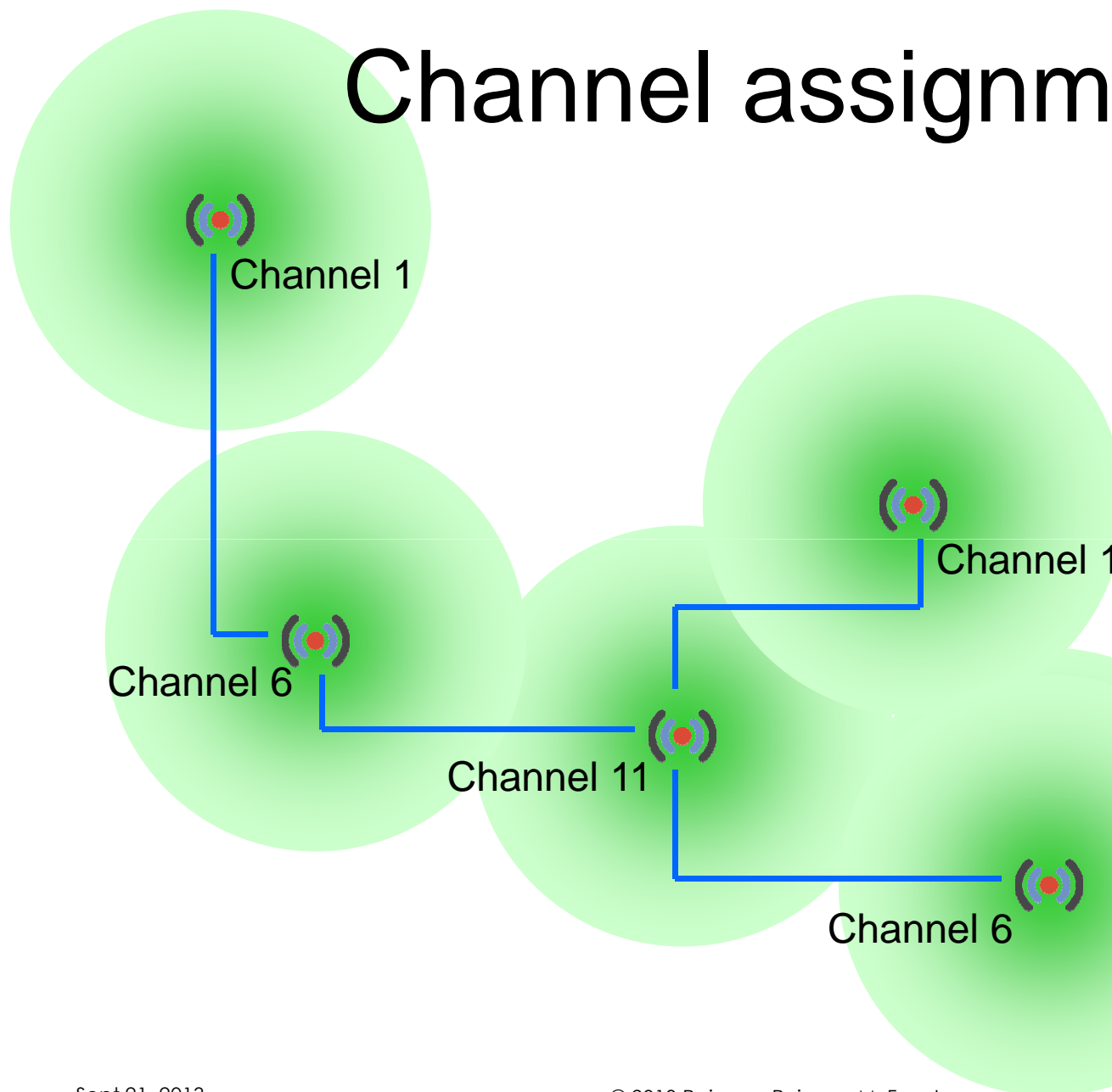
# WiFi G Channels



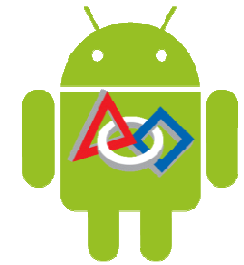
- WiFi G (2.4 GHz) has 3 good non-interfering channels
  - Shown in blue above: Channels 1, 6 and 11
  - Avoid other channels, shown in red
- Configure APs to use these channels for FRC events
- 5 GHz channels work fine too, use them for FTC/FLL events
  - They are not yet approved by *FIRST* for FRC



# Channel assignment

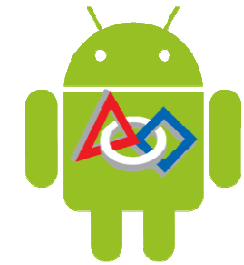


- Assign channels to APs so that channels do not interfere.
- Scan for signals from other WiFi APs and avoid using the same channels
- Or simply use Auto Channel Scan
- *5GHz WiFi N supports 24 non-overlapping channels*

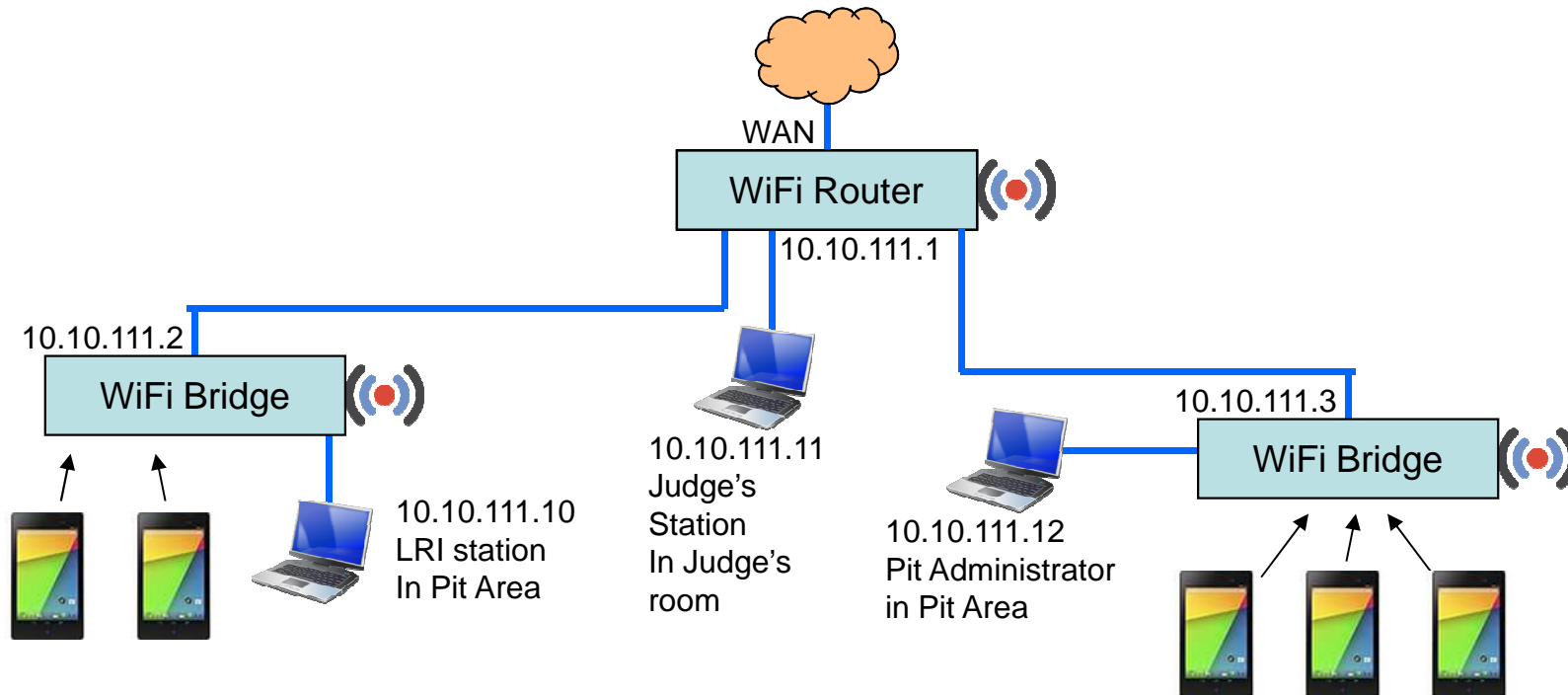


# AP configuration concepts

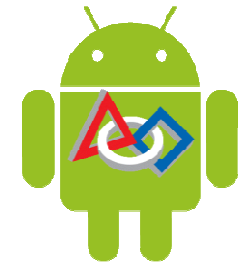
- One AP will act as the Router:
  - It allocates DHCP IP addresses for all devices
  - It connects to the Internet (if available)
- All other APs function as Bridges
  - They extend the WiFi range
- All APs will have the same SSID and Password
  - Allows mobile devices to 'roam' between APs
    - Automatically connect to closest AP
  - SSID should not be broadcast
    - But they are not a big secret
    - They can be seen by anyone who has a GSM tablet



# AP Routing Example

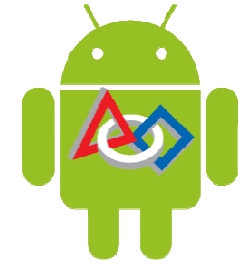


- DD-WRT is really nice, but DAP 1522 can be used too.
- Configured as AP Router and as AP Bridges.
- All devices (wired and wireless) are on 10.10.111.0/24.
- Results in a flat LAN.
- Allows UDP broadcasts to devices.



# Configuring a DAP 1522

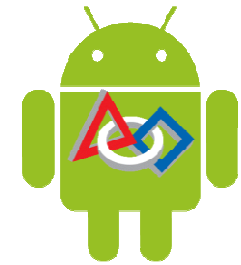
- Either Hardware Version A (old) or Version B (current) can be used
- Configure one AP as the Router and rest as Bridges
- Common Settings for both Router and Bridges:
  - Set sliding switch (on back) to **AP Mode** (not Bridge, not Auto)
  - Reset the DAP 1522 (if necessary) by poking a pin into Reset hole
    - A DAP 1522 User Manual is available at:  
<http://s3.amazonaws.com/szmanuals/a316344a9c846a97592f5794f041cc0c>
  - Use an Ethernet cable to connect a PC to a DAP 1522 port
    - Set PC's IP address to static : **192.168.0.10** (use SetStaticIP.bat in GMS directory)
  - Login to the DAP 1522 using a browser
    - URL: **192.168.0.50**, User Name: **Admin**, Password: **<blank>**
  - Set new password
    - Maintenance → Admin → Password: **<yourPassword>** <press Save>
  - Configure DAP 1522 to get its WAN IP address via DHCP
    - Setup → Network Settings → LAN Connection Type: **DHCP**



# Configuring a DAP 1522...

- Common WiFi settings for both Router and Bridge, continued:
  - Setup → Wireless Settings → Manual Wireless Setup → Wireless Network Settings:
    - Enable Wireless: [Checked](#)
    - Wireless Network Name (SSID): [Staff1](#)
    - 802.11 Band: [2.4GHz](#) (Use [5GHz](#) for FTC/FLL events)
    - 802.11 Mode: [Mixed 802.11n, 802.11g](#)
    - Enable Auto Channel Scan: [Checked](#)
      - Uncheck to manually select Wireless Channel, if you know what you are doing
    - Channel Width: [Auto 20/40 MHz](#)
    - Visibility Status: [Invisible](#)
  - Setup → Wireless Settings → Manual Wireless Setup → Wireless Security Mode:
    - Security Mode: [WPA-Personal](#)
    - WPA Mode: [WPA2 Only](#)
    - Cipher Type: [TKIP](#)
    - Passphrase: [<xxxxxxxx>](#) (at least 8 chars)      <Press Save Settings>

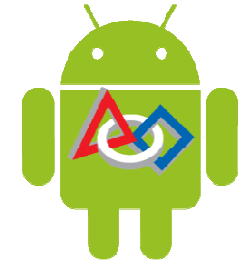




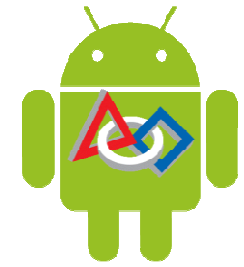
# Configuring a DAP 1522...

- Configure one DAP as a Router:
  - Advanced → DHCP Server → DHCP Server Settings
    - Enable DHCP Server: **Checked**
    - IP Assigned From: **10.10.111.15** (for mobile devices)
    - Default Subnet Mask: **255.255.255.0**
    - Default Gateway: **10.10.111.1** (Press Save Settings)
    - Reset PC's IP address to **DHCP** (use RestoreDHCP.bat in GMS directory)
  - Optionally, assign static IP addresses for laptops as follows:  
Advanced → DHCP Server → DHCP Reservation
    - Enter MAC address as **12:23:34:45:56:67** (your PC MAC address)
    - Enter IP address as **10.10.111.11** (or .12, .13 ) (Press Save Settings)
  - Connect WAN Ethernet port to the Internet (if available)
- Configure other DAPs as Bridges:
  - Advanced → DHCP Server → DHCP Server Settings
    - Enable DHCP Server: **Unchecked** (Press Save Settings)
  - Connect a Bridge Ethernet port to Router

# Connecting Devices to AP



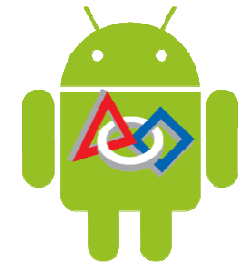
- Windows PC stations
    - If possible, connect via wired Ethernet to a AP.
      - Set PC to “Obtain an IP address automatically” (DHCP)
      - Disable WiFi on PC. Don’t allow multiple routes to tablets.
    - Otherwise, connect PC to WiFi network
  - Android
    - Settings → WiFi: set to ON
    - Settings → WiFi → Click SSID if it is visible in the list
    - Otherwise, touch the + icon to add a network
      - Type in the SSID
      - Select security: WPA/WPA2
      - Click Save
    - Enter WiFi Password, and click Connect
- <Need to test WiFi Protected Setup on DAP 1522 before recommending it>*



# AP Device Selection

Low end routers lack some useful features:

- DNS (or DNSMasq)
  - Allows names to be used for LRI Station
  - SSL security certificates can use name, not IP
- Disabling NAT (router mode vs. gateway)
  - Allows UDP notifications to be sent to clients
- Predictable routing
- Suggest re-flashing an inexpensive router to DD-WRT



# Capacity & Security

- GMS bandwidth usage is low and bursty
- There are only about 50 users on the GMS WiFi net
- If a transmission fails, GMS queues and re-transmits it
- Contention is mainly from other APs on the same channel.
- We do not reveal the WiFi shared-key 'password'.
  - All tablets are pre-configured with the key and given to users
  - WiFi key cannot be extracted from configured tablets
- Using MAC Address filtering can help sometimes
- Security details: <http://gms.pejaver.com/Security.htm>