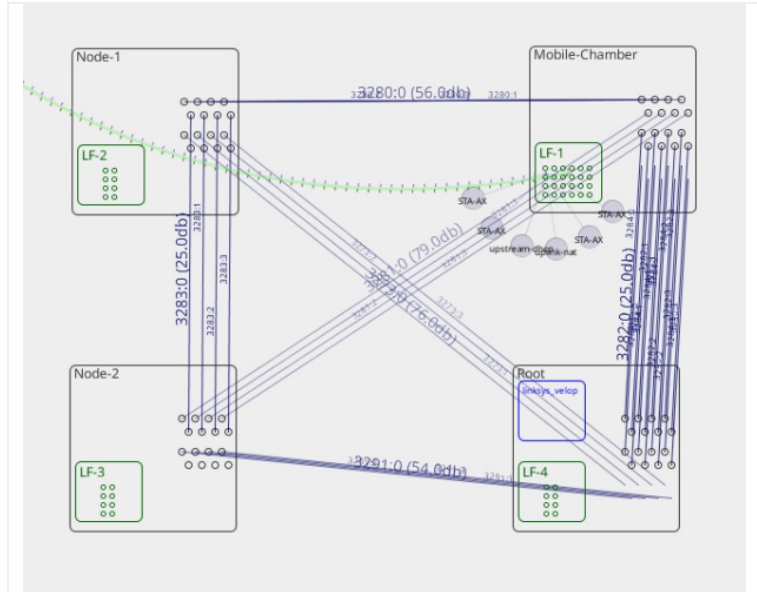


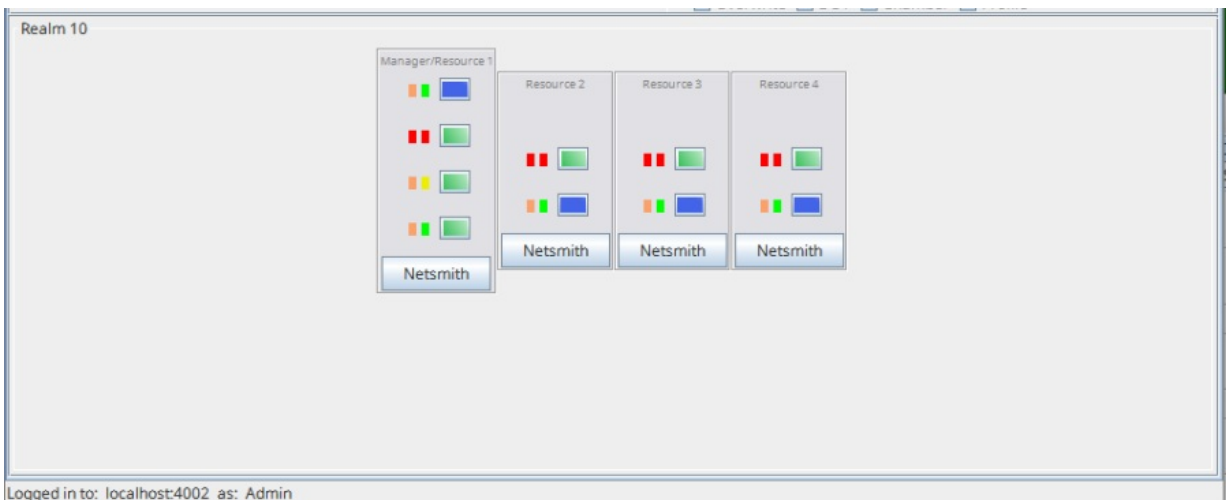
Setting up Attenuator Connections in LANforge

Goal: Configure the connections between chambers in Chamber View to match the physical cables connecting RF chambers in actuality.

This Chamber View setup will replicate the physical cabled attenuator setup configuration. The Chamber View connections created with this cookbook will allow accurate frequency attenuation in the physical multi-chamber setup during tests such as TR-398, Mesh and other LANforge tests. The physical chamber used in the example below is a 4-RF Chamber setup.

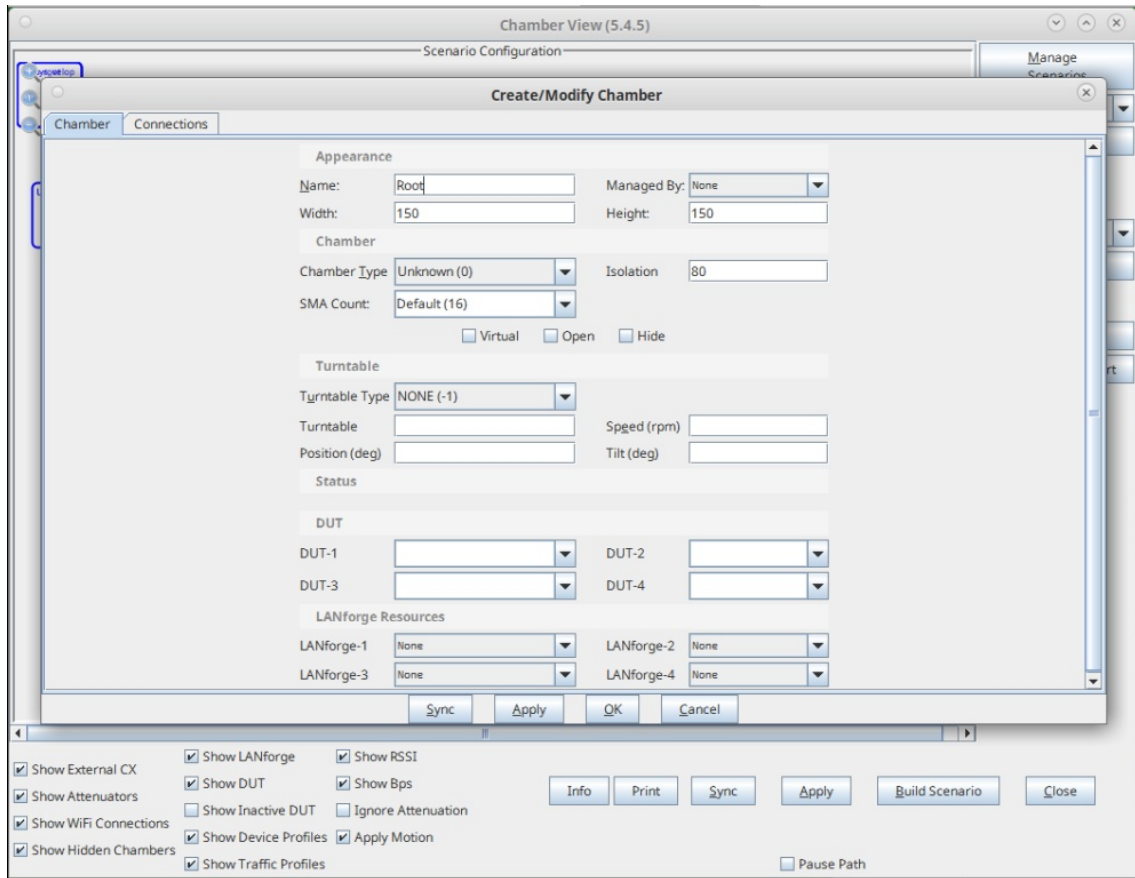


1. If the final testbed to be setup has multiple LANforges, check if they need to be clustered and cluster them. Please contact support@candelatech.com to help configure the cluster. Example below is the status tab of the manager of a set of clustered systems.

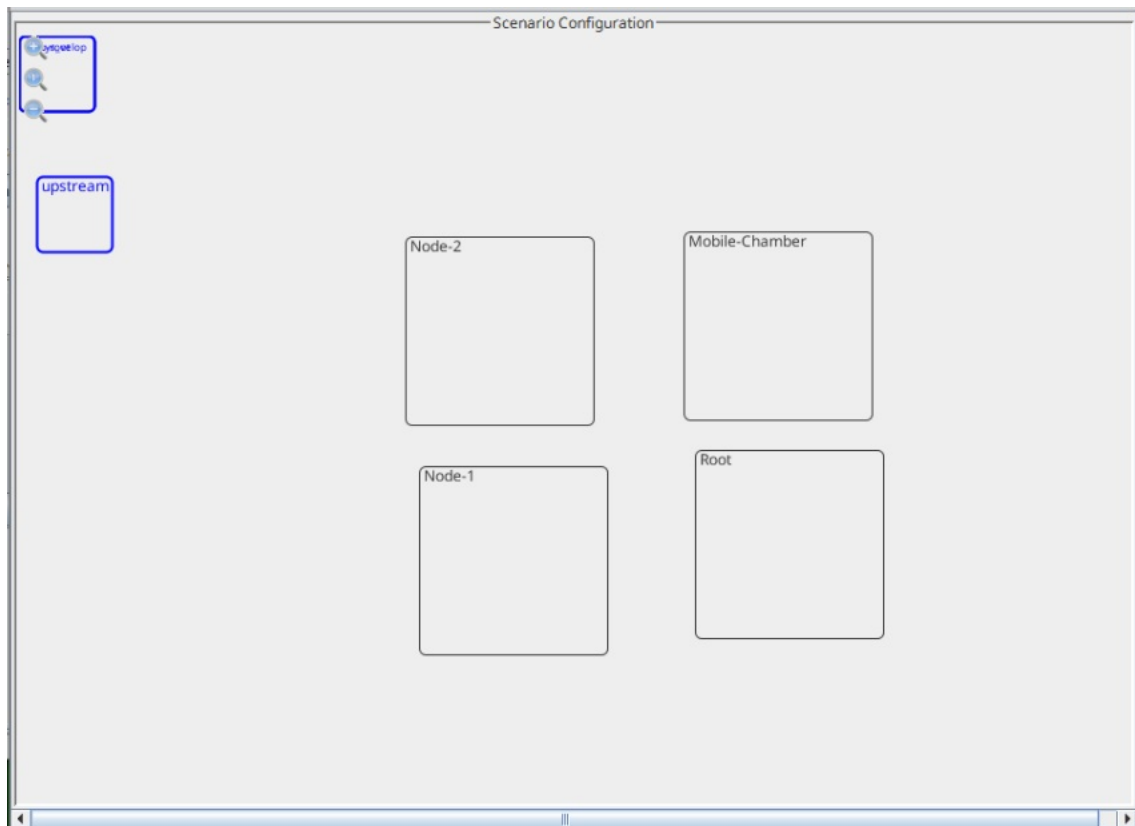


2. Create chambers in Chamber View that match your testbed setup. The example below is for 4 chambers. If your Chamber View scenario is all setup and ready for attenuator connection setup, skip to step 3.

- A. Open Chamber View by clicking on the **Chamber View** button in the LANforge-GUI. If you have an appropriate scenario already created, then skip to the next section, otherwise you will need to build a scenario that matches your system. Right-click in Chamber View to create various objects (and the chambers for this example).



- B. Once the 4 chambers are created, the Chamber View window should look similar to below.

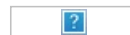


3. Add LANforge(s) and DUT(s) in their appropriate chambers.

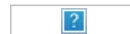
- C. Add the LANforge to a chamber object. Double-click the specified chamber that requires the LANforge and select the hostname from the dropdown under the LANforge Resources tab.

4. Gather notes for your attenuator connections.

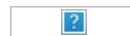
- A. Looking at the attenuator diagram of the testbed setup, identify where each attenuator goes to. Below is an example of an attenuator diagram of a 4-chamber setup. Another name for the Node-3 Chamber is the Root chamber.



- B. Below is a closer look at the bottom right box of the attenuator diagram in the step above.



- C. Gather the serial numbers of the attenuators on the stack and make sure the attenuators are stacked in the same order as on the paper.



- D. Trace each attenuator out to the end chambers. In this example, the attenuators are stacked in the same order as the diagram, so we can assume that each name on the diagram (such a B3) corresponds to the according attenuator in the physical stack. On the diagram, B3 is both in Node 2 and Node 3/Root. On the sticky note, B3 has lines to both Root and Node 2.



5. Create all the connections for each chamber.

