

IxChariot® Performance Endpoints



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Endpoint Computer Resource Guidelines [A-4](#)

 Calculating Memory Requirements [A-4](#)

 Endpoint Pair Capacity [A-5](#)

1

Introduction

This guide contains information about the IxChariot Performance Endpoints, which are available for more than 20 different operating systems.

All the information you need to install, configure, and run the endpoints in your network is included in this guide. In addition to topics discussing issues common to all the endpoints, this guide also contains information about each endpoint, organized in separate chapters.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [What Is a Performance Endpoint?](#) on page 1-1
- [Endpoint Versions](#) on page 1-1
- [What's New in Version 6.30?](#) on page 1-2

What Is a Performance Endpoint?

IxChariot executes tests using *endpoint* computers. Each computer used as an endpoint requires *Performance Endpoint* software. These programs operate in the background, carrying out the instructions provided by IxChariot test scripts. Endpoints collect performance statistics while executing test scripts and send the statistics to the IxChariot Console, which produces reports reflecting the response time, transaction rate, connectivity, and throughput in your system under test. (Refer to the *IxChariot Getting Started Guide* for an overview of IxChariot operations.)

Once installed, performance endpoints rarely require any interaction with users.

Endpoint Versions

With each new release of IxChariot, the endpoints are updated to support new functionality. However, because some endpoint operating systems are rarely used or provide limited support for IxChariot features, endpoints for a few operating systems have been archived. These endpoints are still made available on the Per-

formance Endpoints CD-ROM and on the Ixia Web site; however, they may not support the latest capabilities of IxChariot. The Endpoint README file, included in the root directory of the endpoint CD-ROM, provides a list of all available endpoints and indicates their versions if they are different from the current endpoint level.

Refer to Appendix A, *Archived Endpoint Specifications* for a description of the archived endpoints.

Displaying Endpoint Configuration Settings

If you right-click a pair in the IxChariot Test window and select “Show endpoint configuration...” from the drop-down menu, IxChariot displays an Endpoint Configuration window for that pair. This window displays all of the configuration settings for each of the endpoints in the selected pair.

What’s New in Version 6.30?

Following is a list of the new, enhanced, or archived endpoints for release 6.30:

- Big Endian endpoint for Linux on ARM:

The Linux 32-Bit on ARM endpoint introduced in IxChariot 6.20 supported little endian systems only. Ixia now provides two endpoints for Linux systems running on ARM processors: little endian and big endian. Refer to Chapter 10, *Linux 32-Bit on ARM* for detailed information.

- Windows CE Endpoints:

The Windows CE endpoints have been enhanced in this release to support the following features:

- Support for one-way delay measurements for voice over IP testing.
- Support for local file storage. This provides support for log files, the assert.err file, full payload testing, cmpfiles, and the ability to change the endpoint.ini options.

Refer to Chapter 14, *Microsoft Windows CE* for detailed information.

- Encryption of Test Setup Flows:

Beginning with release 6.30 of the IxChariot Console and the IxChariot Performance Endpoints, you can encrypt the data that is sent from the Console to Endpoint 1 and from Endpoint 1 to Endpoint 2 during the setup phase of a test. For detailed information, refer to the following topics:

- *USE_ENCRYPTION* on page 3-5
- See also “Encrypting Setup Flows” in the *IxChariot User Guide*.

2

Performance Endpoint Specifications

This chapter describes the resource requirements and the supported functions of the IxChariot Performance Endpoints. It contains the following topics:

- *Operating System and Protocol Stack Support* on page 2-1
- *Performance Endpoint Support for IxChariot Functions* on page 2-3
- *Endpoint Computer Resource Guidelines* on page 2-5
- *Endpoint Capabilities* on page 2-9

The latest version of the endpoint software can always be downloaded free from the Internet. A single installable file is available for each operating system. Endpoints are available for downloading at <http://www.ixiacom.com/support/ixchariot>.

You cannot run endpoint software from a CD-ROM; you must install it on a computer.

Operating System and Protocol Stack Support

Table 2-1 identifies the supported operating systems and protocol stack software for each currently-active endpoint. The table lists the software with which we have tested the Performance Endpoints for each operating system.

Note: Versions listed are the **earliest**, not necessarily the only, versions supported.

Table 2-1.Active Endpoints - Operating System Compatibility

Endpoint	OS version	TCP, UDP, RTP	IP Multicast version	IPX/SPX stack
Apple Macintosh (G4 and G5 processors)	OS X	included	included	no
HP-UX	HP-UX v10.10	included	v10.10	no

Table 2-1.Active Endpoints - Operating System Compatibility (Continued)

Endpoint	OS version	TCP, UDP, RTP	IP Multicast version	IPX/SPX stack
IBM AIX	AIX v4.1.4	included	v4.1.4	no
Ixia Load Module	Linux - automatically downloaded	included	included	no
Linux (x86)	kernel 2.0.32 ^a	included	kernel 2.0.32	no
Linux (Lexra and MIPS)	kernel 2.4.18	TCP and UDP only	kernel 2.4.18	no
Linux 32-bit on ARM	kernel 2.4.20	included	kernel 2.4.20	no
Linux 64-bit	kernel 2.4.0test7-42 ^a	included	kernel 2.4.0test7-42	no
Microsoft Windows 2000	Windows 2000	included	included	included
Microsoft Windows CE	Windows CE 4.20	included	included	no
Microsoft Windows Vista (32-bit and 64-bit editions)	Windows Vista	included	included	no
Microsoft Windows XP	Windows XP (32-bit)	included	included	included
Microsoft Windows XP 64-bit Edition	Windows XP x64 Edition	included	included	no
Microsoft Windows Server 2003 (32-bit edition)	Windows Server 2003	included	included	included
Microsoft Windows Server 2003 (64-bit edition)	Windows Server 2003	included	included	no
Sun Solaris for SPARC	Solaris v2.4	included	v2.4	no
Sun Solaris for x86	Solaris v2.4	included	v2.4	no

a.Linux kernel 2.4.20 is required for IPv6 support.

Performance Endpoint Support for IxChariot Functions

The following table describes the Performance Endpoint capabilities for the supported operating systems.

Table 2-2.Active Performance Endpoint Capabilities per OS

Endpoint OS	IP QoS (DiffServ, GQoS, TOS)	Trace-route	CPU Utilization	VoIP Tests	Video Pair Tests	IPv6 Tests	802.11 Statistics
Apple Macintosh (G4 and G5 processors)	TOS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
HP-UX	TOS	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
IBM AIX	TOS	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Ixia Load Module	TOS, DiffServ	Yes ^a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Linux (x86)	TOS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	No
Linux (Lexra and MIPS)	TOS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Linux 32-bit on ARM	TOS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Linux 64-Bit (AMD-64)	TOS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	No
Microsoft Windows 2000	DiffServ, GQoS, TOS (via Registry) ^c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes
Microsoft Windows 2003	DiffServ, GQoS, TOS (via Registry)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Microsoft Windows XP 64-bit Edition	DiffServ, GQoS, TOS	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Microsoft Windows CE 4.20	No	No	No ^d	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ^e
Microsoft Windows Vista	DiffServ, GQoS, TOS (via Registry)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes
Microsoft Windows XP	DiffServ, GQoS, TOS (via Registry)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes

Table 2-2.Active Performance Endpoint Capabilities per OS (Continued)

Endpoint OS	IP QoS (DiffServ, GQoS, TOS)	Trace- route	CPU Utiliti- zation	VoIP Tests	Video Pair Tests	IPv6 Tests	802.11 Statistics
Sun Solaris for SPARC	TOS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Sun Solaris for x86	TOS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

a. Traceroute is support unless you use the endpoint address as the management address.

b. See “[IPv6 Test Module Support](#)” on page 2-4.

c. Requires QoS Packet Scheduler.

d. Support for CPU Utilization on Windows CE is device-dependent. For more information, see <http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/wcemain4/html/cerefGetIdleTime.asp>.

e. Windows CE version 4.20 or later.

IPv6 Test Module Support

Currently, testing with version 6 of the Internet Protocol (IPv6) is supported on endpoints for Ixia Performance Endpoints, Windows 2003, Windows Vista, Windows XP (32-bit and 64-bit), the Linux x86 endpoint, and the Linux 64-Bit endpoint. You may need to configure IPv6 support on these operating systems before you begin testing. Refer to “IPv6 Configuration and Testing” in the *IxChariot User Guide* for detailed information.

Linux kernel 2.4.20 is required for IPv6 support.

In addition, Windows 2000 provides unofficial support for IPv6, but it requires a patch called the “Microsoft IPv6 Technology Preview for Windows 2000 Network Protocol Stack,” which you can download from the Microsoft web site.

MSS Option Support

The Maximum Segment Size (MSS) is defined as the maximum number of bytes in the TCP payload of an IP packet. The following Ixia Performance Endpoints support the use of the MSS Option in testing:

- Linux (x86)
- Linux (Lexra and MIPS)
- Linux 32-bit on ARM
- Linux 32-bit on PowerPC
- Linux 64-Bit (AMD-64)

Refer to “Setting the Transmit MSS Option” in the *IxChariot User Guide* for additional information.

Endpoint Computer Resource Guidelines

Related Topics

[Calculating Memory Requirements](#) on page 2-6

[Endpoint Pair Capacity](#) on page 2-7

Determining the computer requirements for a given endpoint can be challenging. There are many variables involved, such as processor speed, operating system, protocol stack, memory, disk space, and the underlying network.

To determine your computer requirements, you must first define how you plan to use IxChariot. The type of information you need depends upon your usage. The following topics provide recommended endpoint computer specifications according to different testing scenarios.

Generating Maximum Throughput

The main factors in getting the most throughput from a computer are CPU speed and memory. You need a CPU that is fast enough to match your network capacity, and with enough memory to hold the code and data used for the test. For best throughput, we recommend using a 32-bit (or better) operating system. The memory you need is based on your operating system. Make sure that you have enough memory at the endpoints so that no swapping takes place while running a test. The following table shows some guidelines in determining the best CPU for different network speeds.

Table 2-3. Guidelines for Selecting CPUs

Throughput	Recommended computer
less than 100 Mbps	PCI-based computer with a 32-bit operating system
100 to 200 Mbps	Pentium 166 or greater (consider multiple concurrent pairs)
200 to 500 Mbps	Pentium II or greater (consider multiprocessors)
over 500 Mbps	Pentium III or greater, with the latest NICs (consider multiprocessors)

Windows 2000/2003, Windows XP, and Linux yield the highest throughput. If you test on one of the Windows OSs with the IxChariot benchmark script called `High_Performance_Throughput`, the endpoints can make use of Microsoft's WinSock 2 overlapped I/O to achieve much greater throughput on high-speed networks (100 MB and faster). In a test of Gigabit Ethernet throughput using Windows 2000 Server and two Pentium III computers, each having two 933-MHz processors, 1 Gigabyte of RAM, and a single Gigabit NIC, we generated 943 Mbps with six pairs.

Calculating Memory Requirements

Endpoints are designed to run in any computer that has sufficient memory to run the operating system well. If you plan to use multiple pairs on a single computer, you may want to calculate the number of pairs that will run without causing the operating system to swap either code or data.

The following table can be used to plan for multiple pairs. The Base RAM column indicates the amount of memory that is allocated by the endpoint before running any pairs. If the endpoint is not being used, this amount may go toward zero if the operating system supports swapping. The protocol columns indicate the amount of memory required for a pair of that protocol (“n/a” indicates that the protocol is not supported by the endpoint).

Table 2-4. Calculating Memory Requirements

Operating System	Base RAM (in KB)	TCP KB/ pair	UDP KB/ pair	RTP KB/ pair	SPX KB/ pair	IPX KB/ pair
Apple Macintosh (G4 and G5 processors)	2540	142 - 276	177-312	158-308	n/a	n/a
HP-UX	844	140-150	257-292	158-207	n/a	n/a
UNIX (AIX)	1176	132-284	146-296	146-296	n/a	n/a
Ixia Load Module	1320	57-74	89-105	65-84	n/a	n/a
Ixia Load Module, with Scalable Mode enabled ^a	1320	22-27	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Linux (x86)	1100	140-240	170-280	160-280	n/a	n/a
Linux (Lexra and MIPS)	744	63-140	99-177	81-163	n/a	n/a
Linux 32-bit on ARM	308	55-67	92-108	67-85	n/a	n/a
Linux 64-Bit	1260	150-260	200-300	150-260	n/a	n/a
Sun Solaris for SPARC	2200	58-85	103-128	110-150	n/a	n/a
Sun Solaris (x86)	4500	62-668	202-616	164-1028	n/a	n/a
Windows CE	277	44-70	196-436	700-773	n/a	n/a
Windows 2000	3220	200-430	240-400	200-330	35-60	160-180
Windows XP	2800	205-350	240-420	193-320	35-60	160-180
Windows Vista	3500	203-356	240-396	205-340	n/a	n/a
Windows XP 64-bit Edition	3800	219-388	272-438	226-374	n/a	n/a

a. Refer to [IxOS Endpoint Pair Capacities](#) on page 2-7 for more information about scalable mode.

These RAM usage numbers represent sending with the variable `send_datatype` set to `ZEROS`. Other `send_datatypes` require memory buffers roughly equivalent to the disk space of the `.cmp` file being used. Add 2 KBytes when using `send_datatype = NOCOMPRESS`. See the *IxChariot Application Scripts* guide for more information on script variables.

Endpoint Pair Capacity

The following table identifies the maximum number of pairs supported by each of the operating systems for which active Performance Endpoints are available. These pairs ran on a 10 Mbps Ethernet LAN. The values in the pairs columns represent the maximum number of pairs this computer supported as Endpoint 2 for a single test. We used the default values for all tests, with two exceptions: for datagram testing, we lengthened the timeout values, as well as the `initial_delay` in test scripts.

This table does not represent the full capacities of these operating systems and stacks, just some representative tests we have run in our test lab.

Table 2-5.Endpoint Pair Capacity

Operating System	Installed RAM	TCP pairs	RTP or UDP pairs	SPX pairs	IPX pairs
Apple Macintosh (32-bit)	512 MB	200	100	n/a	n/a
HP-UX	1 GB	200	150	n/a	n/a
IBM AIX 4.1	1 GB	200	180	n/a	n/a
IxOS	Refer to IxOS Endpoint Pair Capacities on page 2-7.				
Linux (x86)	768 MB	300	180	n/a	n/a
Linux (Lexra and MIPS)	16 MB	20	5	n/a	n/a
Linux 32-bit on ARM	16 MB	15	15	n/a	n/a
Linux 64-Bit	768 MB	300	180	n/a	n/a
Sun Solaris for SPARC	512 MB	100	80	n/a	n/a
Sun Solaris for x86	768 MB	500	200	n/a	n/a
Windows CE	56 MB	85	35	n/a	n/a
Windows 2000/XP	32 MB	500	100	300	100
Windows Vista	1 GB	3000	1000	n/a	n/a
Win64 (Opteron based)	768 MB	175	120	n/a	n/a

IxOS Endpoint Pair Capacities

IxChariot provides a *scalable mode* for TCP tests that use Ixia ports. (Refer to “Large-Scale Tests in IxChariot” in the *IxChariot User Guide* for more information about scalable mode testing.) The following tables identify the maximum number of pairs supported by the IxOS Performance Endpoint for various load modules, for both non-scalable mode and scalable mode.

[Table 2-6](#) lists the maximum number of pairs supported by the IxOS Performance Endpoint running in non-scalable mode.

Table 2-6. Ixia Load Module Pair Capacity - Non-Scalable Mode

Ixia Load Module	Installed RAM	TCP Pairs	RTP or UDP Pairs	IPX / SPX Pairs
ALM1000T8	512 MB	500	500	n/a
TXS family ^a	256 MB	500	500	n/a
LM100TXS8	128 MB	150	150	n/a
Encryption Load Module	512 MB	500	300	n/a
ATM Load Module	256 MB	150	100	n/a
10G Ethernet LSM	512 MB	500	200	n/a

a. The TXS family includes the following load modules: LM1000TXS4, LM1000STXS2, LM1000STXS4, OLM1000STXS24, and LM1000SFPS4.

Table 2-7 lists the load modules that are supported by scalable mode, and identifies the maximum number of pairs supported by the IxOS Performance Endpoint running in scalable mode.

Table 2-7. Ixia Load Module Pair Capacity - Scalable Mode

Ixia Load Module	Installed RAM	TCP Pairs	RTP or UDP Pairs	IPX / SPX Pairs
ALM1000T8	1 GB	25,000	n/a	n/a
Encryption Load Module	512 MB	12,500	n/a	n/a
10G Ethernet LSM	1 GB	9,5000	n/a	n/a

Note that scalable mode requires IxOS 4.0 or higher.

Endpoint Capabilities

Related Topics

[Performance Endpoint Support for IxChariot Functions](#) on page 2-3

[Operating System and Protocol Stack Support](#) on page 2-1

The following table indicates which endpoints have been tested with and are supported by Ixia products. For more details on specific product capabilities, see the topics below.

Note that shaded rows indicate endpoints that have been archived at previous versions.

Table 2-8.Endpoint Compatibility

Ixia Product	Qcheck	IxChariot
Endpoint		
Apple Macintosh (32-bit)	Yes	Yes
HP-UX	Yes	Yes
IBM AIX	Yes	Yes
Ixia	Yes	Yes
Linux x86 (TAR)	Yes	Yes
Linux x86 (RPM)	Yes	Yes
Linux 32-bit on ARM	Yes	Yes
Linux 32-bit on PowerPC	Yes	Yes
Linux 64-Bit (IA-64, AMD64)	Yes	Yes
Microsoft Windows 2000/	Yes	Yes
Microsoft Windows CE	Yes	Yes
Microsoft Windows NT	Yes	Yes
Microsoft Windows XP 64-bit (AMD64)	Yes	Yes
Microsoft Windows Server 2003	Yes	Yes
Microsoft Windows XP	Yes	Yes
Microsoft Windows Vista	Yes	Yes
Microsoft Windows NT/2000/XP (Web-Based)	Yes	Yes
Sun Solaris (SPARC)	Yes	Yes
Sun Solaris Endpoint (x86)	Yes	Yes

3

Endpoint Initialization File

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Initialization File Description](#) on page 3-1
- [Keywords](#) on page 3-2
- [Configuring Endpoints for Large-Scale Customization](#) on page 3-7

Initialization File Description

An endpoint initialization file is installed with each Performance Endpoint. With this file, you can do the following:

- Restrict the use of this endpoint to specific IxChariot or Qcheck Consoles.
- Control which access attempts are logged in an audit file.
- Change the filename of the audit file.
- Enable only particular protocols on this endpoint for setup connections.
- Require the endpoint to accept only encrypted data during test setup.
- Set RAM and disk storage limits for payload data.

endpoint.ini Example

On most operating systems, this file is named `endpoint.ini`. This file has the same format and structure on all the operating systems. Following is an example of an `endpoint.ini` file:

```
;-----  
; ENDPOINT.INI file  
  
ALLOW                ALL  
SECURITY_AUDITING    NONE  
AUDIT_FILENAME       endpoint.aud  
ENABLE_PROTOCOL      ALL  
MAX_PAYLOAD_DISK_USAGE 1073741824  
MAX_PAYLOAD_MEMORY_USAGE 104857600  
PAYLOAD_MEMORY_LIMIT_USAGE 10485760L  
USE_ENCRYPTION        OFF  
;-----
```

Keyword Default Values

Here are the default contents of the endpoint initialization file. You can change these keywords and their parameters to tailor individual endpoints for your needs.

Table 3-1. Endpoint Initialization File Defaults

Keyword	Default Value
ALLOW	ALL
SECURITY_AUDITING	NONE
AUDIT_FILENAME	endpoint.aud
ENABLE_PROTOCOL	ALL
MAX_PAYLOAD_DISK_USAGE	1073741824
MAX_PAYLOAD_MEMORY_USAGE	104857600
PAYLOAD_MEMORY_LIMIT_USAGE	10485760
USE_ENCRYPTION	OFF

This file is an editable text file. There is a separate copy for each operating system. You might want to make changes to it once, before endpoint installation, which are then incorporated into all the installs for different sets of computers. You can modify this text file before installation by copying the endpoint installation directory for an operating system to a hard drive (preferably a LAN drive), and then modifying the file before running the install from that drive.

We strongly recommend that you make any changes to your `endpoint.ini` files once, before you install any endpoints, as opposed to installing the endpoints and then going back to each of them and separately modifying each one. If you're using Windows (32-bit or 64-bit) endpoints, we've included a utility to help you edit the `endpoint.ini` files before installing the endpoints, should you wish to prepare the endpoints for future automatic upgrades. See [Configuring Endpoints for Large-Scale Customization](#) on page 3-7 for more information.

Keywords

This section describes the keywords that you can use in an `endpoint.ini` file.

ALLOW

This keyword determines which IxChariot or Qcheck Consoles can run tests using this endpoint.

To allow any user to run tests on this endpoint, use the `ALL` parameter, which is the installation default:

```
ALLOW ALL
```

However, **the default “ALLOW ALL” is NOT RECOMMENDED**. Although “ALLOW ALL” makes it easy to install an endpoint and see that it's running, it also lets any user who can reach the endpoint potentially use that endpoint as a traffic generator.

To allow only specific users to run tests with this endpoint, remove the “ALLOW ALL” line and identify one or more specific IxChariot or Qcheck Consoles by their network addresses. You can specify more than one address per protocol. For example,

```
ALLOW TCP 192.86.77.120
ALLOW TCP 192.86.77.121
```

Specify a connection-oriented protocol (that is, TCP or SPX) as the first parameter and provide its corresponding network address as the second parameter. Endpoints only listen for incoming tests on connection-oriented protocols, like TCP. Datagram tests are set up and results are returned using their “sister” connection-oriented protocol; thus, UDP tests are set up using TCP, and IPX tests are set up using SPX.

The network address cannot be an alias or hostname; that is, in TCP/IP it must be an IP address in dotted notation, and in IPX/SPX it must be an IPX address with hex network address and node address.

You cannot use the `ALLOW` parameter to restrict access from one endpoint to another endpoint. The `ALLOW` parameter can only be used to permit (or prevent) access from specific IxChariot or Qcheck Consoles to the endpoint at which the parameter is defined.

If, for some reason, you need to restrict your endpoint to access only your own computer, specify your own IP network address rather than `127.0.0.1`. Specifying `127.0.0.1` (the equivalent of `localhost`) allows any other user who specifies “localhost” as Endpoint 1 to access your computer as Endpoint 2.

SECURITY_ AUDITING

This keyword determines which access attempts the endpoint keeps track of in its audit file. Here are the possible parameters:

Table 3-2. Security Auditing

Parameter	Comment
NONE	Nothing is written to the audit file.
PASSED	Only access attempts that passed the <code>ALLOW</code> address check are logged.
REJECTED	Only access attempts that failed the <code>ALLOW</code> address check are logged.
ALL	Both passed and rejected access attempts are logged.

If a test initialization fails for a reason other than address checking, no entry is made in the audit file.

AUDIT_FILENAME

This keyword specifies the filespec for the audit file. See [SECURITY_AUDITING](#) on page 3-3 to understand the types of events logged in its audit file. The default filename, in `endpoint.ini`, is `endpoint.aud`. If no drive or path is specified, the audit file uses the drive and path of the endpoint program.

This file contains at most two lines for each endpoint pair that is started on this endpoint. These two lines represent the start of an endpoint instance and the end of that instance.

Each line written to the audit file consists of a set of information about the endpoint instance and what it has been asked to do. The information is written in comma-delimited form, so you can load the audit file into a spreadsheet or database. When the audit file is created, an initial header line explains the contents of the subsequent entries.

The following table shows the fields of each entry in the audit file:

Table 3-3. Audit File Contents

Field	Comment
Time	The date and time when the entry was created, in the local time zone.
Action	Whether this entry indicates that an endpoint instance was “Started” or “Ended.”
Endpoint	Whether the endpoint is in the role of Endpoint 1 or Endpoint 2.
Protocol of IxChariot Console	The network protocol used to contact Endpoint 1.
Network Address of IxChariot Console	The network address as seen by Endpoint 1. If you encounter problems setting up your <code>ALLOW</code> entries, this is the value to use for the protocol address.
Security Result	Whether this <code>SECURITY_AUDITING</code> “passed” or was “rejected.” If this is an entry for an “Ended” action, this field is reported as “n/a.”
Endpoint Partner Protocol	The network protocol used to run the test with our partner endpoint.
Endpoint Partner Address	The network address of our partner endpoint.

ENABLE_ PROTOCOL

This keyword lets you control which connection-oriented protocols this endpoint uses to listen for setup connections. This does not affect the network protocols, which can be used to run tests. Here are the possible parameters:

ALL
SPX
TCP

In general, you should use the `ALL` setting (the default). Specify protocols explicitly to reduce the overhead of listening on the other protocols or if you're encountering errors when listening on the other protocols.

See the discussion of the `ALLOW` keyword (refer to [ALLOW](#) on page 3-2) for information about support of the datagram protocols, IPX, RTP, and UDP.

USE_ ENCRYPTION

This keyword specifies whether or not the endpoint will use encrypted data during test setup. It takes the values described in [Table 3-4](#).

Table 3-4. USE_ENCRYPTION Settings

Setting	Description
OFF	The endpoint will not accept encrypted data.
ON	The endpoint will accept only encrypted data.

For Endpoint 1, this setting determines whether the endpoint will require encrypted data from the IxChariot Console. If the parameter is set to `ON`, then Endpoint 1 will reject unencrypted setup flows sent from the Console.

For Endpoint 2, this setting determines whether the endpoint will require encrypted data from Endpoint 1. If the parameter is set to `ON`, then Endpoint 2 will reject unencrypted setup flows sent from Endpoint 1,

Endpoint 1, however, can send either encrypted or unencrypted data to Endpoint 2, regardless of the setting of the `USE_ENCRYPTION` flag. The possible combinations are described in [Table 3-5](#).

Table 3-5. Effect of Encryption Settings

If Endpoint 1 USE_ENCRYPTION Setting is:	And Endpoint 2 USE_ENCRYPTION Setting is:	Then ...
OFF	OFF	Endpoint 1 accepts only unencrypted data from the Console, and sends unencrypted data to Endpoint 2.
ON	OFF	Endpoint 1 accepts only encrypted data from the Console, and sends unencrypted data to Endpoint 2.

Table 3-5. Effect of Encryption Settings (Continued)

If Endpoint 1 USE_ENCRYPTION Setting is:	And Endpoint 2 USE_ENCRYPTION Setting is:	Then ...
OFF	ON	Endpoint 1 accepts only unencrypted data from the Console, and sends encrypted data to Endpoint 2.
ON	ON	Endpoint 1 accepts only encrypted data from the Console, and sends encrypted data to Endpoint 2.

Refer to the *IxChariot User Guide* for more information about encrypting setup data.

Note: The encrypted setup flows feature is available in IxChariot release 6.30 and higher. Note that both the IxChariot Console and the IxChariot Performance Endpoints must be running a supported release level (6.30 or higher) for full feature support.

MAX_PAYLOAD_DISK_USAGE

This keyword defines the upper limit for the amount of payload data to be stored on permanent storage (such as hard disk).

Syntax:

```
MAX_PAYLOAD_DISK_USAGE <value in bytes>
```

Example:

```
MAX_PAYLOAD_DISK_USAGE 1073741824
```

This example limits the amount of payload data that can be stored on disk to 1 GB.

For platforms with no disk, the default value is 0 MB.

MAX_PAYLOAD_MEMORY_USAGE

This keyword defines the upper limit for the total amount of payload data that can be stored in RAM. The cumulative size of all payload files stored in memory cannot exceed this limit.

Note that payload data shared by multiple pairs will be downloaded only once. While this increases setup efficiency and reduced the total setup time, it also means that if the download of the payload fails, all pairs using that payload will abort with an error message.

Syntax:

```
MAX_PAYLOAD_MEMORY_USAGE <value in bytes>
```


Example:

```
MAX_PAYLOAD_MEMORY_USAGE 10485760
```

This example limits the amount of payload data that can be stored in RAM to 10 MB.

For platforms with no disk, the default value is 100 MB.

PAYLOAD_ MEMORY_LIMIT_ USAGE

This keyword specifies the maximum size of a payload file that can be stored in memory. Any payload file that exceeds this value will be stored on disk.

For example, if you set the PAYLOAD_MEMORY_LIMIT_USAGE to 5 MB, and you have one payload file that requires 4.9 MB of storage and another payload file that requires 5.01 MB, the first will be stored in memory and the second will be stored on disk,

Syntax:

```
PAYLOAD_MEMORY_LIMIT_USAGE <value in bytes>
```

Example:

```
PAYLOAD_MEMORY_LIMIT_USAGE 104857600
```

This example limits the amount of FEPL that can be stored in RAM to 100 MB.

For platforms with no disk, the default value is 100 MB.

Configuring Endpoints for Large-Scale Customization

To customize features such as automatic upgrades, you must edit the `endpoint.ini` file for each endpoint. For obvious reasons, you may not want to undertake such a potentially lengthy procedure. You can extract the files located in `gsendw32.exe` if you need to perform a large-scale customization of `endpoint.ini`. In addition to WinZip 7.0, you'll need the WinZip command-line support add-on and WinZip Self-Extractor. Here's how to use it:

1. Open the file `gsendw32.exe` using WinZip.
2. Extract the files to a temporary directory.
3. Edit or replace the `endpoint.ini` that is now in the temporary directory.
4. Using WinZip, create a new archive that contains all the files in the temporary directory.
5. Using the WinZip Self-Extractor, create a self-extracting executable; for the command line to run, enter the following:

```
SETUP.EXE replace_ini
```

Now, anyone who executes the new executable you've created will automatically have the endpoint installed using the `endpoint.ini` file that you've customized.

To create a file that silently self-installs with a custom `endpoint.ini`, take the following steps:

1. Open the file `gsendw32.exe` using WinZip.
2. Extract the files to a temporary directory.
3. Edit or replace the `endpoint.ini` that is now in the temporary directory.
4. Create a custom response file (say, `customer.iss`); enter

```
SETUP -noinst -r -fl.\customer.iss
```
5. Using WinZip, create a new archive that contains all the files in the temporary directory.
6. Using the WinZip Self-Extractor, create a self-extracting executable; for the command line to run, enter the following:

```
SETUP.EXE replace_ini -s -fl.\CUSTOMER.ISS
```

Now, anyone who executes the file you've created will automatically have the endpoint installed using `customer.iss` as the response file, and the `endpoint.ini` file installed will also be the customized version you created.

4

Ixia Performance Endpoint

Ixia provides Performance Endpoint software for several operating systems, including the Linux operating system that runs on Ixia load module ports. The Ixia Performance Endpoint allows you to use Ixia ports in much the same manner as other Performance Endpoints. This chapter provides instructions for installing and using the Ixia Performance Endpoint, organized into the following chapters:

- [*Do You Need to Install the Endpoint?*](#) on page 4-1
- [*Installation Requirements*](#) on page 4-3
- [*Installing the Ixia Performance Endpoint*](#) on page 4-4
- [*UnInstall Procedure*](#) on page 4-6
- [*Logging and Messages*](#) on page 4-6
- [*Starting and Stopping Ixia Endpoints*](#) on page 4-7
- [*Getting the Latest Updates*](#) on page 4-8

Do You Need to Install the Endpoint?

The Ixia Performance Endpoint differs in significant ways from the other IxChariot endpoints:

- You need to install the Ixia Performance Endpoint only if you are using IxApplifier. There is no need to install it if you are using only Stack Manager. (See [*Stack Manager and IxApplifier*](#) on page 4-2).
- The Ixia Performance Endpoint executable (peixia_Mm.exe) is actually a software bundle that includes:
 - the Ixia Performance Endpoint software
 - the IxApplifier application software
- You install the Ixia Performance Endpoint on the IxChariot Console (rather than on the Ixia chassis ports.)

Stack Manager and IxApplifier

IxChariot provides two alternative tools for configuring Ixia load module ports for use in tests:

- Stack Manager — IxChariot 6.10 (and higher) includes Stack Manager as an integrated tool for configuring Ixia ports for use in IxChariot tests.
- IxApplifier — IxChariot also supports the IxApplifier program for configuring Ixia ports for use in IxChariot tests. IxApplifier is a stand-alone utility that is provided with the Ixia load module port Performance Endpoint.

The tool that you will use is partly determined by the version of IxOS and IxChariot that you are using, as described in [Stack Manager Software Compatibility](#) on page 4-2.

Stack Manager Software Compatibility

[Table 4-1](#) shows the version compatibility among Stack Manager, IxApplifier, IxOS, and IxChariot.

Table 4-1. Stack Manager and IxApplifier Compatibility

	IxApplifier	Stack Manager
IxOS 4.0 SP1 (or higher)	Supported	Supported
IxOS 3.70 SP2 and IxOS 3.80	Supported	Not Supported
IxChariot 6.10 (or higher)	Supported	Supported
IxChariot 6.0 (or lower)	Supported	Not Supported

In other words, you can use Stack Manager if you are running IxChariot 6.10 (or higher) *and* using a chassis that is running IxOS 4.0 SP1 (or higher). Stack Manager is not only integrated with IxChariot, it also provides capabilities beyond those provided by IxApplifier. Note that Stack Manager is backward compatible with IxApplifier files (`.its` files), version 1.30 and up.

Installation Requirements

If you determine that you need to install the Ixia Performance Endpoint package, you will need to complete the following activities:

Activity	Reference
1 Verify that your IxChariot Console machine is running one of the Windows operating systems supported by IxApplifier: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windows 2000 SP2 (or higher) Windows XP SP1a (or higher) Windows NT 4.0 SP6 (or higher) 	
2 Ensure that you have at least one supported load module in your Ixia chassis.	Supported Load Modules on page 4-3
3 Ensure that IxOS 3.70 SP2 (or later) is installed on the Ixia chassis.	Refer to the <i>Ixia Quick Start Guide</i> for IxOS installation instructions.
4 Ensure that Tcl Server 8.3 (or higher) is installed on the Ixia chassis. Tcl Server is one of the features that you can install with IxOS.	
5 Install IxOS 3.70 SP2 (or later) on the IxChariot Console machine. When installing IxOS on the IxChariot Console, you need to install only the “Client” feature.	
6 Install the Ixia Load Module Performance Endpoint package on the IxChariot Console machine.	Installing the Ixia Performance Endpoint on page 4-4.

Supported Load Modules

To use Ixia load module ports in your IxChariot tests, you need an Ixia 400T, 1600T, 250 or Optixia chassis equipped with one or more of the following Ixia load modules¹:

- LM1000TXS4 – 4-port 10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet
- LM1000STXS4 – 4-port 10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet with dual copper/fiber interfaces
- LM1000STXS24 – 24-port 10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet with dual copper/fiber interfaces for use with optixia chassis
- LM1000SFPS4 – 4-port 1000 Mbps Ethernet
- LM100TXS8 – 8-port 10/100 Mbps Ethernet
- ALM1000T8 – 8 port 10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet

1. Note the following measured limits on the number of pairs supported by these load modules: 500 for the LM1000TXS4 and ALM1000T-8 and 200 for the LM1000TXS8.

- LM622MR – 2 port ATM
- LM10GE700F1B-P – 10Gigabit Ethernet port with Xenpak interface and advanced processor
- LSM 10GE – 10 Gigabit Ethernet LAN Service Module.

Refer to the *Ixia Hardware Guide* for full load module specifications.

Installing the Ixia Performance Endpoint

This section provides instructions for installing the Ixia Performance Endpoint software.

Contents of the Endpoint Package

The Ixia Performance Endpoint software package contains:

- Ixia Performance Endpoint
- IxApplifier

Performance Endpoint Filename

The Performance Endpoint file described in this chapter is named `peixia_Mn.exe`, where “M” represents the major version and “m” represents the minor version. For example, the Ixia Performance Endpoint for Release 6.30 is named `peixia_630.exe`.

Installation Procedure

To install the Ixia Performance Endpoint package onto the IxChariot Console computer:

1. Log onto the IxChariot Console machine with a user ID that has Administrative privileges.
2. Either download the endpoint executable (`peixia_Mn.exe`) from the Ixia web site (<http://www.ixiacom.com/support/ixchariot>), or access it from the product CD.
3. Double-click the file to start the installation.
The installer displays a splash screen and the Welcome dialog.
4. Click **Next** to continue.
The installer displays the Ixia Software End User License Agreement.
5. To proceed with the installation, Click **Yes** to accept the license agreement.
The installer removes the prior endpoint (if necessary), and then displays the Select Destination Folder dialog.
6. If you want to install the endpoint in a folder other than the default folder (`C:\Program Files\Ixia\IxOSEndpoint`), click **Browse**, then select the path.
7. Click **Next** to continue.
The installer displays the Start Copying Files dialog.

8. Click **Next** to continue.

The installer now copies the files and installs both the Performance Endpoint and IxApplifier. Once the installation is complete, the installer displays the Setup Complete dialog.

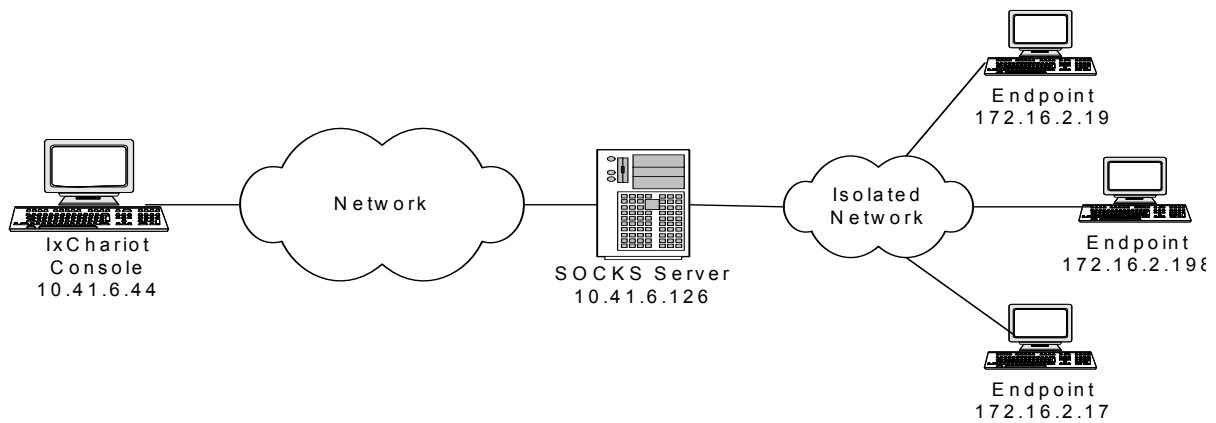
9. Click **Finish** to complete the installation.

Using Different PCs for IxApplifier and IxChariot Console Software

Although it is suggested that both IxApplifier and the IxChariot Console Software run on the same PC, it is possible to run the IxChariot Console Software on a separate PC.

When run on a separate PC, care must be taken with respect to the operation of SOCKS. SOCKS is implemented in a pair of software utilities, one running on a client PC and one running on the Ixia chassis. The pair co-operates to tunnel all traffic to the ports' management addresses through a connection between the client PC and the Ixia chassis. This is very useful if the client PC and the Ixia chassis are connected through a router because the ports' management addresses are normally in the 10.0.*.* range – which are often ignored by routers. This is shown in [Figure 4-1](#).

Figure 4-1. SOCKS Usage



In [Figure 4-1](#), the two PCs independently use SOCKS to create a tunnel from their network interface to the management address for the Ixia ports *through* the interface on the Ixia chassis (192.168.99.6). The SOCKS server on the Ixia chassis forwards the tunneled packets to the port interfaces.

IxApplifier is normally configured to use SOCKS for all chassis connections. When it is so configured, it creates a Windows registry setting and a *socks.cnf* file which controls the tunnel.

The IxChariot Console Software is 'SOCKS ready' and will use SOCKS if it is properly configured. When IxApplifier and the IxChariot Console Software are used on the same PC, IxApplifier will set up SOCKS and the Console will automatically use it.

When IxApplifier is not run on the machine that runs IxChariot Console Software and you wish to use SOCKS to avoid router problems, then SOCKS must

be manually configured on the IxChariot Console machine in the following two steps:

1. Create a registry key using *regedit* for *HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Ixia Communications\socks\config* of type *string value* with a contents of *C:\socks.cnf*.
2. Create the *C:\socks.cnf* file and fill in its contents as shown below:

```
SOCKD @=192.168.99.6 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

Replace 192.168.4.169 with the IP address of your chassis and 10.0.0.0 with the base address of the chassis. Use additional lines for additional chassis.

If you do not wish to use SOCKS on the PC running only the IxChariot Console Software, then you must make sure that SOCKS is **not** configured to run. Using *regedit*, find and delete the *HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Ixia Communications\socks\config* key. Remember that if you run IxApplifier on the PC, it will re-enable SOCKS.

Uninstall Procedure

To uninstall the Ixia Performance Endpoint package (including IxApplifier):

1. Log onto the IxChariot Console machine with a user ID that has Administrative privileges.
2. Access **Add and Remove Programs** from the Windows Control Panel.
3. Select Ixia Performance Endpoint for IxOS from the list of installed software.
4. Click **Change/Remove**, then follow the prompts to uninstall the software.

The uninstall process removes IxApplifier and the Ixia Performance Endpoint.

Logging and Messages

The endpoint maintains logs in */var/log/endpoint.log*. The log file is created when an error occurs.

To view an error log, the log file should be moved over to the IxChariot Console and then viewed with the error log viewer, available in the Tools menu from the IxChariot Console main window.

Message CHR0181

You may receive message **CHR0181** while running a test. If the error was detected at the Linux computer, it says that the endpoint program on Linux has run out of system semaphores. Each instance of Endpoint 1 requires a system semaphore. The maximum number of semaphores is not configurable on Linux, which is hard-coded to a large value (128). To avoid this problem, stop other programs that use semaphores or decrease the number of tests that use the computer as Endpoint 1.

Starting and Stopping Ixia Endpoints

IxChariot endpoints on Ixia ports are automatically started when the Linux-based processor on the port is booted. If necessary, the procedures in this section can be used to stop the endpoint and restart it. One manner in which the endpoint may be restarted is to reboot the port using IxServer. This can be accomplished in one of three ways:

1. Restart *IxServer* on the chassis. This is the most extreme means of accomplishing the reboot. All use of all ports on the chassis will be immediately aborted. To accomplish this, you must:
 - a: Access the chassis' console.
 - b: Exit the running IxServer process. You will be asked for a confirmation of the termination; answer "yes".
 - c: Restart IxServer by double clicking the *IxServer* icon on the desktop.
2. Restart the individual ports using *IxServer*. To accomplish this, you must:
 - a: Access the chassis' console.
 - b: In the *IxServer* window, select *Tools..Diagnostics*.
 - c: For each port with an IxChariot endpoint that needs to be restarted:
 - i: Enter the card and the port in the fields provided.
 - ii: Press the *LP Reboot* button.
3. Follow the two steps listed below.

Stopping the Endpoint

In order to stop the IxChariot endpoint on an Ixia port, it is necessary to telnet to that port. The IP address of each port is of the form:

```
<base octet 1>.<base octet 2>.<card>.<port>
```

Base octet 1 and *base octet 2* are the first two octets of the chassis base address. The default base address is *10.0.0.0*. *Card* and *port* are the card and port number of the individual port. Thus, to telnet to the first port on card three for a chassis with a default base address, one would type:

```
telnet 10.0.3.1
```

The *user* name is *root* and no password is needed.

Once you are logged in, you are talking to a Linux system. It is necessary to find and kill all endpoint processes. Use the following two steps:

1. Type: `ps | grep endpoint`.
2. For each of the numbers in the *pid* column, type the command:

```
kill <pid>
```

Restarting the Endpoint

The IxChariot endpoint may be restarted using the following command, using the telnet session started in the previous section:

```
./bin/endpoint &
```

Additional Notes

Getting the Latest Updates

The latest version of the Ixia load module performance endpoint may be obtained from <http://www.ixiacom.com/support/ixchariot>.

5

Distributing Endpoints using SMS

Related Topics

Installing Endpoints Using SMS on page 5-1

Uninstalling Endpoints Using SMS on page 5-3

Endpoints can be installed and uninstalled on Windows computers automatically using Microsoft's Systems Management Server (SMS). This discussion assumes you are already familiar with package distribution via SMS.

- The SMS Server software must be installed and running properly on a Windows NT server.
- The SMS Client software must be installed and running properly on the Windows computers (that is, Windows 3.1x, plus all Win32 operating systems) where you want to remotely install endpoints. A folder titled "SMS Client" is present when the software has been installed correctly.

Our testing indicates that Version 1.2 of SMS (with Service Pack 2) or later is required.

Installing Endpoints Using SMS

Follow these steps to install endpoints with SMS version 1.2.

1. If you are installing endpoints on Windows, you need to unzip the `gsendw32.exe` file from the CD.
2. Once the files are extracted and saved to the directory you selected, create a response file for each distinct set of client computers.

You need to create a response file (typically named `setup.iss`) for each unique installation. Each different operating system or target path is a unique installation. For example, you may have a set of Windows NT x86 computers where you want to install the endpoint in a directory named for our software (that is, `d:\Program Files\Ixia\Endpoint`) and another set where you want to install to a directory named `c:\Programs\Endpoint`. In this case, you would create two separate response files, one for each distinct set of installations.

To create a response file for a set of computers, go to one of the computers in the set and change the current working directory to the one where you extracted and saved the installation files for that computer. Enter a command like the following:

```
setup -noinst -r -f1d:\yourdirectory\setup.iss
```

It is important to run `SETUP` from that directory, because the version of `setup.exe` in your Windows directory will not work.

Here are the parameters for the `SETUP` command:

Table 5-1. SETUP Command Parameters

Parameter	Comment
-noinst	No install: create the <code>setup.iss</code> file, but don't really install the endpoint right now. This is an Ixia-specific option and must appear before any setup-defined options, like "-r."
-r	Records the installation actions in an <code>.iss</code> file.
-f1	Gives the path name for the output response file.

1. Copy the endpoint installation files from the directory to a hard disk, along with the `setup.iss` file.
2. For each distinct set of client computers, create a directory on a hard disk available to the SMS Server. Into each directory, copy the corresponding endpoint installation files. In addition, copy the new `setup.iss` file you just created to the matching directory.

For example, create directories on the SMS Server's hard disk named `\Endpoint_WNT1` and `\Endpoint_WNT2` for the two sets of client computers discussed in the preceding step. Copy all the unzipped installation files to each of these directories. Finally, copy the `setup.iss` file for the first set of client computers into directory `\Endpoint_WNT1`; copy the other `setup.iss` file into the second directory.

3. Inside the SMS program at the SMS Server, select **File**, then **New**. Click **Import**. Navigate to the drive and path where you've copied the endpoint installation files and their `setup.iss` file. Choose the corresponding `.pdf` file, which should be shown in the file list.

A dialog box should appear showing the correct package installation information.

4. Click **Workstations**. In the dialog box that follows, move to the same drive and path you selected in step 3 by clicking the "... " symbol under "Source Directory." Then choose "Automated Installation" and click **Properties**. You should see the command line string necessary to install the endpoint, similar to the string you entered to create the `setup.iss` file.
5. Click **OK**, **Close**, and then **OK** to finish creating the SMS package. Repeat these steps for each distinct set of client computers.
6. Configure the packages at the SMS Server for your schedules and sites.

7. Decide when you want the endpoints installed, and on which computers. Configure these schedules and sites in SMS as you would with other SMS packages. See the SMS documentation for assistance.

Our software supports SMS Inventory Information, which has been encoded in the .pdf files.

Uninstalling Endpoints Using SMS

Follow these steps to remove endpoint packages, using SMS version 1.2:

1. At the SMS Server, select a package to delete and update the name of the `Delsl?.isu` file.
2. Inside the SMS program at the SMS Server, select **File**, then **Open** the endpoint package you want to uninstall.
3. Click **Workstations**. In the dialog box that follows, move to the drive and path for the package by clicking the “...” symbol under “Source Directory.” Then choose **Automated Uninstallation** and click **Properties**. It should show the command line string necessary to uninstall the endpoint, similar to the string you entered to create the `setup.iss` file. You should see a sequence that looks like “fDelsl?.isu” in the middle of the string. The “?” here is a number, representing the latest installation on the client computer. For example, if the endpoint has been installed twice, the client computer will have a file named “Delsl2.isu” in the directory where you installed the endpoint. This filename at the SMS Server must exactly match the filename at the SMS Client where the endpoint is being uninstalled.
4. Click **OK**, **Close**, and then **OK** to finish the update of the SMS package. Repeat these steps for each distinct set of client computers.
5. Configure the packages at the SMS Server for your schedules and sites.
6. Decide when you want the endpoints uninstalled, and on which computers. Configure these schedules and sites in SMS as you would with other SMS packages. See the SMS documentation for assistance.

6

HP-UX

This chapter explains the installation, configuration, and operation of the Performance Endpoint software for Hewlett-Packard's HP-UX 10.10 or later. (Because of their lack of effective multi-threading support, HP-UX versions 9.0 and earlier are no longer supported.)

Installation Requirements for HP-UX Endpoints

Here's what you need to run the endpoint program with HP-UX:

- A Hewlett-Packard computer capable of running HP-UX.
- At least 32 MBytes of random access memory (RAM).
- The total RAM requirement depends on the RAM usage of the underlying protocol stack and the number of concurrent connection pairs. For large tests involving hundreds of connections through a single endpoint, additional memory may be required.
- A hard disk with at least 4 MBytes of space available.
- HP-UX version 10.10 or later, with TCP/IP networking and corresponding networking hardware installed and configured. This version also supports IP Multicast.
- An Acrobat Reader to view the PDF files.

Acrobat readers are loaded on most computers for viewing other documents, but if you do not have one, they are available at Adobe's Web Site: www.adobe.com/prodindex/acrobat/readstep.html.

NOTE: in the following discussion, the name of the HP endpoint file is `pehpx_Mm.tar`, where *Mm* is the major and minor IxChariot version number; for example 520 for IxChariot release 5.20

Endpoint Installation for HP-UX

First, ensure that you are logged in as a “root” user. Also, remember that all the commands and parameters discussed here are case-sensitive; use the combination of uppercase and lowercase letters as shown. The following instructions explain how to install an endpoint **from a CD-ROM** and **from the World Wide Web**.

To install the endpoint from a CD-ROM drive, do the following:

1. Put the CD-ROM in your CD-ROM drive.
2. Access to the CD-ROM is done through HP’s Portable File System (PFS). PFS should already be configured and running on your system. For detailed information about PFS, consult your HP-UX documentation. If PFS is not running, a quick way to start it is to enter the following commands:

```
pfs_mountd -v &
pfsd -v &
```

3. If you receive an error that `pfs_mount` is not found, the command `pfs_mount` is not in your path. To find where the command is located, enter the following commands:

```
cd /
find * -name pfs_mount -print
```

4. The directory where the `pfs_mount` command is stored will then be shown. You will need to enter this path before the `pfs_mount` command.
5. Assuming your CD-ROM drive device name is `c201d4s0` and the mount point is `/cdrom`, enter the following commands. Otherwise, enter your device name and mount point instead of `c201d4s0` and `/cdrom`.

```
mkdir /cdrom
echo "/cdrom" >>/etc/pfs_exports
pfs_exportfs /cdrom
pfs_mount -v -x unix -o ro /dev/dsk/c201d4s0 /cdrom
```

6. The CD-ROM contains an archive of the endpoint package. First use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory. Then, use the `tar` command to extract the archive contents from the CD-ROM:

```
cd /tmp
rm -fr temp tar -xvf
/cdrom/endpoint/hpux/pehpx_Mm.tar
```

7. Next, run the endpoint’s installation to install our software:


```
./endpoint.install
```
8. You will see the license agreement, presented with the `more` command. Press the spacebar until the end of the agreement is displayed. You are asked whether you accept the terms and conditions of the agreement. If you do, enter “accept_license.”
9. The endpoint installs itself in `/opt/Ixia`. During installation, you will see several status messages. Pay close attention to the output. If the installation is successful, you see the following message: “Installation of endpoint was successful.”

10. You may instead see the following message:

```
Notice! There were potential problems with migrating from
$oldInstallPath to $installPath. Review the warnings
displayed above for further explanation.
```

11. If you see this message, please review the entire output from the install script for an explanation of the warnings and further instructions.

12. After the installation is complete, use the `pfs_umount` command to unmount the file system from the CD-ROM:

```
pfs_umount /cdrom
```

13. If you need the disk space after installing the endpoint, you may delete the temporary directory and installation script. The installation script and temporary directory are not removed automatically.

14. To remove the temp files, enter:

```
rm -fr temp
rm endpoint.install
rm pehpx_Mm.tar
```

This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/opt/Ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program. Use the following command to view the `README` file:

```
more /opt/Ixia/README
```

When you've completed installation, refer to [Configuring HP-UX Endpoints](#) on page 6-6 to make sure your endpoint is ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

To install an endpoint you've downloaded from the World Wide Web, do the following:

1. First, use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory (we'll use `/tmp` in this example).
2. Download the `pehpx_Mm.tar.Z` file to the `/tmp` directory.

Note: The endpoint filename is `pehpx_Mm.tar.Z`; (with a capital "Z"); however, the Internet Explorer browser you use to download it changes the filename to all lowercase. Therefore, when you specify the filename in the Save As dialog box, you should capitalize the "Z" at that time.

3. Uncompress the endpoint by using the `uncompress` command:

```
cd /tmp
uncompress pehpx_Mm.tar
tar -xvf pehpx_Mm.tar
```

4. From the directory where you've downloaded the endpoint, run the endpoint's installation script:

```
./endpoint.install
```

5. You will see the license agreement, presented with the `more` command. Press the spacebar until the end of the agreement is displayed. You are asked whether you accept the terms and conditions of the agreement. If you do, enter `"accept_license."`

6. The endpoint installs itself in `/opt/Ixia`. During installation, you will see several status messages. Pay close attention to the output. If the installation is successful, you see the following message: “Installation of endpoint was successful.”
7. You may instead see the following message:

```
Notice! There were potential problems with migrating from
$oldInstallPath to $installPath. Review the warnings
displayed above for further explanation.
```
8. If you see this message, please review the entire output from the install script for an explanation of the warnings and further instructions.
9. If you need the disk space after installing the endpoint, you may delete the temporary directory and installation script. The installation script and temporary directory are not removed automatically.
10. To remove the temp files, enter:

```
rm -fr temp
rm endpoint.install
rm pehpx_Mm.tar
```

This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/opt/Ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program. Use the following command to view the `README` file:

```
more /opt/Ixia/README
```

When you’ve completed installation, refer to [Configuring HP-UX Endpoints](#) on page 6-6 to make sure your endpoint is ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

Unattended Installation for HP-UX

Unattended installation is available for the HP-UX endpoint. You can install the endpoint silently, that is, without providing additional user input.

Complete the steps, as described in [Endpoint Installation for HP-UX](#) on page 6-2 through the `tar` command. Next, run the endpoint’s installation, adding the “`accept_license`” parameter:

```
./endpoint.install accept_license
```

What Happens During Installation

Here’s what happens during the installation steps. The endpoint is installed into directory `/opt/Ixia`. The install directory is created with the following contents:

- The executable programs
- The `README` file
- Various install and uninstall programs
- Directory `cmpfiles`.

This directory contains files with the `.cmp` file extension. These are files containing data of different types, such as typical text or binary data. These files are used by the endpoint as data on `SEND` commands. The different data types

can be used to vary the data compression performance of your network hardware and software.

- File `endpoint.ini`

See Chapter 3, *Endpoint Initialization File* for information about tailoring this file for individual endpoints.

The installation program stops any copy of the endpoint program that may currently be running and starts a copy of the newly installed endpoint. You can run tests immediately, without a reboot.

No changes are made to the `PATH` environment variable of the root user.

Installation also performs the following additional actions:

- Copies a startup/shutdown script to the `/sbin/init.d` directory.
- Links the startup/shutdown script to `/sbin/rc2.d/S900endpoint`. This is invoked by HP-UX when the computer boots up.
- Links the startup/shutdown script to `/sbin/rc1.d/K100endpoint`. This is invoked by HP-UX when the computer is shut down.
- Copies a configuration file to the `/sbin/rc.config.d` directory. This file should be modified to control whether the endpoint starts when your system boots. By default, the endpoint will start upon reboot.

Should you have reason to install an older endpoint, you should delete any safestore files. **Take the following steps:**

1. Stop the endpoint.
2. Delete the safestore files from the endpoint directory (or from the directory specified by the `SAFESTORE_DIRECTORY` keyword in `endpoint.ini`). Safestore files have an extension of `.q*`; you may delete them using the command:

```
rm *.q*.
```
3. Uninstall the current endpoint.
4. Install the desired endpoint.

Removing the Endpoint Package (Uninstall)

Enter the following command to remove the endpoint (you must be logged in as root to run this program):

```
/opt/Ixia/endpoint.remove
```

If the removal is successful, you see the following: “Removal of endpoint was successful.” This removes the files from `/opt/Ixia`, except for any files that were added to this directory that were not present at installation, such as the `endpoint.ini` file, or any other files you may need if you reinstall the product. For HP-UX version 10.10 systems, the removal script also leaves the `/opt/Ixia` directory.

Configuring HP-UX Endpoints

The endpoint dynamically configures its own programs, so you do not have to update the configuration files for your communications software. However, your communications software must be configured and running correctly. The following steps guide you through this verification.

1. Determine the network addresses of the computers to be used in tests.
2. Verify the network connections.

Let's look at TCP/IP to see how to accomplish these tasks.

Configuration for TCP/IP

The RTP, TCP, and UDP protocols use TCP/IP software for network communications. TCP/IP offers two forms of network addresses: IP addresses and domain names. An IP address is a 32-bit numeric address. It is represented in dotted notation as a set of four numbers separated by periods, such as 199.72.46.202. An alternative, domain names are in a format that is easier to recognize and remember, such as www.ixiacom.com. To use domain names, you need either a Domain Name Server (DNS) set up in your network or an `/etc/hosts` file on each computer.

Determining Your IP Network Address

Here are two ways to determine the IP address of the local computer you're using:

- If you're using Hewlett Packard's System Administration Manager (SAM) graphical user interface, first open the Networking/Communications menu, and from there select "Network Interface Cards." A window pops up with a list of interface cards and their IP addresses.
- Alternatively, enter the following at a command prompt:

```
netstat -in
```

You may have several network interfaces. If you are using a LAN network, for example, look at the output for the `lan0` interface; your local IP address is shown in the "Address" column.

Testing the TCP/IP Connection

Ping is a simple utility program, included in all TCP/IP implementations. To check the connection from one computer to another, enter:

```
ping xx.xx.xx.xx 64 1
```

Replace the x's with the IP address of the target computer. If Ping returns a message that says

```
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

then the Ping worked. Otherwise, there will be a delay, and then you'll see

```
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss
```

This means that the Ping failed, and you can't reach the target computer.

Make sure that you can run Ping successfully from the IxChariot or Qcheck Console to each computer serving as Endpoint 1, and between each pair of endpoints involved in a test, before starting your testing with TCP/IP.

Sockets Port Number

The TCP/IP sockets port for endpoints is **10115**. This port number is used during the initialization of a test; during the actual running of the test, other port numbers are used. If the script specifies “port_number=AUTO” on the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` command, additional ports are dynamically acquired from the protocol stack. Otherwise, the endpoint issuing the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` commands (usually Endpoint 2) uses the port number specified in the script. TCP/IP applications use their network address to decide which computer to connect to in a network. They use a Sockets *port number* to decide which application program to connect to within a computer.

Running HP-UX Endpoints

The following sections describe how to manually start and stop the endpoint program, and how to examine error log files if a problem occurs.

Starting an HP-UX Endpoint

On HP-UX, the endpoint program is installed so that it starts automatically each time HP-UX is rebooted. Screen output goes to file `/var/opt/Ixia/endpoint.console`. If you want to see any error messages generated at this endpoint, enter the following command:

```
tail -f /var/opt/Ixia/endpoint.console
```

The detailed information about the start and stop of each individual connection pair is written to file `endpoint.aud`. The contents of this file vary depending on how you've set the `SECURITY_AUDITING` keyword in your `endpoint.ini` file.

See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for more information about `endpoint.aud` and `SECURITY_AUDIT` settings.

Instead of automatic startup, you can choose to manually start the endpoint program at a command prompt. Ensure that you are logged in as a “root” user. To start the endpoint, enter:

```
/opt/Ixia/endpoint &
```

The “&” parameter indicates to HP-UX that the endpoint program should run in the background. The screen output from the endpoint program is interleaved with other UNIX commands. Just press Enter to enter more commands.

If you choose to manually start the endpoint, consider redirecting its output to the `endpoint.console` file. You can tell by the time stamp of the file when the endpoint program was started and stopped.

If the endpoint program is already running, you get the following message:
“CHR0183: The endpoint program is already running. Only one copy is allowed at a time.”

Stopping an HP-UX Endpoint

The endpoint program has a special command-line option, `-k`. If you have an endpoint program you’d like to kill, go to a command prompt on the same computer and enter the following (you must be logged in as root to run this program):

```
/opt/Ixia/endpoint -k
```

The `-k` command-line option has the purpose of killing any endpoint process running on that computer. You should see the message “Sent exit request to the running endpoint,” which indicates that the endpoint program has been sent a request to stop.

If for some reason the request to stop is not handled by the running endpoint program correctly, you may need to use the UNIX “`kill -TERM`” command. Avoid using “`kill -9`” to stop the running endpoint program -- it doesn’t clean up what has been created (so you’ll need to do the steps outlined in [Cleanup after Unexpected Errors](#) on page 6-8).

Cleanup after Unexpected Errors

If the endpoint should fail or be killed abnormally (or encounter assertion conditions), you may also need to do additional cleanup. If the endpoint is still running, try to stop it using the command “`endpoint -k`”. If that does not stop the endpoint, kill the endpoint using the UNIX `kill` command.

Next, enter the following command:

```
rm /var/opt/Ixia/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID
```

How to Tell If an HP-UX Endpoint Is Active

You can use traditional UNIX commands to determine if the endpoint program is active. At a command prompt, enter the following:

```
ps -ef | grep endpoint
```

If the endpoint program is running, you will see output similar to the following:

```
root 2516      1 0 Apr 22 ?        0:00 /opt/Ixia/endpoint
```

Disabling Automatic Startup

To disable automatic startup, edit the `/etc/rc.config.d/endpoint` file so that the `START_ON_INIT` variable is set to 0 (zero).

Messages CHR0174, CHR0204, CHR0210, or CHR0245

You may see one of these error messages if you’ve exceeded the soft file limit per process allowed by HP-UX. You can verify this by examining the `/var/opt/Ixia/endpoint.console` file for the following text:

```
%Internal DCE Threads problem (version CMA BL10+),  
terminating execution.  
% Reason: cma__ts_open: fd is too large  
% See 'cma_dump.log' for state information.
```

You may need to stop and restart the endpoint program using the methods outlined in [Starting an HP-UX Endpoint](#) on page 6-7 and [Stopping an HP-UX Endpoint](#) on page 6-8. You can use the HP-UX SAM facility to increase the number of open files allowed per process by changing the `maxfiles` kernel configurable parameters.

Logging and Messages

Although most error messages encountered on an endpoint are returned to the IxChariot or Qcheck Console, some may be logged to disk. Errors are logged to file `/var/opt/Ixia/endpoint.log`. To view an error log, use the program named `FMTLOG`. `FMTLOG` reads from a binary log file, and writes its formatted output to `stdout`. Here is the syntax of the `FMTLOG` command:

```
/opt/Ixia/fmtlog log_filename >output_filename
```

For example, enter the following to write a readable ASCII version of the error log to a filename "myoutput":

```
/opt/Ixia/fmtlog /var/opt/Ixia/endpoint.log >myoutput
```

The endpoint code does a lot of internal checking on itself. Our software captures details related to the problem in an ASCII text file. Assertion failures are written to the file `/var/opt/Ixia/assert.err`. Save a copy of the file and send it to us via email for problem determination.

CORE and CMA_DUMP.LOG Files

We have seen situations where the endpoint core dumps on HP-UX, and the operating system writes a file named `cma_dump.log` to the directory `/opt/Ixia` or `/tmp`, and a file named `core` to `/opt/Ixia`. If a core dump occurs, please save a copy of the files `core` and `cma_dump.log` and return them to us for debugging.

Message CHR0181

You may receive the error message CHR0181 while running a test. If the error was detected at the HP-UX computer, it says that the endpoint program on HP-UX has run out of system semaphores. Each instance of Endpoint 1 requires a system semaphore. You can use the HP-UX SAM facility to increase the number of available system semaphores. Use the following procedure to change the kernel configurable parameters:

This can be done using the HP-UX SAM facility:

1. As a root user, start SAM by typing `sam`.
2. Open the Kernel Configuration menu.
3. Open the Configurable Parameters menu.
4. Update the `semmap`, `semmni`, `semmns`, and `semmnu` parameters as necessary.

After changing the kernel parameters, you must reboot HP-UX to have the changes take effect. See the HP-UX System Administration Tasks manual for the definitions of these parameters.

Updates for HP-UX

We've found that communications software is often fragile. Its developers are constantly working to make it more robust, as the software gets used in an ever-wider set of situations.

We therefore recommend working with the very latest software for the underlying operating system and communications software.

Check the following Web sites for code and driver updates:

- Hewlett-Packard's Web site: www.hp.com
- HP Electronic Support Centers:
 - <http://us-support.external.hp.com/>(US, Canada, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America)
 - <http://europe-support.external.hp.com/>(Europe)

7

IBM AIX

This chapter explains the installation, configuration, and operation of the Performance Endpoint software for IBM's AIX on the RISC System/6000 (RS/6000).

Installation Requirements for AIX Endpoints

Here's what you need to run the endpoint program with AIX:

- An IBM RS/6000 computer capable of running AIX.
- At least 32 MBytes of random access memory (RAM).

The total RAM requirement depends on the RAM usage of the underlying protocol stack and the number of concurrent connection pairs. Large tests involving hundreds of connections through a single endpoint may require additional memory.

- A hard disk with at least 4 MBytes of space available.
- AIX version 4.1 or later, with TCP/IP networking and corresponding networking hardware installed and configured. This version also supports IP Multicast.
- An Acrobat Reader to view the PDF files.

Acrobat readers are loaded on most computers for viewing other documents, but if you do not have one, they are available at Adobe's Web site:

www.adobe.com/prodindex/acrobat/readstep.html.

NOTE: in the following discussion, the name of the AIX endpoint file is `peaix_Mm.exe`, where *Mm* is the major and minor IxChariot version number; for example 610 for IxChariot release 6.10

Endpoint Installation for AIX

First, ensure that you are logged in as a "root" user. Also, remember that all the commands and parameters discussed here are case-sensitive; use the combination

of uppercase and lowercase letters as shown. The following instructions explain how to install an endpoint **from a CD-ROM** and **from the World Wide Web**.

To install the endpoint from a CD-ROM, do the following:

1. Put the endpoint CD-ROM in your CD-ROM drive.
2. Enter the following commands, assuming your CD-ROM drive device name is `cd0` and you're able to create a temporary directory named `cdrom`:

```
mkdir /cdrom
mount -v cdrfs -r /dev/cd0 /cdrom
```

3. The CD-ROM contains an archive of the endpoint package. First, use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory. Then use the `tar` command to extract the archive contents from the CD-ROM:

```
cd /tmp
rm -fr temp
tar -xvf /cdrom/endpoint/aix/peaix_Mm.tar
```

4. Next, run the endpoint's installation script to install our software:

```
./endpoint.install
```

5. You will see the license agreement, presented with the “more” command. Press the spacebar until the end of the agreement is shown. You are asked whether you accept the terms and conditions of the agreement. If you do, enter “accept_license” and press Return.

The endpoint installs itself in `/usr/lpp/Ixia`. During installation, you will see several status messages. Pay close attention to the output. If the installation is successful, you see the message “Installation of endpoint was successful.”

You may instead see the following message:

```
Notice! There were potential problems with migrating from
$oldInstallPath to $installPath. Review the warnings
displayed above for further explanation.
```

If you see this message, please review the entire output from the install script for an explanation of the warnings and further instructions.

6. After the installation is complete, use the `umount` command to unmount the file system from the CD-ROM:

```
umount /cdrom
```

If you need the disk space after installing the endpoint, you may delete the temporary directory and installation script. The installation script and temporary directory are not removed automatically.

To remove the temp files, enter:

```
rm -fr temp
rm endpoint.install
rm peaix_Mm.tar
```

This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/usr/lpp/Ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program. Enter the `more` command to view the `README` file:

```
more /usr/lpp/Ixia/README
```

See [Configuring AIX Endpoints](#) on page 7-5 for information about your network connections.

If all connections are in order, you're ready to use this endpoint in testing and monitoring.

To install an endpoint you've downloaded from the World Wide Web, do the following:

1. First, use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory. Then save the endpoint to that directory (we'll use `/tmp` in this example).
2. Download the `peaix_Mm.tar.Z` file to the `/tmp` directory.
3. Uncompress the endpoint file by using the `uncompress` command:

```
cd /tmp
uncompress peaix_Mm.tar
tar -xvf peaix_Mm.tar
```

4. From the directory where you've downloaded the endpoint, run the endpoint's installation script to install our software:

```
./endpoint.install
```

5. You will see the license agreement, presented with the "more" command. Press the spacebar until the end of the agreement is shown. You are asked whether you accept the terms and conditions of the agreement. If you do, enter "accept_license" and press Return.

The endpoint installs itself in `/usr/lpp/Ixia`. During installation, you will see several status messages. Pay close attention to the output. If the installation is successful, you see the message "Installation of endpoint was successful."

You may instead see the following message:

Notice! There were potential problems with migrating from `$oldInstallPath` to `$installPath`. Review the warnings displayed above for further explanation.

If you see this message, please review the entire output from the install script for an explanation of the warnings and further instructions.

If you need the disk space after installing the endpoint, you may delete the temporary directory and installation script. The installation script and temporary directory are not removed automatically.

To remove the temp files, enter:

```
rm -fr temp
rm endpoint.install
rm peaix_Mm.tar
```

This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/usr/lpp/Ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program. Enter the `more` command to view the `README` file:

```
more /usr/lpp/Ixia/README
```

See [Configuring AIX Endpoints](#) on page 7-5 for information about your network connections.

If all connections are in order, you're ready to use this endpoint in testing and monitoring.

Unattended Installation for AIX

Unattended installation is available for the AIX endpoint. You can install the endpoint silently, that is, without providing any additional user input.

Complete the steps, as described in [Endpoint Installation for AIX](#) on page 7-1 through the `tar` command. Next, run the endpoint's installation, adding the "accept_license" parameter:

```
./endpoint.install accept_license
```

What Happens During Installation

Here's what happens during the installation steps. The endpoint is installed into the directory `/usr/lpp/Ixia`. A directory is created with the following contents:

- The executable programs.
- The `README` file.
- Various install and uninstall programs.
- Directory `cmpfiles`. This directory contains files with the `.cmp` file extension. These are files containing data of different types, such as typical text or binary data. These files are used by the endpoint as data on `SEND` commands. The different data types can be used to vary the data compression performance of your network hardware and software.
- File `endpoint.ini`
- See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for information about tailoring this file for individual endpoints.

The installation program stops any copy of the endpoint program that may currently be running and starts a copy of the newly installed endpoint. You can run tests immediately, without a reboot.

Our software does the following so the endpoint is started every time your system boots:

- Copies the `rc.ixia` initialization script to the `/etc` directory.
- Updates `/etc/inittab` to invoke `/etc/rc.ixia`

No changes are made to the `PATH` environment variable of the root user.

Should you have reason to install an older endpoint, you should delete any `safestore` files using the following steps:

1. Stop the endpoint.

2. Delete the safestore files from the endpoint directory (or from the directory specified by the `SAFESTORE_DIRECTORY` keyword in `endpoint.ini`). Safestore files have an extension of `.q*`; you may delete them using the command:

```
rm *.q*.
```

3. Uninstall the current endpoint.
4. Install the desired endpoint.

Removing the Endpoint Package (Uninstall)

Use the following command to remove the endpoint (you must be logged in as root to run this program): `/usr/lpp/Ixia/endpoint.remove`

If the removal is successful, you see the following: “Removal of endpoint was successful.”

This removes the files from `/usr/lpp/Ixia`, except for any files that were added to this directory that were not present at installation, such as the `endpoint.ini` file, and does not delete the directory. The remove program does not automatically delete files that have been added to the directory that you may need if you reinstall the product.

Configuring AIX Endpoints

The endpoint dynamically configures its own programs, so you do not have to update the configuration files for your communications software. However, your communications software must be configured and running correctly. The following steps guide you through this verification.

1. Determine the network addresses of the computers to be used in tests.
2. Verify the network connections.

Let’s look at TCP/IP to see how to accomplish these tasks.

Configuration for TCP/IP

The RTP, TCP, and UDP protocols use TCP/IP software for network communications. TCP/IP offers two forms of network addresses: IP addresses and domain names. An IP address is a 32-bit numeric address. It is represented in dotted notation as a set of four numbers separated by periods, such as `199.72.46.202`. The alternative, domain names are in a format that is easier to recognize and remember, such as `www.ixiacom.com`. To use domain names, you need either a Domain Name Server (DNS) set up in your network or an `/etc/hosts` file on each computer.

Determining Your IP Network Address

Here are two ways to determine the IP address of the local computer you’re using:

- If you’re using IBM’s System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), first open the Communications Applications and Services menu, then the TCP/IP menu, and then the Minimum Configuration & Startup menu. Next, select the network interface used to reach other endpoints (for example,

en0 or tr0). SMIT displays the network interface's configuration; your host's IP address is in the "Internet ADDRESS" field.

- Alternatively, enter the following at a command prompt:

```
netstat -in
```

You may have several network interfaces. If you are using a LAN network, for example, look at the output for the en0 interface; your local IP address is shown in the "Address" column.

Testing the TCP/IP Connection

Ping is a simple utility program, included in all TCP/IP implementations. To try out the connection from one computer to another, enter:

```
ping xx.xx.xx.xx 64 1
```

Replace the x's with the IP address of the target computer. If Ping returns a message that says "1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss," the Ping worked. Otherwise, there will be a delay, and then you'll see the following:

```
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet
loss
```

This means that the Ping failed, and you can't reach the target computer.

Make sure that you can run Ping successfully from the IxChariot or Qcheck Console to each computer serving as Endpoint 1, and between each pair of endpoints involved in a test, before starting your testing with TCP/IP.

Sockets Port Number

TCP/IP applications use their network address to decide which computer to connect to in a network. They use a Sockets *port number* to decide which application program to connect to within a computer.

The TCP/IP sockets port for endpoints is **10115**. This port number is used during the initialization of a test; during the actual running of the test, other port numbers are used. If the script specifies "port_number=AUTO" on the CONNECT_ACCEPT command, additional ports are dynamically acquired from the protocol stack. Otherwise, the endpoint issuing the CONNECT_ACCEPT commands (usually Endpoint 2) uses the port number specified in the script.

Running AIX Endpoints

The following sections describe how to manually start and stop the endpoint program, and how to examine error log files if a problem occurs.

Starting an AIX Endpoint

The endpoint program is installed so that it starts automatically each time AIX is rebooted. It sends its screen output to file /var/adm/endpoint.console. If you want to see any error messages generated at this endpoint, enter the following command:

```
tail -f /var/adm/endpoint.console
```

The detailed information about the start and stop of each individual connection pair is written to file `endpoint.aud`. The contents of this file vary depending on how you've set the `SECURITY_AUDITING` keyword in your `endpoint.ini` file.

See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for more information about `endpoint.aud` and `SECURITY_AUDIT` settings.

Instead of automatic startup, you can choose to manually start the endpoint program at a command prompt. Ensure that you are logged in as a “root” user. To start the endpoint, enter the following:

```
/usr/lpp/Ixia/endpoint &
```

The “&” parameter indicates to AIX that the endpoint program should run in the background. The screen output from the endpoint program is interleaved with other UNIX commands. Just press Return to enter more commands.

If you choose to manually start the endpoint, consider redirecting its output to the `endpoint.console` file. You can tell by the time stamp of the file when the endpoint program was started and stopped.

If the endpoint program is already running, you get the following message:
“**CHR0183:** The endpoint program is already running. Only one copy is allowed at a time.”

Stopping an AIX Endpoint

The endpoint program has a special command-line option, `-k`. If you have an endpoint program you'd like to kill, go to a command prompt on the same computer and enter the following (you must be logged in as root to run this program):

```
/usr/lpp/Ixia/endpoint -k
```

The `-k` command-line option has the purpose of killing any endpoint process running on that computer. You should see the message “Sent exit request to the running endpoint,” which indicates that the endpoint program has been sent a request to stop.

If for some reason the request to stop is not handled by the running endpoint program correctly, you may need to use the UNIX “`kill -TERM`” command.

Cleanup after Unexpected Errors

If the endpoint should fail or be killed abnormally (or encounter assertion conditions), you may also need to do additional cleanup. If the endpoint is still running, try to stop it using the command “`endpoint -k`”. If that does not stop the endpoint, kill the endpoint using the UNIX “`kill`” command.

Next, enter the following command:

```
rm /var/adm/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID
```

How to Tell If an AIX Endpoint Is Active

You can use traditional UNIX commands to determine if the endpoint program is active. At a command prompt, enter:

```
ps -ef | grep endpoint
```

If the endpoint program is running, you will see output similar to this:

```
root 9888 1 0 19:19:54 - 0:00 /usr/lpp/Ixia/endpoint -G
7477 -T 3
root 7477 1 0 18:37:47 - 0:00 /usr/lpp/Ixia/endpoint
```

Disabling Automatic Startup

To disable automatic startup, comment out or remove the following lines from the `/etc/rc.ixia` script:

```
if test -f $installPath/endpoint; then
echo "Starting the Ixia Endpoint."
$installPath/endpoint 1>$outputPath/endpoint console 2>&1
&
fi
```

Logging and Messages

Although most error messages encountered on an endpoint are returned to the IxChariot or Qcheck Console, some may be logged to disk. Errors are saved in a file named *endpoint.log*, in the `/var/adm` directory. To view an error log, use the program named `FMTLOG`. `FMTLOG` reads from a binary log file, and writes its formatted output to `stdout`. Use the following `FMTLOG` command:

```
/usr/lpp/Ixia/fmtlog /var/adm/endpoint.log
>output_filename
```

The endpoint code does a lot of internal checking on itself. Our software captures details related to the problem in an ASCII text file named `assert.err` in the `/var/adm` directory. Save a copy of the file and send it to us via email for problem determination.

Message CHR0181

You may receive message **CHR0181** while running a test. If the error was detected at the AIX computer, it says that the endpoint program on AIX has run out of system semaphores. Each instance of Endpoint 1 requires a system semaphore. The maximum number of semaphores is not configurable on AIX; it is hard-coded to a large value (4096). To avoid this problem, stop other programs that use semaphores, or decrease the number of connection pairs that use the AIX computer as Endpoint 1.

Updates for AIX

We've found that communications software is often fragile. Its developers are constantly working to make it more robust, as the software gets used in an ever-wider set of situations.

We therefore recommend working with the very latest software for the underlying operating system and communications software.

Check the following Web site for code and driver updates:

<http://techsupport.services.ibm.com/rs6000/support>

8

Linux x86

This chapter explains the installation, configuration, and operation of the Performance Endpoint software for Linux running on Intel x86 processors.

Topics in this chapter:

- [Linux x86 Endpoint Overview](#) on page 8-1
- [Installation Requirements](#) on page 8-2
- [Installing Linux x86 Endpoints](#) on page 8-3
- [Removing Linux x86 Endpoints](#) on page 8-8
- [Configuring Linux x86 Performance Endpoints](#) on page 8-9
- [Running Linux Endpoints](#) on page 8-11
- [Logging and Messages](#) on page 8-13

Endpoints are also available for the Linux AMD64 processor architecture. Refer to Chapter 9, [Linux 64-Bit](#) for more information.

Linux x86 Endpoint Overview

Ixia provides two versions of the Linux x86 Performance Endpoint:

- `pelnx_Mm.tar.gz` – Zipped tar file
- `pelnx_Mm.rpm` – RPM (Red Hat Package Manager) distribution file

where “M” represents the major version and “m” represents the minor version. For example, `pelnx_630.rpm` is version 6.30 of the RPM distribution Performance Endpoint.

The two Performance Endpoints are the same: only the distribution method differs. This chapter provides installation instructions for both.

Protocols Supported

The Linux x86 Performance Endpoint uses the Sockets interface shipped with Linux to support the following transport layer protocols:

- TCP
- UDP
- RTP

The Performance Endpoint supports both IPv4 and IPv6. IPX, SPX, and other network protocols are not supported.

Installation Requirements

Here are the requirements for installing and running the Linux x86 Performance Endpoint:

- An x86 computer capable of running Linux well. We recommend a CPU such as an Intel Pentium III or better.
- A minimum of 64 MBytes of RAM.

The total RAM requirement depends on RAM usage of the underlying protocol stack and the number of concurrent endpoint pairs. For tests involving over one hundred connections through a single endpoint, additional memory may be required.

- A hard disk with at least 8 MBytes of space available.
- Linux kernel 2.4.20 or better.

We have tested with Linux distributions that implement Linux kernel 2.4.20. We have not tested this version of Performance Endpoint with earlier versions of the Linux kernel.

The Performance Endpoint requires the Linux operating system to enable “pthreads support” (which is at least version 2.0.6 of glibc). TCP/IP networking and corresponding networking hardware must be installed and configured, plus ELF support. Some older installations of Linux may not have this installed. At the Web site www.linuxdoc.org/HOWTO/Glibc2-HOWTO.html, you can find information about Linux, as well as download the file `glibc-2.0`, which you need to have loaded to install the endpoint. We have changed our installation procedures to check for this file, as it is required to run the endpoint.

Note that older versions of the Linux kernel may not properly support IPv6.

- An Acrobat Reader to view PDF files. Acrobat readers are loaded on most computers for viewing other documents, but if you do not have one, they are available at Adobe’s Web Site: www.adobe.com/prodindex/acrobat/readstep.html.

Installing Linux x86 Endpoints

This section provides installation instructions for both versions of the Linux x86 Performance Endpoint:

- [TAR-Based Endpoint Installation for Linux](#) on page 8-3
- [RPM-Based Endpoint Installation for Linux](#) on page 8-5
- [What Happens During Installation](#) on page 8-7

TAR-Based Endpoint Installation for Linux

First, make sure that you are logged in as a “root” user. Also, remember that all commands and parameters discussed here are case-sensitive. Use the combination of uppercase and lowercase letters as shown in the following procedure. The following instructions explain how to install an endpoint from a CD-ROM and from the Ixia web site.

Installation from CD-ROM

To install the Linux x86 Performance Endpoint from a CD-ROM:

1. Log in as *root*.
2. Put the CD-ROM in your CD-ROM drive.
3. Enter the following commands, assuming your CD-ROM drive device name is `/dev/cdrom` and you are able to create a temporary directory named `cdrom`:

```
mkdir /cdrom
mount /dev/cdrom /cdrom
```
4. The CD-ROM contains an archive of the endpoint package. First use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory. Then use the `tar` command to extract the archive contents from the CD-ROM:

```
cd /tmp
rm -fr temp
tar -xvf /cdrom/endpoint/linux/pelnx_Mm.tar
```
5. Next, run the endpoint’s installation script to install the endpoint:

```
./endpoint.install
```
6. You will see the license agreement, presented with the “more” command. Press the spacebar until the end of the agreement is displayed. You are asked whether you accept the terms and conditions of the agreement. If you do, enter “accept_license.”

The endpoint installs itself in `/usr/local/ixia`. During installation you will see several status messages. When the installation is successful, you see the message “Installation of endpoint was successful.”

You may instead see the following message:

```
Notice! There were potential problems with migrating from
$oldInstallPath to $installPath. Review the warnings
displayed above for further explanation.
```

If you see this message, please review the entire output from the install script for an explanation of the warnings and further instructions.

7. After the installation is complete, use the `UMOUNT` command to unmount the file system from the CD-ROM:

```
umount /cdrom
```

The installation script and temporary directory are not removed automatically if the installation is successful. If you need the disk space after installing the endpoint, you may delete the temporary directory and installation script.

8. To remove the temp files, enter:

```
rm -fr temp
rm endpoint.install
```

This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/usr/local/ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program. Enter the `more` command to view the `README` file:

```
more /usr/local/Ixia/README
```

When you've completed installation, refer to [Configuring Linux x86 Performance Endpoints](#) on page 8-9 to make sure your endpoint is ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

Installation from the Web

To install an endpoint you've downloaded from the Ixia web site:

1. Log in as `root`.
2. Use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory (we'll use `/tmp` in this example).
3. Save the endpoint to the `/tmp` directory.
4. Uncompress the endpoint by using the `uncompress` command:

```
cd /tmp
uncompress pelnx_Mm.tar
tar -xvf pelnx_Mm.tar
```

5. From the directory where you've downloaded the endpoint, run the endpoint's installation script:

```
./endpoint.install
```

The endpoint installs itself in `/usr/local/ixia`. During installation, you will see several status messages. When the installation is successful, you see the message "Installation of endpoint was successful."

You may instead see the following message:

```
Notice! There were potential problems with migrating from
$oldInstallPath to $installPath. Review the warnings
displayed above for further explanation.
```

If you see this message, please review the entire output from the install script for an explanation of the warnings and further instructions.

The installation script and temporary directory are not removed automatically if the installation is successful. If you need the disk space after installing the endpoint, you may delete the temporary directory and installation script.

6. To remove the temp files, enter:

```
rm -fr temp
rm endpoint.install
```

This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/usr/local/ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program. Enter the `more` command to view the `README` file:

```
more /usr/local/Ixia/README
```

When you've completed installation, refer to [Configuring Linux x86 Performance Endpoints](#) on page 8-9 to make sure your endpoint is ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

Unattended Installation for TAR-Based Linux

You can install the endpoint silently, that is, without providing any additional user input.

Complete the steps, as described in [TAR-Based Endpoint Installation for Linux](#) on page 8-3, through the `tar` command. Next, run the endpoint's installation, adding the "accept_license" parameter:

```
./endpoint.install accept_license
```

RPM-Based Endpoint Installation for Linux

First, ensure that you are logged in as a "root" user. Also, remember that all commands and parameters discussed here are case-sensitive. Use the combination of uppercase and lowercase letters as shown in the following procedure. The following instructions explain how to install an endpoint from a CD-ROM and from the World Wide Web.

Installation from CD-ROM

To install the Linux x86 Performance Endpoint from a CD-ROM:

1. Log in as *root*.
2. Put the CD-ROM in your CD-ROM drive.
3. Enter the following commands, assuming your CD-ROM drive device name is `/dev/cdrom` and you are able to create a temporary directory named `cdrom`:

```
mkdir /cdrom
mount /dev/cdrom /cdrom
```

4. Copy the `pelnx_Mm.rpm` file from the CD-ROM to a local directory (like `tmp`, for example).

```
cp /cdrom/endpoint/linux/pelnx_Mm.rpm /tmp
```

5. Use the `RPM` command to install the endpoint:

```
rpm -Uvh /tmp/pelnx_Mm.rpm
```

During installation, you will see several status messages. Pay close attention to the output. When the installation is successful, you see the message “Installation of endpoint was successful.”

You may instead see the following message:

Notice! There were potential problems with migrating from \$oldInstallPath to \$installPath. Review the warnings displayed above for further explanation.

If you see this message, please review the entire output from the install script for an explanation of the warnings and further instructions.

6. After the installation is complete, use the `UMOUNT` command to unmount the file system from the CD-ROM.

```
umount /cdrom
```

This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/usr/local/ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program. Enter the `more` command to view the `README` file:

```
more /usr/local/Ixia/README
```

When you’ve completed installation, refer to *Configuring Linux x86 Performance Endpoints* on page 8-9 to make sure your endpoint is ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

Installation from the Web

To install an endpoint you’ve downloaded from the Ixia web site:

1. Log in as `root`.
2. Use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory (we’ll use `/tmp` in this example).
3. Save the `pelnx_Mm.rpm` file to the `/tmp` directory.
4. Use the `RPM` command to install the endpoint:

```
cd /tmp
rpm -Uvh pelnx_Mm.rpm
```

During installation, you will see several status messages. Pay close attention to the output. When the installation is successful, you see the message “Installation of endpoint was successful.”

You may instead see the following message:

Notice! There were potential problems with migrating from \$oldInstallPath to \$installPath. Review the warnings displayed above for further explanation.

If you see this message, please review the entire output from the install script for an explanation of the warnings and further instructions.

This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/usr/local/ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program. Enter the `more` command to view the `README` file:

```
more /usr/local/Ixia/README
```

When you've completed installation, refer to [Configuring Linux x86 Performance Endpoints](#) on page 8-9 to make sure your endpoint is ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

What Happens During Installation

Here is what happens during the installation steps. The endpoint is installed into the directory `/usr/local/ixia`. A directory is created with the following contents:

- The executable programs
- The `README` file
- Various install and uninstall programs
- The directory `cmpfiles`. This directory contains files with the `.cmp` file extension. These are files containing data of different types, such as typical text or binary data. These files are used by the endpoint as data on `SEND` commands. The different data types can be used to vary the data compression performance of your network hardware and software.
- The file `endpoint.ini`

See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for information about tailoring this file for individual endpoints.

The installation program stops any copy of the endpoint program currently running and starts a copy of the newly installed endpoint. You can run tests immediately, without restarting your computer.

Our software displays information on how to update your system to have the endpoint start automatically upon restarting.

No changes are made to the `PATH` environment variable of the root user.

Should you have reason to install an older endpoint, you should delete any safestore files using the following steps:

1. Stop the endpoint.
2. Delete the safestore files from the endpoint directory (or from the directory specified by the `SAFESTORE_DIRECTORY` keyword in `endpoint.ini`). Safestore files have an extension of `.q*`; you may delete them using the command:

```
rm *.q*.
```

3. Uninstall the current endpoint.
4. Install the desired endpoint.

Removing Linux x86 Endpoints

Instructions for uninstalling Linux x86 Performance Endpoints is provided below, for both TAR-based packages and RPM-based packages.

Removing the TAR-Based Endpoint Package (Uninstall)

You must be logged in as root to remove the endpoint package.

If you need to remove the endpoint package from your hard disk, first stop the endpoint program (if it is running) using the following command:

```
/usr/local/Ixia/endpoint -k
```

Then use the following command to remove the endpoint:

```
/usr/local/Ixia/endpoint.remove
```

If the removal is successful, you will see the following: “Removal of endpoint was successful.” This removes the files from `/usr/local/Ixia`, except for any files that were added to this directory that were not present at installation, such as the `endpoint.ini` file. This command does not delete the directory. The remove program does not automatically delete files added to the directory that you may need if you reinstall the product.

If anything goes wrong during the process of uninstalling the endpoint, a reinstalled endpoint may not run. You may need to do some extra cleanup. Check for the hidden file `/var/local/Ixia/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID` by using the `ls -a` command. This file should be manually removed. Enter the following command:

```
rm /var/local/Ixia/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID
```

Removing the RPM Endpoint Package (Uninstall)

You must be logged in as *root* to remove the endpoint package.

Use the following command to uninstall the Linux x86 Performance Endpoint:

```
rpm -e endpoint
```

If the removal is successful, you will see the following: “Removal of endpoint was successful.” This removes the files from `/usr/local/ixia`, except for any files that were added to this directory that were not present at installation, such as the `endpoint.ini` file. This command does not delete the directory. The remove program does not automatically delete files added to the directory that you may need if you reinstall the product.

If anything goes wrong during the process of uninstalling the endpoint, a reinstalled endpoint may not run. You may need to do some extra cleanup. Check for the hidden file `/usr/local/Ixia/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID`. You can use the command `ls -a` to view hidden files. Then enter the following command to delete it:

```
rm /usr/local/Ixia/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID
```

Configuring Linux x86 Performance Endpoints

The Linux x86 Performance Endpoint dynamically configures its own programs, so you do not have to update the configuration files for your communications software. However, your communications software must be configured and running correctly. Take the following steps to verify that your network is ready for testing and/or monitoring:

1. Determine the network addresses of the computers for use in tests.
2. Verify the network connections.

Let's look at TCP/IP to see how to accomplish these tasks.

Configuration for TCP/IP

The TCP and UDP protocols use TCP/IP software for network communications. TCP/IP offers two forms of network addresses: IP addresses and domain names. An IP address is a 32-bit numeric address. It is represented in dotted notation as a set of four numbers separated by periods, such as 199.72.46.202. The alternative, domain names are in a format that is easier to recognize and remember, such as www.ixiacom.com. To use domain names, you need either a Domain Name Server (DNS) set up in your network or an `/etc/hosts` file on each computer.

Determining Your IP Network Address for TAR and RPM Linux

To determine the IP address of the local computer you are using, enter the following at a command prompt:

```
/sbin/ifconfig
```

Sockets Port Number

TCP/IP applications use their network address to decide which computer to connect to in a network. They use a Sockets *port number* to decide which application program to connect to within a computer.

The TCP/IP sockets port for endpoints is **10115**. This port number is used during the initialization of a test; during the actual running of the test, other port numbers are used. If the script specifies "port_number=AUTO" on the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` command, additional ports are dynamically acquired from the protocol stack. Otherwise, the endpoint issuing the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` commands (usually Endpoint 2) uses the port number specified in the script.

Testing the TCP Connection

Ping is a simple utility program, included in all TCP/IP implementations. To try out the connection from one computer to another, enter the following:

```
ping xx.xx.xx.xx -c 1
```

Replace the x's with the IP address of the target computer. If Ping returns a message that says

```
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

then the Ping worked. Otherwise, there will be a delay, and you'll see

```
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet
loss
```

This means that the Ping failed, and you cannot reach the target computer.

Make sure that you can run Ping successfully from the IxChariot or Qcheck Console to each computer serving as Endpoint 1, and between each pair of endpoints involved in a test, before starting your testing with TCP/IP.

Autostarting the Endpoint

For the endpoint to automatically start when your computer restarts, you must update your system `rc` scripts.

If your Linux system uses `rc.local`, which is used by some older Linux systems, add the following line to the `rc.local` file:

```
/usr/local/Ixia/endpoint 1>>/var/local/endpoint.console
2>&1 &
```

Don't forget the ampersand (&) at the end of the line. If this character is not included, the boot process does not continue, and you may be unable to log in at the Console.

If you have previously installed the endpoint in a `Ganymede` directory, the install script displays the following message:

```
The endpoint install directory now uses $installPath
instead of $oldInstallPath. If your rc.local referenced
$oldInstallPath, you should change it to use the new
directory.
```

If your Linux system is more recent, it probably supports System V `init rc` scripts. Red Hat software uses this type of `init rc` files. Copy `usr/local/ixia/rc2exec.lnx` to the appropriate places. For example, with Red Hat Linux 5.0, you may run these commands:

```
cp /usr/local/Ixia/rc2exec.lnx /etc/rc.d/init.d/endpoint
ln -fs /etc/rc.d/init.d/endpoint /etc/rc.d/rc2.d/
S81endpoint
ln -fs /etc/rc.d/init.d/endpoint /etc/rc.d/rc3.d/
S81endpoint
ln -fs /etc/rc.d/init.d/endpoint /etc/rc.d/rc6.d/
K81endpoint
```

For Red Hat Linux 5.2 or later, the recommended commands are the following:

```
cp /usr/local/Ixia/rc2exec.lnx /etc/rc.d/init.d/endpoint
/sbin/chkconfig endpoint reset
```

Running Linux Endpoints

The following sections describe how to manually start and stop the endpoint program, and how to examine error log files if a problem occurs.

Starting a Linux Endpoint

The endpoint program is installed so that it starts automatically each time Linux is rebooted.

- On Slackware, it sends its screen output to file `/var/adm/endpoint.console`.
- On Red Hat, it sends its screen output to file `/var/local/endpoint.console`.

If you want to see any error messages generated at this endpoint, enter the following command:

```
tail -f /var/local/endpoint.console
```

The detailed information about the start and stop of each individual connection pair is written to file `endpoint.aud`. The contents of this file vary depending on how you've set the `SECURITY_AUDITING` keyword in your `endpoint.ini` file.

See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for more information about `endpoint.aud` and `SECURITY_AUDIT` settings.

Instead of automatic startup, you can choose to manually start the endpoint program at a command prompt. Ensure that you are logged in as a “root” user. To start the endpoint, enter the following:

```
/usr/local/Ixia/endpoint &
```

The “&” parameter indicates to Linux that the endpoint program should run in the background. The screen output from the endpoint program is interleaved with other UNIX commands. Just press **Return** to enter more commands.

If you choose to manually start the endpoint, consider redirecting its output to the `endpoint.console` file. You can tell by the time stamp of the file when the endpoint program was started or stopped.

If the endpoint program is already running, you get the following message, “**CHR0183**: The endpoint program is already running. Only one copy is allowed at a time.”

Use the `ps` command to check all running processes and make sure the endpoint is running (see the section, [How to Tell If a Linux Endpoint Is Active](#) on page 8-12 for more information). If you repeatedly get error message **CHR0183** but it appears that the endpoint is not running, you may need to do some extra cleanup. Check for the hidden file `/usr/local/Ixia/IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID` by using the `ls -a` command. This file should be manually removed.

Stopping a Linux Endpoint

The endpoint program has a special command-line option, `-k`. If you'd like to kill an endpoint program, go to a command prompt on the same computer and enter the following (you must be logged in as root to run this program):

```
/usr/local/Ixia/endpoint -k
```

The `-k` command-line option has the purpose of killing any endpoint process running on that computer. You should see the message "Sent exit request to the running endpoint," which indicates that the endpoint program has been sent a request to stop.

If, for some reason, the request to stop is not handled correctly by the running endpoint program, you may need to use the UNIX "kill -TERM" command. Avoid using "kill -9" to stop the running endpoint program—it doesn't clean up what's been created (so you'll need to do the steps outlined in [Cleanup after Unexpected Errors](#) on page 8-12).

Cleanup after Unexpected Errors

If the endpoint should fail or be killed abnormally (or encounter assertion conditions), you may also need to do additional cleanup. If the endpoint is still running, try to stop it using the command "endpoint -k". If that does not stop the endpoint, kill the endpoint using the UNIX `kill` command.

Then enter the following command:

```
rm /usr/local/Ixia/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID
```

How to Tell If a Linux Endpoint Is Active

Use traditional UNIX commands to determine if a Linux endpoint is active. At a command prompt, enter:

```
ps axf | grep endpoint
```

If the endpoint program is running, you will see output similar to this:

```
366 p0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
367 p0 S 0:00 | \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
368 p0 S 0:00 | \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
369 p0 S 0:00 | \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
```

Disabling Automatic Startup

If you run a Linux system that uses `rc.local` to invoke applications, remove the invocation of `/usr/local/Ixia/endpoint` from `/etc/rc.d/rc.local`.

If you use a Linux system that supports System V style `init rc` scripts, remove `/etc/rc.d/rc2.d/S81endpoint` from `/etc/rc.d/rc2.d`.

If you are using Red Hat Linux versions 5.2 or later, and have enabled the automatic startup through the `CHKCONFIG` utility, you can also disable the automatic startup through the `CHKCONFIG` utility. Here is the syntax to use the `CHKCONFIG` utility to disable the automatic startup:

```
/sbin/chkconfig -del endpoint
```

Logging and Messages

While most error messages encountered on an endpoint are returned to the IxChariot or Qcheck Console, some may be logged to disk. Errors are saved in the following file:

```
/var/log/endpoint.log
```

A log file is not created until an error occurs. To view an error log, use the program named `FMTLOG`. `FMTLOG` reads from a binary log file, and writes its formatted output to `stdout`. Use the following `FMTLOG` command:

```
/usr/local/Ixia/fmtlog /var/log/endpoint.log  
>output_filename
```

The endpoint code does a lot of internal checking on itself. Our software captures details related to the problem in an ASCII text file:

```
/var/local/assert.err
```

Save a copy of the file and send it to us via email for problem determination.

Message CHR0181

You may receive message **CHR0181** while running a test. If the error was detected at the Linux computer, it says that the endpoint program on Linux has run out of system semaphores. Each instance of Endpoint 1 requires a system semaphore. The maximum number of semaphores is not configurable on Linux, which is hard-coded to a large value (128). To avoid this problem, stop other programs that use semaphores or decrease the number of tests that use the computer as Endpoint 1.

Increasing the Number of Concurrent Connections

Some parameters are tuned in Linux by rebuilding the Linux kernel. If you're adventurous and skilled enough, you can change the number of concurrent endpoint connections. Consult your Linux documentation for information about increasing the maximum open files allowed per process (this probably involves redefining `NR_FILES` and other macros). Alternatively, search Linux newsgroups on the Internet (using DejaNews, for example) for something like "max open files per process."

9

Linux 64-Bit

The following topics explain the installation, configuration, and operation of the Performance Endpoint software for 64-bit Linux distributions running on CPUs based on the AMD64 architecture. These performance endpoints are supported on the following 64-bit Linux distributions:

- Redhat Enterprise Server
- SuSE 9.2

Refer to Chapter 8, *Linux x86*, of this manual for detailed information about endpoints for 32-bit versions of Linux.

Installing Linux 64-Bit Endpoints

Here is what you need to run the endpoint program with 64-bit Linux:

- A computer capable of running a 64-bit Linux distribution.
The 64-bit AMD64 version of the endpoint requires an AMD64 compatible CPU, such as the AMD Opteron and AMD Athlon processors.
- At least 64 MBytes of random access memory (RAM).
The total RAM requirement depends on RAM usage of the underlying protocol stack and the number of concurrent endpoint pairs. For tests involving over one hundred connections through a single endpoint, additional memory may be required.
- A hard disk with at least 24 MBytes of space available.
- Linux kernel 2.4 with *pthread*s support (which is at least version 2.2 of *glibc*). TCP/IP networking and corresponding networking hardware must be installed and configured, plus ELF support.
- Linux kernel 2.4.20 is required for IPv6 support.
- An Acrobat Reader to view the PDF files.

Acrobat readers are loaded on most computers for viewing other documents, but if you don't have one, they are available at Adobe's Web Site:
www.adobe.com/prodindex/acrobat/readstep.html.

TAR-Based Installation of the AMD64 Linux Endpoint

First, make sure that you are logged in as a “root” user. Also, remember that all commands and parameters discussed here are case-sensitive. Use the combination of uppercase and lowercase letters shown. The following instructions explain how to install an endpoint **from a CD-ROM** and **from the World Wide Web**.

Installation from CD-ROM

To install the endpoint from a CD-ROM, do the following:

1. Put the CD-ROM in your CD-ROM drive.
2. Enter the following commands, assuming your CD-ROM drive device name is `/dev/cdrom` and you are able to create a temporary directory named `cdrom`:

```
mkdir /cdrom
mount /dev/cdrom /cdrom
```

3. The CD-ROM contains an archive of the endpoint package. First use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory. Then use the `uncompress` and `tar` commands to extract the archive contents from the CD-ROM:

```
cd /tmp
rm -fr temp
```

Use the following commands to extract the archive contents:

```
uncompress /cdrom/endpoint/linux
              /pelinux_amd64_610.tar.gz
tar -xvf ./pelinux_amd64_610.tar
```

4. Next, run the endpoint’s installation script to install the endpoint:

```
./endpoint.install
```
5. You will see the license agreement, presented with the “more” command. Press the space bar until the end of the agreement is displayed. You are asked whether you accept the terms and conditions of the agreement. If you do, enter “accept_license” and press the ENTER key.

The endpoint installs itself in `/usr/local/Ixia`. During installation you will see several status messages. When the installation is successful, you see the message “Installation of endpoint was successful.”

After the installation is complete, use the `UMOUNT` command to unmount the file system from the CD-ROM:

```
umount /cdrom
```

The installation script and temporary directory are not removed automatically if the installation is successful. If you need the disk space after installing the endpoint, you may delete the temporary directory and installation script.

To remove the temp files, enter:

```
rm -fr temp
rm endpoint.install
```


This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/usr/local/Ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program. Enter the `more` command to view the `README` file:

```
more /usr/local/Ixia/README
```

When you've completed installation, your endpoint should be ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

Installation from the Web

To install an endpoint downloaded from the World Wide Web, do the following:

1. First use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory (we'll use `/tmp` in this example).

```
cd /tmp
rm -fr temp
```

2. Save the endpoint to the `/tmp` directory.

3. Use the `uncompress` and `tar` commands to extract the archive contents.

Use the following commands to extract the archive contents:

```
uncompress ./pelinux_amd64_610.tar.gz
tar -xvf ./pelinux_amd64_610.tar
```

4. From the directory where you've downloaded the endpoint, run the endpoint's installation script:

```
./endpoint.install
```

5. You will see the license agreement, presented with the "more" command. Press the space bar until the end of the agreement is displayed. You are asked whether you accept the terms and conditions of the agreement. If you do, enter "accept_license" and press the ENTER key.

The endpoint installs itself in `/usr/local/Ixia`. During installation you will see several status messages. When the installation is successful, you see the message "Installation of endpoint was successful."

The installation script and temporary directory are not removed automatically if the installation is successful. If you need the disk space after installing the endpoint, you may delete the temporary directory and installation script.

To remove the temp files, enter:

```
rm -fr temp
rm endpoint.install
```

This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/usr/local/Ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program. Enter the `more` command to view the `README` file:

```
more /usr/local/Ixia/README
```

When you've completed installation, your endpoint should be ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

RPM-Based Installation for the AMD64 Linux Endpoint

Unattended Installation

You can install the endpoint silently: that is, without providing any additional user input.

Complete the first three steps in the procedures described above (through the `tar` command). Next, run the endpoint's installation, adding the `"accept_license"` parameter:

```
./endpoint.install accept_license
```

Use the RPM-based installation if you are installing the endpoint on Red Hat or SuSE 64-bit Linux distributions.

First, make sure that you are logged in as "root". Also, remember all commands and parameters discussed here are case-sensitive. Use the combination of upper-case and lowercase letters as shown in the text. The following instructions explain how to install an endpoint **from a CD-ROM** and **from the World Wide Web**.

Installation from CD-ROM

The following instructions describe how to install the endpoint on a computer with a CD-ROM drive.

1. Put the CD-ROM in your CD-ROM drive.
2. Enter the following commands, assuming your CD-ROM drive device name is `/dev/cdrom` and you are able to create a temporary directory named `cdrom`:

```
mkdir /cdrom
mount /dev/cdrom /cdrom
```

3. Copy the RPM file from the drive to a local directory (for example, `tmp`).

```
cp /cdrom/endpoint/linux/pelinux_amd64_610.rpm /tmp
```

4. Use the RPM command to install the endpoint:

```
rpm -Uvh /tmp/pelinux_amd64_610.rpm
```

5. After the installation is complete, use the `UMOUNT` command to unmount the file system from the CD-ROM:

```
umount /cdrom
```

During installation, you will see several status messages. Pay close attention to the output. When the installation is successful, you see the message "Installation of endpoint was successful."

Installation from the Web

To install an endpoint downloaded from the World Wide Web, do the following:

1. First, use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory (we'll use `/tmp` in this example).

```
cd /tmp
rm -fr temp
```

2. Save the endpoint to the /tmp directory.
3. Use the RPM command to install the endpoint:

```
rpm -Uvh /tmp/pelinux_amd64_610.rpm
```

During installation, you will see several status messages. Pay close attention to the output. When the installation is successful, you see the message “Installation of endpoint was successful.”

What We Do During Installation

Here is what happens during the installation steps. The endpoint is installed into the directory /usr/local/Ixia. A directory is created with the following contents:

- the executable programs;
- the README file;
- various install and uninstall programs;
- the directory cmpfiles. This directory contains files with the .cmp file extension. These are files containing data of different types, such as typical text or binary data. These files are used by the endpoint as data on SEND commands. The different data types can be used to vary the data compression performance of your network hardware and software.
- the file endpoint.ini. See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for information about tailoring this file for individual endpoints.

The installation program stops any copy of the endpoint program currently running and starts a copy of the newly installed endpoint. You can run tests immediately, without restarting your computer.

Our software displays information on how to update your system to have the endpoint start automatically upon restarting.

No changes are made to the PATH environment variable of the root user.

Should you have reason to install an older endpoint, you should delete any safestore files taking the following steps:

1. Stop the endpoint.
2. Delete the safestore files from the endpoint directory (or from the directory specified by the SAFESTORE_DIRECTORY keyword in endpoint.ini). Safestore files have an extension of .q*; you may delete them using the command:

```
rm *.q*.
```

3. Uninstall the current endpoint.
4. Install the desired endpoint.

Removing 64-Bit Linux Endpoints

Instructions for uninstalling 64-bit Linux endpoints is provided below, for both TAR-based packages and RPM-based packages.

Removing the TAR-Based Endpoint Package (Uninstall)

You must be logged in as root to remove the endpoint package. If you need to remove the endpoint package from your hard disk, first stop the endpoint program (if it is running) using the following command:

```
/usr/local/Ixia/endpoint -k
```

Then use the following command to remove the endpoint:

```
/usr/local/Ixia/endpoint.remove
```

If the removal is successful, you will see the following: “Removal of endpoint was successful.” This removes the files from `/usr/local/Ixia`, except for any files that were added to this directory that were not present at installation, such as the `endpoint.ini` file. This command does not delete the directory. The remove program does not automatically delete files added to the directory that you may need if you reinstall the product.

If anything goes wrong during the process of uninstalling the endpoint, a reinstalled endpoint may not run. You may need to do some extra cleanup. Check for the hidden file `/var/local/Ixia/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID` by using the `ls -a` command. This file should be manually removed. Enter the following command:

```
rm /var/local/Ixia/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID
```

Removing the RPM-Based Endpoint Package (Uninstall)

You must be logged in as the root user to remove the endpoint package. If you need to remove the endpoint package from your hard disk, you must first stop the endpoint program (if it is running). To do so, enter the following command:

```
/usr/local/Ixia/endpoint -k
```

Use the following command to remove the endpoint:

```
rpm -e endpoint
```

If the removal is successful, you will see the following message: “Removal of endpoint was successful.” This removes the files from `/usr/local/Ixia`, except for any files that were added to this directory following the installation (such as the `endpoint.ini` file). The directory is not removed, nor does the remove program automatically delete files added to the directory that you may need if you reinstall the product.

Configuring 64-Bit Linux Endpoints

The endpoint dynamically configures its own programs, so you do not have to update the configuration files for your communications software. However, your communications software must be configured and running correctly. Take the following steps to verify that your network is ready for testing and/or monitoring:

- Determine the network addresses of the computers for use in tests.
- Verify the network connections.

The following topics explain how to accomplish these tasks for TCP/IP.

Configuration for TCP/IP

The TCP and UDP protocols use TCP/IP software for network communications. TCP/IP offers two forms of network addresses: IP addresses and domain names. An IP address is a 32-bit numeric address. It is represented in dotted notation as a set of four numbers separated by periods, such as 199.72.46.202. The alternative, domain names are in a format that is easier to recognize and remember, such as www.ixiacom.com. To use domain names, you need either a Domain Name Server (DNS) set up in your network or an `/etc/hosts` file on each computer.

Determining Your IP Network Address

To determine the IP address of the local computer you are using, enter the following at a command prompt:

```
/sbin/ifconfig
```

Sockets Port Number

TCP/IP applications use their network address (as described above) to decide which computer to connect to in a network. They use a Sockets port number to decide which application program to connect to within a computer.

The TCP/IP sockets port used by IxChariot endpoints is 10115. This port number is used during the initialization of a test; during the actual running of the test, other port numbers are used. If the script specifies “`port_number=AUTO`” on the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` command, additional ports are dynamically acquired from the protocol stack. Otherwise, the endpoint issuing the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` commands (usually Endpoint 2) uses the port number specified in the script.

Testing the TCP Connection

Ping is a simple utility program, included in all TCP/IP implementations. To try out the connection from one computer to another, enter the following:

```
ping xx.xx.xx.xx -c 1
```

Replace the x’s with the IP address of the target computer. If Ping returns a message that says

```
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

the Ping worked. Otherwise, there will be a delay, and you’ll see

```
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet
loss
```

This means that the Ping failed, and you cannot reach the target computer.

Make sure that you can run Ping successfully from the IxChariot or Ixia Qcheck Console to each computer serving as Endpoint 1, and between each pair of endpoints involved in a test, before starting your testing with TCP/IP.

Running 64-Bit Linux Endpoints

The following topics describe how to manually start and stop the endpoint program, and how to examine error log files if a problem occurs.

Autostarting the Endpoint

For the endpoint to automatically start when your computer restarts, you must update your system `rc` scripts.

Use the following command:

```
cp /usr/local/Ixia/rc2exec.lnx /etc/rc.d/init.d/endpoint
/sbin/chkconfig endpoint reset
```

Starting a 64-Bit Linux Endpoint

The endpoint program is installed so that it starts automatically each time Linux is rebooted.

It sends its screen output to file `/var/local/endpoint.console`.

If you want to see any error messages generated at this endpoint, enter the following:

```
tail -f /var/local/endpoint.console
```

The detailed information about the start and stop of each individual connection pair is written to file `endpoint.aud`. The contents of this file vary depending on how you've set the `SECURITY_AUDITING` keyword in your `endpoint.ini` file.

See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for more information about `endpoint.aud` and `SECURITY_AUDIT` settings.

Instead of automatic startup, you can choose to manually start the endpoint program at a command prompt. Ensure that you are logged in as a “root” user. To start the endpoint, enter the following:

```
/usr/local/Ixia/endpoint &
```

The “&” parameter indicates to Linux that the endpoint program should run in the background. The screen output from the endpoint program is interleaved with other Linux commands. Just press RETURN to enter more commands.

If you choose to manually start the endpoint, consider redirecting its output to the `endpoint.console` file. You can tell by the time stamp of the file when the endpoint program was started or stopped.

If the endpoint program is already running, you get the following message, “**CHR0183**: The endpoint program is already running. Only one copy is allowed at a time.”

Use the `ps` command to check all running processes and make sure the endpoint is running. If you repeatedly get error message **CHR0183**, but it appears that the endpoint is not running, you may need to do some extra cleanup. Check for the hidden file `/usr/local/Ixia/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID` by using the `ls -a` command. This file should be manually removed.

Stopping a 64-Bit Linux Endpoint

The endpoint program has a special command-line option, `-k`. If you’d like to kill an endpoint program, go to a command prompt on the same computer and enter the following (you must be logged in as root to run this program):

```
/usr/local/Ixia/endpoint -k
```

The `-k` command-line option has the purpose of killing any endpoint process running on that computer. You should see the message “Sent exit request to the running endpoint,” which indicates that the endpoint program has been sent a request to stop.

If for some reason the request to stop is not handled correctly by the running endpoint program, you may need to use the Linux “`kill -TERM`” command. Avoid using “`kill -9`” to stop the running endpoint program—it doesn’t clean up what’s been created (so you’ll need to do the steps outlined in the following topics).

Cleanup after Unexpected Errors

If the endpoint should fail or be killed abnormally (or encounter assertion conditions), you may also need to do additional cleanup. If the endpoint is still running, try to stop it using the command “`endpoint -k`” (described above). If that does not stop the endpoint, kill the endpoint using the Linux `kill` command.

Then enter the following command:

```
rm /usr/local/Ixia/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID
```

How to Tell If a 64-Bit Linux Endpoint Is Active

Use traditional Linux commands to determine if a 64-bit Linux endpoint is active. At a command prompt, enter:

```
ps axf | grep endpoint
```

If the endpoint program is running, you will see output similar to this:

```
11118 pts/1 S 0:00 \_ grep endpoint
7652 pts/0 S 0:00 /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7653 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7654 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7655 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7656 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
```

Disabling Automatic Startup

Use the following command to disable the automatic startup:

```
/sbin/chkconfig --del endpoint
```

Increasing the Number of Concurrent Connections

Some parameters are tuned in Linux by rebuilding the Linux kernel. If you're adventurous and skilled enough, you can change the number of concurrent endpoint connections. Consult your 64-bit Linux documentation for information about increasing the maximum open files allowed per process (this probably involves redefining `NR_FILES` and other macros). Alternatively, search Linux newsgroups on the Internet for something like "max open files per process."

Logging and Messages

While most error messages encountered on an endpoint are returned to the IxChariot or Qcheck Console, some may be logged to disk. Errors are saved in the following file:

```
/var/log/endpoint.log
```

The log file is not created until an error occurs. To view an error log, use the program named `FMTLOG`. `FMTLOG` reads from a binary log file, and writes its formatted output to `stdout`. Use the following `FMTLOG` command:

```
/usr/local/Ixia/fmtlog /var/log/endpoint.log  
>output_filename
```

The endpoint code performs a good deal of internal checking. Our software captures details related to the problem in an ASCII text file:

```
/var/local/assert.err.
```

Save a copy of the file and send it to us via email for problem determination.

Message CHR0181

You may receive message CHR0181 while running a test. If the error was detected at the Linux computer, it says that the endpoint program on Linux has run out of system semaphores. Each instance of Endpoint 1 requires a system semaphore. The maximum number of semaphores cannot be configured on Linux, which is hard-coded to a large value (128). To avoid this problem, stop other programs that use semaphores or decrease the number of tests that use the computer as Endpoint 1.

10

Linux 32-Bit on ARM

The following topics explain the installation, configuration, and operation of the Performance Endpoint software for 32-bit Linux running on the ARM platform. ARM Linux is a port of the Linux Kernel to ARM processor based machines. The ARM Linux kernel has been ported to a wide range of systems, including network devices, hand held devices, and embedded devices. This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Big and Little Endian Endpoints](#) on page 10-1
- [Installing the Linux 32-bit on ARM Endpoint](#) on page 10-2
- [Configuring the Linux 32-Bit on ARM Endpoint](#) on page 10-3
- [Running the Linux 32-Bit on ARM Endpoint](#) on page 10-4

Other chapters in this manual describe additional Linux endpoints.

Big and Little Endian Endpoints

Ixia provides two Performance Endpoints for 32-bit Linux systems running on the ARM platform:

Endpoint	Endpoint Filename
Little Endian	pelinux_arm_Mm.tar
Big Endian	pelinux_armb_Mm.tar

Endianness refers to the byte order used by a computer when it stores a value in memory. Big endian architectures store the most significant byte in a memory location with the lowest address, while little endian architectures store the most significant byte in a memory location with the highest address. Big endian architectures include Motorola 68000, SPARC, and System/370. Little endian architectures include the MOS Technology 6502 and Intel x86.

Some architectures can be configured either way. These include ARM, PowerPC (excluding the PPC970/G5), MIPS, among others. The endpoint that you will use is based on the endianness of the ARM-based device that you are using.

Installing the Linux 32-bit on ARM Endpoint

Requirements

Here is what you need to run the Linux 32-bit on ARM endpoint program:

- A device with an ARM-compatible CPU.
- 800 KB of free RAM. (This RAM requirement is for a minimal test only. As more pairs are added to a test, more memory is required.)
- 2.2 MB of permanent storage.
- A Linux operating system (Linux kernel 2.4.20), such as Monta Vista Linux.

We have tested with packages that implement Linux kernel 2.4.20. We have not tested this version of the Performance Endpoint with any earlier versions of the Linux kernel.

No Log Files are Created

In order to conserve RAM, the Performance Endpoint for Linux 32-bit on ARM does not generate the endpoint.log and assert.err files. All error messages are sent to the standard output device.

TAR-Based Installation for Linux 32-Bit on ARM Endpoints

All commands and parameters discussed here are case-sensitive. Use the combination of uppercase and lowercase letters as shown in the text. You can install from the IxChariot CD-ROM or download the Performance Endpoint from the Ixia web site.

The following commands assume you obtained the file from the Ixia web site. The Performance Endpoint files are named `pelinux_arm_Mm.tar` and `pelinux_armb_Mm.tar`, where “M” represents the major version and “m” represents the minor version. For example, the little endian Performance Endpoint for Release 6.30 is named `pelinux_arm_630.tar`, and the big endian Performance Endpoint for Release 6.30 is named `pelinux_armb_630.tar`.

To decompress the Performance Endpoint:

1. Ensure that you are logged in as root.
2. `cd` to the directory where you will extract the archive contents.
3. Extract the archive contents:

```
tar -xvf pelinux_arm_Mm.tar
```

— or —

```
tar -xvf pelinux_armb_Mm.tar
```

The procedure for installing these files on an ARM-based device is device-specific. When you have completed the installation, your endpoint should be ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

What We Do During Installation

Here is what happens during the installation steps. The endpoint is installed in a customer-chosen directory. The following contents are placed in that directory:

- the Performance Endpoint executable.
- the README file.
- the Ixia EULA (End-User License Agreement).
- the directory `cmpfiles`. This directory contains files with the `.cmp` file extension. These are files containing data of different types, such as typical text or binary data. These files are used by the endpoint as data on SEND commands. The different data types can be used to vary the data compression performance of your network hardware and software.
- the `endpoint.ini` file. See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for information about tailoring this file for individual endpoints.
- a file that holds the text messages that will be displayed by the Performance Endpoint and by the IxChariot Console.

Uninstalling

To uninstall the endpoint, it is sufficient to delete the endpoint directory and all of its contents.

Configuring the Linux 32-Bit on ARM Endpoint

The endpoint dynamically configures its own programs, so you do not need to update the configuration files for your communications software. However, your communications software must be configured and running correctly. Take the following steps to verify that your network is ready for testing and/or monitoring:

- Determine the network addresses of the devices for use in tests.
- Verify the network connections.

The following topics explain how to accomplish these tasks for TCP/IP.

Supported Protocols

The Performance Endpoint for Linux 32-bit on ARM supports IPv4 over TCP, UDP, and RTP. It does not support IPv6, IPX, SPX, or APPC.

Configuration for TCP/IP

The TCP and UDP protocols use TCP/IP software for network communications. TCP/IP offers two forms of network addresses: IP addresses and domain names. An IPv4 address is a 32-bit numeric address. It is represented in dotted notation as a set of four numbers separated by periods, such as `192.168.46.202`. The alternative—domain names—are in a format that is easier to recognize and remember, such as `www.ixiacom.com`. To use domain names, you need either a Domain Name Server (DNS) set up in your network or an `/etc/hosts` file on each device.

Determining Your IP Network Address

To determine the IP address of the local device you are using, enter the following at a command prompt:

```
ifconfig
```

Sockets Port Number

TCP/IP applications use their network address (as described above) to determine to which device to connect in a network. They use a Sockets port number to determine to which application program to connect within a device.

The TCP/IP sockets port used by IxChariot endpoints is 10115. This port number is used during the initialization of a test; during the actual running of the test, other port numbers are used. If the script specifies “port_number=AUTO” on the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` command, additional ports are dynamically acquired from the protocol stack. Otherwise, the endpoint issuing the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` commands (usually Endpoint 2) uses the port number specified in the script.

Testing the TCP Connection

Ping is a simple utility program included in all TCP/IP implementations. To verify the connection from one device to another, enter the following:

```
ping xx.xx.xx.xx -c 1
```

Replace `xx.xx.xx.xx` with the IP address of the target device. You will know that you can reach the target host if Ping returns this message:

```
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

If Ping fails to reach the target host, it returns this message:

```
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss
```

Make sure that you can run Ping successfully from the IxChariot or Ixia Qcheck Console to each device serving as Endpoint 1, and between each pair of endpoints involved in a test, before starting your testing with TCP/IP.

Running the Linux 32-Bit on ARM Endpoint

The following topics describe how to manually start and stop the endpoint program.

Starting the Linux 32-Bit on ARM Endpoint

Use the following steps to manually start the endpoint program at a command prompt:

1. Ensure that you are logged in as root.
2. To start the endpoint, change to the directory in which you installed the endpoint, then enter the following command:

```
./endpoint &
```

The optional “&” parameter indicates to Linux that the endpoint program should run in the background. When running in the foreground, the screen output from

the endpoint program is interleaved with other Linux commands. Just press RETURN to enter more commands.

If you choose to manually start the endpoint, consider redirecting its output to the `endpoint.console` file. For example:

```
./endpoint > endpoint.console
```

You can tell by the time stamp of the file when the endpoint program was started or stopped.

If the endpoint program is already running, you get the following message, “**CHR0183**: The endpoint program is already running. Only one copy is allowed at a time.”

Use the `ps` command to check all running processes and make sure the endpoint is running (see [How to Tell if the Linux 32-Bit on ARM Endpoint is Active](#) on page 10-5). If you repeatedly get error message **CHR0183**, but it appears that the endpoint is not running, you may need to do some extra cleanup. Check for the hidden file `/var/log/.ENDPOINT.PID` by using the `ls -a` command. This file should be manually removed.

Stopping the Linux 32-Bit on ARM Endpoint

The endpoint program has a special command-line option, `-k`. If you’d like to kill an endpoint program, go to a command prompt on the same device and enter the following (you must be logged in as root to run this program):

```
./endpoint -k
```

The `-k` command-line option has the purpose of killing any endpoint process running on that device. You should see the message “Sent exit request to the running endpoint,” which indicates that the endpoint program has been sent a request to stop.

If for some reason the request to stop is not handled correctly by the running endpoint program, you may need to use the Linux “`kill -TERM`” command. Avoid using “`kill -9`” to stop the running endpoint program—it doesn’t clean up what’s been created (so you’ll need to do the steps outlined in the following topics).

Clean-up After Unexpected Errors

If the endpoint should fail or be killed abnormally (or encounter assertion conditions), you may also need to do additional cleanup. If the endpoint is still running, try to stop it using the command “`endpoint -k`” (described above). If that does not stop the endpoint, kill the endpoint using the Linux `kill` command.

Then enter the following command:

```
rm /var/log/.ENDPOINT.PID
```

How to Tell if the Linux 32-Bit on ARM Endpoint is Active

Use traditional Linux commands to determine if a Linux endpoint is active. For example:

```
ps axf | grep endpoint
```

If the endpoint program is running, you will see output similar to this:

```
11118 pts/1 S 0:00 \_ grep endpoint
7652 pts/0 S 0:00 /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7653 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7654 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7655 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7656 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
```

The sample output listed above indicates that the endpoint was installed in `/usr/local/Ixia`. However, given that the endpoint does not provide an installer, you install the endpoint in a directory of your own choosing.

11

Linux 32-Bit on Lexra

The following topics explain the installation, configuration, and operation of the Performance Endpoint software for 32-bit Linux running on the Lexra platform. (Ixia customers have successfully used this Performance Endpoint on MIPS platforms (big endian) as well as the Lexra platform.)

Refer to Chapter 8, [Linux x86](#), of this manual for detailed information about endpoints for other 32-bit versions of Linux. Refer to Chapter 9, [Linux 64-Bit](#), for detailed information about endpoints for 64-bit versions of Linux.

Installing the Linux 32-bit on Lexra Endpoint

Requirements

Here is what you need to run the Linux 32-bit on Lexra endpoint program:

- A device with a Lexra-compatible CPU. We tested with Lexra LX5280.
- 1.7 MBytes of flash memory available.
- 4 MBytes of free RAM.
- Linux kernel 2.4.18.

We have tested with packages that implement Linux kernel 2.4.18. We have not tested this version of the Performance Endpoint with any earlier versions of the Linux kernel.

No log files are created

In order to conserve RAM, the Performance Endpoint for Linux 32-bit on Lexra does not generate the endpoint.log and assert.err files. All error messages are sent to the standard output device.

TAR-Based Installation for Linux 32-bit on Lexra Endpoints

All commands and parameters discussed here are case-sensitive. Use the combination of uppercase and lowercase letters as shown in the text. You can install from the IxChariot CD-ROM or download the Performance Endpoint from the Ixia web site.

The following commands assume you obtained the file from the Ixia web site. The Performance Endpoint file is named `pelex_Mm.tar.gz`, where “M” represents the major version and “m” represents the minor version. For example, the Performance Endpoint for Release 6.10 is `pelex_610.tar.gz`.

To decompress the Performance Endpoint:

1. Ensure that you are logged in as root.
2. `cd` to the directory where you will extract the archive contents.
3. Extract the archive contents:

```
gzip -d pelex_Mm.tar.gz
tar -xvf pelex_Mm.tar
```

The procedure for installing these files on the Lexra-based device is device-specific. When you have completed the installation, your endpoint should be ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

What We Do During Installation

Here is what happens during the installation steps. The endpoint is installed in a customer-chosen directory. The following contents are placed in that directory:

- the Performance Endpoint executable.
- the README file.
- the Ixia End-User License Agreement.
- the directory `cmpfiles`. This directory contains files with the `.cmp` file extension. These are files containing data of different types, such as typical text or binary data. These files are used by the endpoint as data on SEND commands. The different data types can be used to vary the data compression performance of your network hardware and software.
- the file `endpoint.ini`. See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for information about tailoring this file for individual endpoints.
- a file that holds the text messages that will be displayed by the Performance Endpoint and by the IxChariot Console.

Configuring the Linux 32-bit on Lexra Endpoint

The endpoint dynamically configures its own programs, so you do not have to update the configuration files for your communications software. However, your communications software must be configured and running correctly. Take the following steps to verify that your network is ready for testing and/or monitoring:

- Determine the network addresses of the computers for use in tests.
- Verify the network connections.

The following topics explain how to accomplish these tasks for TCP/IP.

Configuration for TCP/IP

The TCP and UDP protocols use TCP/IP software for network communications. TCP/IP offers two forms of network addresses: IP addresses and domain names. An IPv4 address is a 32-bit numeric address. It is represented in dotted notation as a set of four numbers separated by periods, such as 199.72.46.202. The alternative, domain names are in a format that is easier to recognize and remember, such as www.ixiacom.com. To use domain names, you need either a Domain Name Server (DNS) set up in your network or an `/etc/hosts` file on each computer.

Note: The Performance Endpoint for Linux 32-bit on Lexra supports TCP and UDP only. It does not support IPv6, IPX, SPX, or other network protocols.

Determining Your IP Network Address

To determine the IP address of the local computer you are using, enter the following at a command prompt:

```
ifconfig
```

Sockets Port Number

TCP/IP applications use their network address (as described above) to decide which computer to connect to in a network. They use a Sockets port number to decide which application program to connect to within a computer.

The TCP/IP sockets port used by IxChariot endpoints is 10115. This port number is used during the initialization of a test; during the actual running of the test, other port numbers are used. If the script specifies “port_number=AUTO” on the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` command, additional ports are dynamically acquired from the protocol stack. Otherwise, the endpoint issuing the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` commands (usually Endpoint 2) uses the port number specified in the script.

Testing the TCP Connection

Ping is a simple utility program, included in all TCP/IP implementations. To try out the connection from one computer to another, enter the following:

```
ping xx.xx.xx.xx -c 1
```

Replace the x's with the IP address of the target computer. If Ping returns a message that says

```
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

the Ping worked. Otherwise, there will be a delay, and you'll see

```
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss
```

This means that the Ping failed, and you cannot reach the target computer.

Make sure that you can run Ping successfully from the IxChariot or Ixia Qcheck Console to each computer serving as Endpoint 1, and between each pair of endpoints involved in a test, before starting your testing with TCP/IP.

Running the Linux 32-bit on Lexra Endpoint

The following topics describe how to manually start and stop the endpoint program.

Starting the Linux 32-bit on Lexra Endpoint

Use the following steps to manually start the endpoint program at a command prompt:

1. Ensure that you are logged in as root.
2. To start the endpoint, change to the directory in which you installed the endpoint, then enter the following command:

```
./endpoint &
```

The “&” parameter indicates to Linux that the endpoint program should run in the background. The screen output from the endpoint program is interleaved with other Linux commands. Just press RETURN to enter more commands.

If you choose to manually start the endpoint, consider redirecting its output to the `endpoint.console` file. You can tell by the time stamp of the file when the endpoint program was started or stopped.

If the endpoint program is already running, you get the following message, “**CHR0183**: The endpoint program is already running. Only one copy is allowed at a time.”

Use the `ps` command to check all running processes and make sure the endpoint is running. If you repeatedly get error message **CHR0183**, but it appears that the endpoint is not running, you may need to do some extra cleanup. Check for the hidden file `/var/log/.ENDPOINT.PID` by using the `ls -a` command. This file should be manually removed.

Stopping the Linux 32-bit on Lexra Endpoint

The endpoint program has a special command-line option, `-k`. If you’d like to kill an endpoint program, go to a command prompt on the same computer and enter the following (you must be logged in as root to run this program):

```
./endpoint -k
```

The `-k` command-line option has the purpose of killing any endpoint process running on that computer. You should see the message “Sent exit request to the running endpoint,” which indicates that the endpoint program has been sent a request to stop.

If for some reason the request to stop is not handled correctly by the running endpoint program, you may need to use the Linux “`kill -TERM`” command. Avoid using “`kill -9`” to stop the running endpoint program—it doesn’t clean up what’s been created (so you’ll need to do the steps outlined in the following topics).

Cleanup after Unexpected Errors

If the endpoint should fail or be killed abnormally (or encounter assertion conditions), you may also need to do additional cleanup. If the endpoint is still running, try to stop it using the command “`endpoint -k`” (described above). If that does not stop the endpoint, kill the endpoint using the Linux `kill` command.

Then enter the following command:

```
rm /var/log/.ENDPOINT.PID
```

How to Tell If the Linux 32-bit on Lexra Endpoint Is Active

Use traditional Linux commands to determine if a Linux endpoint is active. For example:

```
ps axf | grep endpoint
```

If the endpoint program is running, you will see output similar to this:

```
11118 pts/1 S 0:00 \_ grep endpoint
7652 pts/0 S 0:00 /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7653 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7654 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7655 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
7656 pts/0 S 0:00 \_ /usr/local/Ixia/endpoint
```

The sample output listed above indicates that the endpoint was installed in `/usr/local/Ixia`. However, given that the endpoint does not provide an installer, you install the endpoint in a directory of your own choosing.

12

Mac OS X

This chapter explains the installation, configuration, and operation of the Performance Endpoint software for Mac OS X.

We have concentrated our testing on the most popular Mac OS X operating systems. Our Mac OS X endpoint runs on the following Mac OS X platforms:

- PowerPC G4 processor (32-bit) systems, such as the eMac.
- PowerPC G5 processor (64-bit) systems, such as the Power Macintosh G5.

Installation

Here is what you need to run the endpoint program with Mac OS X:

- An Apple computer capable of running Mac OS X.
- 128 MBytes of random access memory (RAM).
- The total RAM requirement depends on RAM usage of the underlying protocol stack and the number of concurrent connection pairs. For very large tests involving hundreds of connections through a single endpoint, additional memory may be required.
- A hard disk with at least 10 MBytes of space available
- Mac OS X version 10.3 and above.

Installation Procedure

First, ensure that you are logged in as a user with administrative privileges.

Next, find the Mac OS X endpoint from our web site's endpoint library at: http://www.ixiacom.com/support/endpoint_library/ and double-click on the endpoint file (for example *pemac_70.dmg*). The endpoint will be downloaded and the installation started. You should follow the instructions to complete the installation. During the installation, you will be offered the opportunity to view the README file, which contains the latest information about the endpoint program.

The endpoint is installed in your *Applications* folder as a MAC application. To start the endpoint, browse the application folder and double click on the endpoint

icon. The `README` file contains instructions on how to install the endpoint as a service.

When you've completed installation, refer to [Configuring Mac OS X Endpoints](#) on page 12-2 to make sure your endpoint is ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

Removing the Endpoint (Uninstall)

Using Finder, delete the Endpoint bundle.

What Happens During Installation

Here is what happens during the installation steps. The endpoint is installed into the *Applications* folder. A directory is created with the following contents:

- The executable programs
- The `README` file
- Various install and uninstall programs
- The directory `cmpfiles`. This directory contains files with the `.cmp` file extension. These are files containing data of different types, such as typical text or binary data. These files are used by the endpoint as data on `SEND` commands. The different data types can be used to vary the data compression performance of your network hardware and software.
- The file `endpoint.ini`

See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for information about tailoring this file for individual endpoints.

If an earlier version of the endpoint is installed, you will be asked if you wish to upgrade. If you agree, the installation program stops any copy of the endpoint program currently running and starts a copy of the newly installed endpoint. You can run tests immediately, without restarting your computer.

Downgrading to an older version of the Endpoint

To downgrade to an older version of the endpoint:

1. Follow the steps to uninstall the Endpoint (refer to [Removing the Endpoint \(Uninstall\)](#) on page 12-2).
2. Manually delete this directory: `/Library/Receipts/pemac.pkg`.
3. Then follow the installation instructions for the older Endpoint.

Configuring Mac OS X Endpoints

The endpoint dynamically configures its own programs, so you do not have to update the configuration files for your communications software. However, your communications software must be configured and running correctly. Take the following steps to verify that your network is ready for testing and/or monitoring:

1. Determine the network addresses of the computers for use in tests.
2. Verify the network connections.

Let's look at TCP/IP to see how to accomplish these tasks.

Configuration for TCP/IP

The TCP and UDP protocols use TCP/IP software for network communications. TCP/IP offers two forms of network addresses: IP addresses and domain names. An IP address is a 32-bit numeric address. It is represented in dotted notation as a set of four numbers separated by periods, such as 192.168.46.202. The alternative, domain names are in a format that is easier to recognize and remember, such as www.ixiacom.com. To use domain names, you need either a Domain Name Server (DNS) set up in your network or an `/etc/hosts` file on each computer.

Determining Your IP Network Address

To determine the IP address of the local computer you are using, enter the following in a Terminal window:

```
/sbin/ifconfig
```

Testing the TCP Connection

Ping is a simple utility program, included in all TCP/IP implementations. To try out the connection from one computer to another, enter the following:

```
ping xx.xx.xx.xx -c 1
```

Replace the x's with the IP address of the target computer. If Ping returns a message that says

```
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

then the Ping worked. Otherwise, there will be a delay, and you'll see

```
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss
```

This means that the Ping failed, and you cannot reach the target computer.

Make sure that you can run Ping successfully from the IxChariot or Qcheck Console to each computer serving as Endpoint 1, and between each pair of endpoints involved in a test, before starting your testing with TCP/IP.

Sockets Port Number

TCP/IP applications use their network address to decide which computer to connect to in a network. They use a TCP or UDP *port number* to decide which application program to connect to within a computer.

The port number for endpoints is **10115**. This port number is used during the initialization of a test; during the actual running of the test, other port numbers are used. If the script specifies "port_number=AUTO" on the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` command, additional ports are dynamically acquired from the protocol stack. Otherwise, the endpoint issuing the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` commands (usually Endpoint 2) uses the port number specified in the script.

Running Mac OS X Endpoints

The following sections describe how to manually start and stop the endpoint program, and how to examine error log files if a problem occurs.

The endpoint icon, located in the *Applications* folder, may be used to manually start the Mac OS X endpoint. Alternatively, you may set up the endpoint to automatically start with your computer by dragging and dropping the icon into the `/Library/StartupItems` folder using Finder.

If you want to see any error messages generated by the endpoint, use the `fmtlog` command to view the `Endpoint.log` file located in `/private/var/log`.

The detailed information about the start and stop of each individual connection pair is written to file `endpoint.aud`. The contents of this file vary depending on how you've set the `SECURITY_AUDITING` keyword in your `endpoint.ini` file.

See Chapter 3, *Endpoint Initialization File* for more information about `endpoint.aud` and `SECURITY_AUDIT` settings.

If the endpoint program is already running, you get the following message, “**CHR0183**: The endpoint program is already running. Only one copy is allowed at a time.”

Use the `ps` command to check all running processes and make sure the endpoint is running (see the section, *How to Tell If a Mac OS X Endpoint Is Active* on page 12-5 for more information). If you repeatedly get error message **CHR0183** but it appears that the endpoint is not running, you may need to do some extra cleanup. Check for the file `/private/var/log/.ENDPOINT.PID` by using Finder. This file should be manually removed.

Stopping a Mac OS X Endpoint

If the endpoint was started manually, it may be terminated by selecting `Quit` from the desktop icon.

If the endpoint was started automatically, then it may be terminated by using the `SystemStarter` command:

```
sudo SystemStarter Stop Endpoint
```

A password may be required.

If the endpoint does not stop, then you will need to use

```
kill -9 <pid>
```

to stop the running endpoint program. See *How to Tell If a Mac OS X Endpoint Is Active* below for instructions on using the `ps` command and determining the process id (pid) of the endpoint. With the “-9” argument, the endpoint doesn’t clean up what’s been created (so you’ll need to do the steps outlined in *Cleanup after Unexpected Errors* on page 12-4).

Cleanup after Unexpected Errors

If the endpoint should fail or be killed abnormally (or encounter assertion conditions), you may also need to do additional cleanup. Enter the following command:

```
rm -f /usr/local/ixia/IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID
```


How to Tell If a Mac OS X Endpoint Is Active

Use traditional UNIX commands to determine if a Mac OS X endpoint is active. At a command prompt, enter:

```
ps ax | grep endpoint
```

If the endpoint program is running, you will see output similar to this:

```
855 ?? S 3:19:90 ./endpoint
2846 std R+ 0:00:00 grep endpoint
```

Disabling Automatic Startup

If you wish to disable the Mac OS X from running as a service, then stop it as described above and remove the endpoint folder from the `/Library/StartupItems` folder.

Logging and Messages

While most error messages encountered on an endpoint are returned to the IxChariot or Qcheck Console, some may be logged to disk. Errors are saved in the following file:

- `/private/var/log/endpoint.log`

To view an error log, use the IxChariot Console's Tool menu, View Error Log choice.

The endpoint code does a lot of internal checking on itself. Our software captures details related to the problem in an ASCII text file:

- `/private/var/log/assert.err`

Save a copy of the file and send it to us via email for problem determination.

Updates for Mac OS X

We've found that communications software is often fragile. Its developers are constantly working to make it more robust, as the software gets used in an ever-wider set of situations.

We therefore recommend working with the very latest software for the underlying operating system and communications software.

Use the Software Update program that is included with Mac OS to keep your Mac software up to date.

13

Microsoft Windows 32-Bit

This chapter explains the installation, configuration, and operation of the Performance Endpoint software for the following Microsoft Windows operating systems:

- Windows 2000,
- Windows XP, and Windows XP Tablet PC Edition
- Windows Server 2003.
- Windows Vista (32-Bit),

Note that separate endpoint executables are provided for Windows CE, 64-bit Windows operating systems, and the Web-based endpoint. For detailed information about these endpoints, refer to the following chapters in this manual: Chapter 14, *Microsoft Windows CE*; Chapter 15, *Microsoft Windows 64-Bit*; Chapter 17, *Web-Based Performance Endpoint*.

The following Microsoft Windows endpoints have been archived:

- Windows 3.1
- Windows 95 and Windows 95 with WinSock 2
- Windows 98
- Windows ME
- Windows NT 4 for Alpha
- Windows NT,
- Windows XP 64-bit Edition (IA-64)

The archived endpoints will not support new features in recent releases of Ixia products. However, they are still available from the Ixia Web site at www.ixia.com/support/ixchariot.

Installation Requirements for the 32-bit Windows Endpoint

Here is what you need to run the endpoint program with any of these 32-bit Windows operating systems: Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, or Windows Vista:

- A computer fully capable of running the selected Windows operating system.

The minimum hardware requirements vary for each of the 32-bit Windows operating systems. Refer to your Windows documentation or to the Microsoft web site to determine the requirements for the specific operating system that you are using.

Note that the total memory requirements depends on the RAM usage of the underlying protocol stack and the number of concurrent connection pairs. For large tests involving hundreds of connections through a single endpoint, additional memory may be required.

- A hard disk with at least 8 MBytes of space available.
- A 32-bit version of Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, or Windows Vista.

Both the Workstation and Server of these operating systems are supported.

- for IP QoS: Windows 2000 requires the QoS Packet Scheduler.
- for IPv6 Multicast: Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, or Windows Vista is required.

See the `README` file for this endpoint to see the latest Microsoft service packs with which we've tested.

You also need compatible network protocol software:

- **for IPX and SPX**

IPX and SPX software is provided as part of the network support in the Windows 2000, Windows XP, and Windows Server 2003 operating systems.

Microsoft improved their IPX/SPX support for Windows 2000, and Windows XP, using "SPX II." SPX II is also present on Novell NetWare 4.x (or later). SPX II allows a window size greater than 1, and buffer sizes up to the size the underlying transport supports.

- **for RTP, TCP, and UDP**

TCP/IP software is provided as part of the network support with Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, and Windows Vista.

Quality of Service (QoS) support for TCP/IP is part of Microsoft Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, and Windows Vista. See the *User Guide* for IxChariot for more information.

- **for APPC**

The APPC protocol is no longer supported by the Ixia Performance Endpoints for Windows on any 32-bit or 64-bit operating system.

We recommend that you keep up-to-date with the latest Windows operating system service levels. [Getting the Latest Fixes and Service Updates](#) on page 13-15 discusses where to get the latest software upgrades.

Endpoint Installation

We recommend configuring your networking software—and ensuring that it is working correctly—before installing our software. See the Help for your networking software, and see [Configuring Windows Endpoints](#) on page 13-9 for more assistance.

Note: Before installing the endpoint on Windows 2000, plan to close any other network applications. During the endpoint installation, Windows 2000 recycles the protocol stack, causing some client applications to lose connectivity to their servers. Some of these applications don't retry their connectivity before exiting and must be restarted.

Performance Endpoint Filename

The Performance Endpoint file for the Windows operating systems described in this chapter is named `pewindows_Mm.exe`, where “M” represents the major version and “m” represents the minor version. For example, the Performance Endpoint for Release 6.30 is named `pewindows_630.exe`.

User and System Permission Requirements

The endpoint for 32-bit Windows is installed and runs as a service. Only a user ID with Administrator authority is permitted to install services. To successfully install the endpoint, you must be logged in with Administrator authority. The permissions of the directory where the endpoint is installed must also be set to allow the `SYSTEM` (the operating system) full control access. Be sure to give the System “Full Control” permission on all files in the `C:\Program Files\Ixia\Endpoint` directory or the directory where you've installed the endpoint, plus any relevant subdirectories, if any.

The security implementation in Windows Server 2003 differs noticeably from that in earlier versions of Windows. Before you install the endpoint on Windows Server 2003, make sure your user account is running in *Install* mode and not in *Execute* mode. To change the mode so that you have the necessary installation privileges, run the following at a command prompt:

```
change user /install
```

The installation on Windows Server 2003 will fail with the message “The InstallShield-generated file that allows uninstallation is missing” if you try to install from the wrong mode.

Following are directions for installing the endpoint **from a CD-ROM** and **from the World Wide Web**:

Installing from CD- ROM

To install the endpoint from a CD-ROM, do the following:

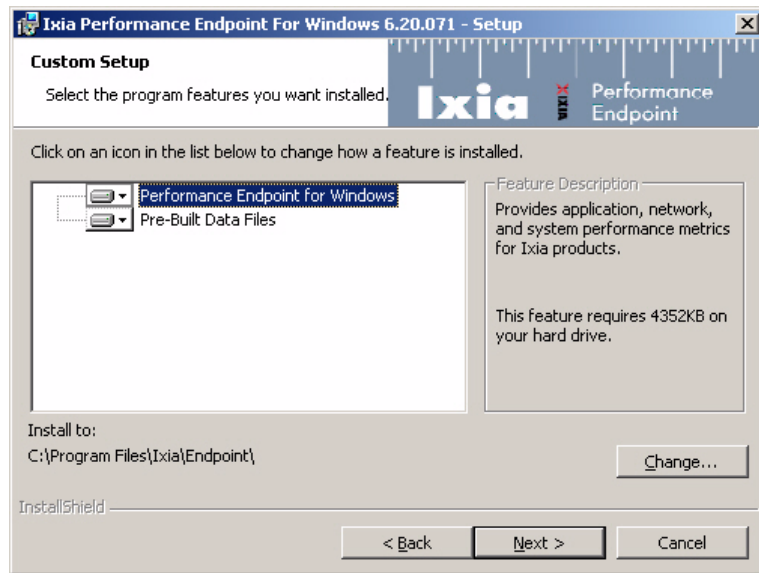
1. Shut down any programs that are running.
2. Put the CD-ROM in your CD-ROM drive.

3. If the installer does not start automatically, display the files on the CD-ROM drive and double-click the installer executable (pewindows_Mm.exe).

The installer displays a splash screen and the first installation dialog:



4. Click Next to continue.
The installer displays the Ixia Software End User License Agreement.
5. To proceed with the installation, Click Yes to accept the license agreement.
The installer checks for an existing endpoint installation. If there is an endpoint installed that is of an earlier version, it gives you the option to either delete it or quit the installation. If there is an endpoint of the same version, it provides options for repairing, modifying, or removing the endpoint.
6. If the installer displays the Previous Version Detected dialog, select “Remove the Performance Endpoint”, then click Next to proceed with the installation.
The installer removes the prior endpoint (if necessary), and then displays the Custom Setup dialog.



7. If you want to install the endpoint in a folder other than the default folder (C:\Program Files\Ixia\Endpoint), click Change, then specify the path.

We recommend installing it on a local hard disk of the computer you're using. If you install on a LAN drive, the additional network traffic may influence your performance results.

8. Select the desired options from the Performance Endpoint Installation Options.

There are two options, both of which are selected by default:

- Performance Endpoint for Windows: You cannot de-select this option.
- Pre-built Data Files: This option allows you to set various data types (in addition to ZEROS and NOCOMPRESS) during testing. We recommend you leave this option selected. You can save a small amount of disk space by not installing the files used for compression testing; however, the defaults in many application scripts specify these files. If these CMP files are not installed, many application scripts cannot be used in tests until they are modified.

9. Click Install when the Ready to Install dialog appears.

The installer now copies the files and installs the Performance Endpoint.

10. Click Finish when the Setup Complete dialog appears.

The installation is now complete; you can remove the CD-ROM from its drive.

When you've completed installation, refer to [Configuring Windows Endpoints](#) on page 13-9 to make sure your endpoint is ready for testing and monitoring.

Installing from a Downloaded Executable

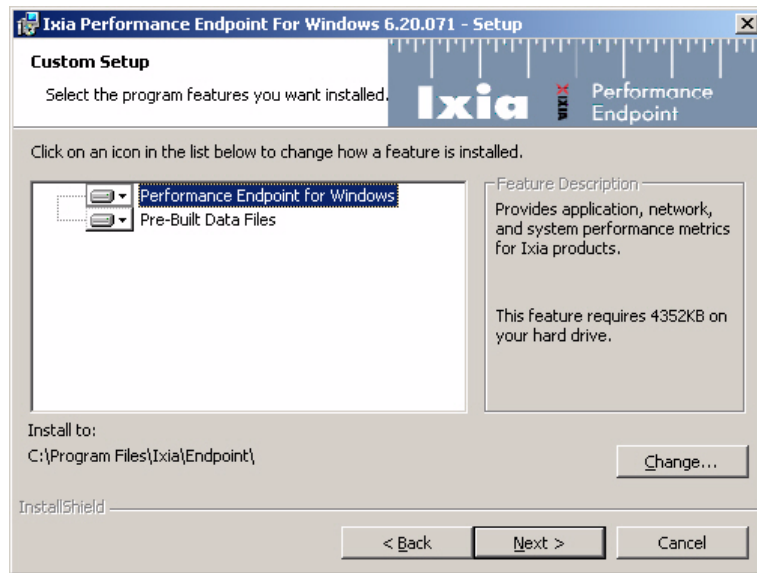
To install an endpoint you've downloaded from the World Wide Web, do the following:

1. Shut down any programs that are running.
2. Download and save the `pewindows_Mm.exe` file to a local directory.
3. Use the Windows Explorer to navigate to the file and double-click to start the installation.

The installer displays a splash screen and the first installation dialog:



4. Click Next to continue.
The installer displays the Ixia Software End User License Agreement.
5. To proceed with the installation, Click Yes to accept the license agreement.
The installer checks for an existing endpoint installation. If there is an endpoint installed that is of an earlier version, it gives you the option to either delete it or quit the installation. If there is an endpoint of the same version, it provides options for repairing, modifying, or removing the endpoint.
6. If the installer displays the Previous Version Detected dialog, select "Remove the Performance Endpoint", then click Next to proceed with the installation.
The installer removes the prior endpoint (if necessary), and then displays the Custom Setup dialog.



7. If you want to install the endpoint in a folder other than the default folder (C:\Program Files\Ixia\Endpoint), click Change, then specify the path.

We recommend installing it on a local hard disk of the computer you're using. If you install on a LAN drive, the additional network traffic may influence your performance results.

8. Select the desired options from the Performance Endpoint Installation Options.

There are two options, both of which are selected by default:

- Performance Endpoint for Windows: You cannot de-select this option.
- Pre-built Data Files: This option allows you to set various data types (in addition to ZEROS and NOCOMPRESS) during testing. We recommend you leave this option selected. You can save a small amount of disk space by not installing the files used for compression testing; however, the defaults in many application scripts specify these files. If these CMP files are not installed, many application scripts cannot be used in tests until they are modified.

9. Click Install when the Ready to Install dialog appears.

The installer now copies the files and installs the Performance Endpoint.

When you've completed installation, refer to [Configuring Windows Endpoints](#) on page 13-9 to make sure your endpoint is ready for testing and monitoring.

Before Installing an Older Endpoint

Should you have reason to install an older endpoint, you should delete any safestore files, taking the following steps:

1. Stop the endpoint.
2. Delete the safestore files from the endpoint directory (or from the directory specified by the SAFESTORE_DIRECTORY keyword in endpoint.ini). Saf-

estore files have an extension of .q*; you may delete them using the command `delete *.q*`.

3. Uninstall the current endpoint.
4. Install the desired endpoint.

What Happens During Installation

Here is what happens during the installation steps. Let's say you install the endpoint into the directory `C:\Program Files\Ixia\Endpoint`. A directory is created with the following contents:

- The executable programs
- The `README` file
- The directory `Cmpfiles`. This directory contains files with the `.CMP` file extension. These are files containing data of different types, such as typical text or binary data. These files are used by the endpoint as data on `SEND` commands. The different data types can be used to vary the data compression performance of your network hardware and software.
- The file `endpoint.ini`
- See Chapter 3, *Endpoint Initialization File* for information about tailoring this file for individual endpoints.

The endpoint is installed as a service, which means there's nothing visible while it's running. During installation, the endpoint is configured to automatically start when the system reboots. A service can be controlled from the Services dialog box inside the Control Panel; this process is described in *Running Windows Endpoints* on page 13-12.

Unattended Installation

Unattended installation (also called silent installation) is available for the endpoints for Windows. You install an endpoint once, by hand, while the install facility saves your input in an answer file. You can then install that same endpoint silently on other computers, that is, without providing input other than the answer file.

First, run `pewindows_Mm.exe`. An answer file called `update.iss` is created in the `\Updates` subdirectory of the directory where you installed the endpoint.

To perform a silent installation, specify the `-s` option with the `SETUP` command. Make sure the answers documented in the answer file `update.iss` are appropriate for the silent installation. If the `update.iss` file is not in the same directory as `setup.exe`, then specify the path and filename with the `-f1` option. For example, here's how to install using the `update.iss` file in the `\Program Files\Ixia\Endpoint` directory on our `n:` LAN drive:

```
SETUP -s -f1n:\Program Files\Ixia\Endpoint\update.iss
```

If you don't specify the path and filename with `-f1`, the default filename is `setup.iss`. Don't mix the `.iss` files among different Windows operating systems because their endpoint installations require slightly different input.

It's common to use unattended install from a LAN drive. Be sure you've copied all of the files for each type of endpoint into a single directory (rather than into

separate diskette images), and you've created your initial `update.iss` file from that directory. Unattended install does not keep track of diskette label information, and will need user input if you install from separate disk images. You probably don't want your unattended install to ask you for `n:\disk1\`, `n:\disk2\`, and so on.

Installing the Windows Endpoint with SMS

See Chapter 5, *Distributing Endpoints using SMS* for information on automatically installing (and uninstalling) endpoints, using Microsoft's Systems Management Server (SMS).

Removing the Endpoint Package (Uninstall)

To remove the endpoint package from your hard disk, follow these steps:

1. On the Start menu, click **Settings** and then **Control Panel**.
2. Click on **Add/Remove Programs**. The Add/Remove Programs Properties dialog box is shown.
3. Highlight **Ixia Endpoint for Windows** and press **Add/Remove**. The uninstallation program begins. After the program is completed, the endpoint should be uninstalled.

Removing the Endpoint Manually

If the uninstallation program is unable to uninstall the endpoint, you will need to manually uninstall it. For detailed instructions on manually removing the endpoints, see the Performance Endpoints FAQ page in the Knowledge Base on our Web site at www.ixiacom.com/support/chariot/knowledge_base.php.

Configuring Windows Endpoints

The endpoint program uses the network application programming interfaces, such as Winsock, for all of its communications. The endpoint dynamically configures its own programs, so you do not have to update the configuration files for your communications software. However, your communications software must be configured and running correctly. The following steps guide you through this verification process.

1. Determine the network addresses of the computers to be used in tests.
2. Select a service quality.
3. Verify the network connections.

The following sections describe how to accomplish these steps for 32-bit Windows:

- *Windows Configuration for IPX and SPX* on page 13-9
- *Windows Configuration for TCP/IP* on page 13-10

Windows Configuration for IPX and SPX

To use the IPX or SPX protocol in tests, IPX addresses must be supplied as the network address when adding a connection pair. IPX addresses consist of a 4-byte network number (8 hexadecimal digits) followed by a 6-byte node ID (12 hex digits). A colon separates the network number and node ID. The 6-byte node

ID (also known as the *device number*) is usually the same as the MAC address of the LAN adapter you're using.

In IxChariot, it's tedious to enter IPX addresses when adding new connection pairs. When using the IPX or SPX protocol in your tests, our software can maintain an easy-to-remember alias in the Edit Pair dialog. You can set up the mapping once, and use the alias names ever after. The underlying file, named `spxdir.dat`, is like the `HOSTS` file used in TCP/IP.

For Win32 operating systems, endpoints make WinSock version 1.1 Sockets-compatible calls when using the IPX or SPX network protocol.

Determining Your IPX Network Address

To determine a Windows 2000, Windows Vista, or Windows XP computer's local IPX address, enter the following at a command prompt:

```
IPXROUTE CONFIG
```

If your IPX software support is configured correctly, your output will look similar to the following:

```
NWLink IPX Routing and Source Routing Control Program v2.00
net 1: network number 00000002, frame type 802.2, device AMDPCN1
(0207011a3082)
```

The 8-digit network number is shown first; here, it's 00000002. The 12-digit node ID is shown in parentheses at the end; here it's 0207011a3082, which is our Ethernet MAC address. Thus, the IPX address to be used in tests is 00000002:0207011a3082.

Another method: if you already know the IP address of a computer -- and thus can Ping to that computer -- it's easy find its MAC address. First, Ping to the target computer from a computer on the same network segment, using its IP address. Then, enter the following command:

```
arp -a
```

A list of recently cached IP addresses is shown, along with their MAC addresses if they are LAN-attached. The `arp` command only reports the physical address of computers it can reach without crossing a router. It also won't give you the physical address of the local computer.

Windows Configuration for TCP/IP

The RTP, TCP, and UDP protocols use TCP/IP software for network communications. TCP/IP offers two forms of network addresses: IP addresses and domain names. An IP address is a 32-bit numeric address. It is represented in dotted notation as a set of four numbers separated by periods, such as 199.72.46.202. IPv6 addresses are represented by up to 8 colon separated hex digit pairs, such as 0::FF. An alternative, domain names are in a format that is easier to recognize and remember, such as www.ixiacom.com. To use domain names, you need either a Domain Name Server (DNS) set up in your network or an `/etc/hosts` file on each computer.

Determining Your IP Network Address

To determine a Windows 2000, Windows Vista, Windows XP, or Windows Server 2003 computer's local IP address, enter the following command:

```
IPCONFIG
```

If your TCP/IP stack is configured correctly, your output will look similar to the following:

```
Windows 2000 IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : ixiacom.com
    IP Address. . . . . : 10.200.24.12
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.200.24.1
```

Its local IP address is shown in the first row; here it's 10.200.24.12.

You can also find your IP address using the graphical user interface. Select the **Control Panel** folder, and double-click on the **Network** icon. The installed network components are shown. Double-click **TCP/IP Protocol** in the list to get to the **TCP/IP Configuration**. Your IP address and subnet mask are shown.

To determine a Windows 2000, Windows Vista, or Windows XP computer's local hostname, enter the following command:

```
HOSTNAME
```

The current hostname is shown in the first row.

From the graphical user interface, return to the TCP/IP Protocol configuration. Select **DNS** (Domain Name System) to see or change your domain name. If the DNS Configuration is empty, avoid using domain names as network addresses; use numeric IP addresses instead.

Testing the TCP/IP Connection

Ping is a simple utility program, included in all TCP/IP implementations. To check the connection from one computer to another, enter the following at an MS-DOS command prompt:

```
ping xx.xx.xx.xx
```

Replace the x's with the IP address of the target computer. If Ping returns a message that says "Reply from xx.xx.xx.xx . . .," the Ping worked. If it says "Request timed out," the Ping failed, and you have a configuration problem.

Make sure that you can run Ping successfully from the IxChariot or Qcheck Console to each computer serving as Endpoint 1, and between each pair of endpoints involved in a test, before starting your testing with TCP/IP.

Running Windows Endpoints

The following topics describe starting and stopping an endpoint on a 32-bit Windows operating systems, as well as some of the messages and information that become available during testing with this endpoint. The endpoint is controlled from the Services dialog box. For Windows 2000, click **Settings**, then **Control Panel** on the Start menu, double-click **Administrative Tools**, and then double-click **Services**. The Services dialog box lets you start or stop the endpoint, listed as “Ixia Endpoint.”

Only a user ID with Administrator authority is permitted to start or stop Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, or Windows Vista services.

Starting the Endpoint

By default, the endpoint program is configured to start automatically, which means that you will not see a window for the program when it is running. Because the endpoint runs as a service, you do not have to be logged into your workstation for the endpoint to run.

If you stop the endpoint service, you can restart it without restarting the operating system. There are two ways to restart the endpoint service:

1. At a command prompt, enter:

```
net start IxiaEndpoint
```
2. In the Services dialog box, select **Ixia Endpoint** and click **Start** (or **Play**). The status changes to “started” when the endpoint is successfully started.

A single running copy of the endpoint service handles one or multiple concurrent tests.

Stopping a Windows Endpoint

There are two ways to stop the endpoint service:

- At a command prompt, enter the following:

```
net stop IxiaEndpoint
```
- In the Services dialog box, click **Ixia Endpoint** and click **Stop**. The status is blank when the endpoint program has stopped.

Disable Your Screen Saver

Screen savers in Windows can significantly lower the throughput that is measured by an endpoint. We recommend disabling your screen saver at endpoint computers while running tests.

The SetAddr Utility

Endpoints for Windows operating systems now ship with a utility that helps you quickly create virtual IP addresses on 32-bit Windows endpoint computers. Virtual addresses are chiefly useful when you’re testing hundreds or even thousands of endpoint pairs using only a few computers as endpoints. To all intents and purposes, the traffic on the network is identical, whether you’re using “real” or virtual addresses.

For more information about creating virtual addresses, consult “Configuring Virtual Addresses on Endpoint Computers” in the *User Guide* for IxChariot.

When you install a Windows endpoint, `Setaddr.exe` for 32-bit Windows is automatically installed in the same directory. For 64-bit Windows, a 64-bit version of `Setaddr.exe` is installed. The two versions of `SetAddr` cannot be used across operating systems with different architectures.

The usage is as follows:

```
setaddr [-dr] -a N -f Addr -t Addr -i Addr -s Addr  
| -l[a]  
| -da  
| -ds -f Addr -s Addr
```

(where “N” indicates the adapter number of the NIC card you’re assigning virtual addresses to, and “Addr” indicates the virtual addresses or subnet mask you’re assigning to it).

SetAddr Options:

-l	List all network adapters
-la	List all network adapters and their IP addresses
-a	Adapter to modify (number given by -l options)
-dr	Delete a range of addresses
-da	Delete all addresses
-ds	Delete a single address
-f	From address
-t	To address
-i	Increment by
-s	Subnet Mask

The `-d` flags cannot be used to delete a computer’s primary IP address.

The `-i` flag lets you determine how the range of addresses will be created. This is an optional field; by default, `SetAddr` increments the range by one in the final byte only. This “increment by” value is represented as “0.0.0.1”. Enter a value (0-255) for each byte of the 4-byte IP address. A value of 1 specifies that the address values in that byte will be incremented by one when `SetAddr` creates the range. For example, enter

```
setaddr -f 10.40.1.1 -t 10.40.4.250 -i 0.0.1.1 -s  
255.255.0.0
```

`SetAddr` creates 1000 virtual addresses.

SetAddr Known Limitations:

- IPv4 only.

- SetAddr only works on computers with fixed IP addresses. DHCP-enabled adapters can't be used.
- You must restart the computer to whose NIC you've assigned virtual IP addresses before you begin testing with that computer. SetAddr modifies some Windows Registry keys, and restarting is required for the changes to take effect.
- The number of virtual addresses you can assign to a single adapter depends on the protocol stack and the size of the Windows Registry. We benchmarked measurements using computers running up to 2500 virtual addresses, which is a recommended limit.
- No checking is done to ensure that thousands of addresses are not being created. Be careful! More TCP/IP stack resources are required to manage virtual addresses.
- You may only add Class A, B, and C virtual IP addresses. Loopback addresses and Class D and E IP addresses are invalid. Valid address ranges, then, are 1.x.x.x to 233.x.x.x, excluding 127.x.x.x.
- When more than 2250 virtual address are defined on Windows 2000 computers, all the LAN adaptor icons disappear from the Network and Dial-up Connections dialog box in My Network Places. You can still see the adaptors by invoking `ipconfig` or `setaddr` from the command line, and the addresses are still reachable. Removing some virtual addresses so that fewer than 2250 were specified and restarting the computer solved the problem.

Disabling Automatic Startup in Windows 2000

To disable the automatic starting of the endpoint, take the following steps in Windows 2000:

1. On the Start menu, click **Settings**, then **Control Panel**, then **Administrative Tools**, then **Services**. The Services dialog box appears.
2. Double-click **Ixia Endpoint**.
3. On the Startup type menu, click **Manual**.
4. Click **OK** to save the new setting and exit the dialog box. The endpoint will no longer start automatically when you restart the computer. However, you can manually start the endpoint.

How to Tell If a Windows Endpoint Is Active

The status field in the Services dialog box shows whether the Ixia Endpoint service has started.

Similarly, the Windows Performance Monitor program can be used to look at various aspects of the endpoint. Start Performance Monitor by double-clicking its icon in the Administrative tools group. Click **Add to Chart** on the Edit menu. Select the **Process** object and the **Endpoint** instance. Then add the counters you are interested in, such as thread count or % of processor time. In the Steady state (that is, no tests are active), Thread Count will show about 6 threads active for the endpoint; the answer depends on the number of protocols in use.

Logging and Messages

While most error messages encountered on an endpoint are returned to the IxChariot or Qcheck Console, some may be logged to disk. Errors are saved in a file named `ENDPOINT.LOG`, in the directory where you installed the endpoint. To view an error log, use the command-line program named `FMTLOG.EXE`. The program `FMTLOG.EXE` reads from a binary log file, and writes its formatted output to `stdout`. Use the following `FMTLOG` command:

```
FMTLOG log_filename > output_file
```

This endpoint performs extensive internal cross-checking to catch unexpected conditions early. If an assertion failure occurs, the file `assert.err` is written to the directory where you installed the endpoint.

Getting the Latest Fixes and Service Updates

We've found that communications software is often fragile. Its developers are constantly working to make it more robust, as the software gets used in an ever-wider set of situations.

We therefore recommend working with the very latest software for the underlying operating system and communications software. Here are the best sources we've found for the Windows software used by the endpoint program.

Updates and Information for Windows

Microsoft posts code and driver updates to the following Web site: www.microsoft.com/windows/downloads/.

For information about configuring TCP/IP to make it work better on Windows NT, consult the following Web site: www.microsoft.com/windows2000/techinfo/howitworks/communications/networkbasics/tcpip_implement.asp.

Updates for Microsoft SNA Server

Microsoft posts code and driver updates to the following Web site: <http://support.microsoft.com/support/sna/sp.asp>.

14

Microsoft Windows CE

This chapter describes the installation, configuration, and operation of the Performance Endpoint software for Microsoft Windows CE.

Ixia provides four distinct Performance Endpoints for Windows CE:

- **pewcex86** – Performance Endpoint for Windows CE running on Intel x86 processors.
- **pewcearm** – Performance Endpoint for Windows CE running on Intel Strong Arm and XScale processors.
- **pewcearm_cl** – Command line version of the Windows CE Performance Endpoint running on Intel Strong Arm and XScale processors. This is the same as the wcearm endpoint minus the GUI.
- **pewcearm_disk** – Performance Endpoint for Windows CE running on Intel Strong Arm and XScale processors, with file storage support.

You can run both streaming and non-streaming tests using the Windows CE Performance Endpoints. You can also run IP Multicast tests that include these endpoint as part of a multicast group.

Most IxChariot testing parameters are supported, but note exceptions in [Limitations of the Windows CE Endpoint](#) on page 14-8.

Installation Requirements

Table 14-1 describes the requirements for installing and running the Microsoft Windows CE Performance Endpoint software.

Table 14-1. Windows CE Performance Endpoints

Windows CE Endpoint	Supported Processors	Operating System Version	RAM Required
pewcex86	Intel x86 compatible	Windows CE 4.2	64 MB
pewcearm	Intel Strong Arm, Intel XScale	Windows CE 4.2	64 MB
pewcearm_disk	Intel Strong Arm, Intel XScale	Windows CE 4.2	64 MB
pewcearm_cl	Intel Strong Arm, Intel XScale	Windows CE 4.2	64 MB

The Performance Endpoint file names include the product release number. For example, *pwece86_630.exe* is version 6.30 of the Windows CE Intel x86-compatible Performance Endpoint.

Microsoft Windows Mobile software for Pocket PC versions 2002 and 2003 are supported. Microsoft explains that their Pocket PC 2003 is based on a new operating system, Microsoft Windows CE .NET 4.1 or 4.2.

Network Protocol Stacks

We recommend that you configure your networking software—and make sure that it is working correctly—before installing the Performance Endpoint software.

We suggest that you use the built-in network protocol stack. In addition, you may need to purchase and configure a wireless or wired adapter.

The TCP/IP and UDP/RTP protocols are supported by the Performance Endpoint for Windows CE. The Windows CE Performance Endpoints run on any IP network, regardless of topology. For example, we have tested it with 802.11a/b/g wireless links and 10/100/1000 Ethernet links.

Endpoint Installation for Windows CE

Installing the *pewcearm* Performance Endpoint

The following installation instructions assume that the Windows CE device to be tested is already synched to your desktop computer:

Follow these steps to install the GUI version of the endpoint:

1. From your desktop PC, navigate to the Windows CE endpoint at www.ixiacom.com/support/ixchariot.
2. Download the Windows CE endpoint package to your desktop PC.
3. Copy the file `pewcearm_Mm.exe` to the Windows Clipboard using the Windows Explorer. *Mm* is the endpoint release number; for example, 630 for release 6.30.
4. Paste the file to the following directory:

[Mobile Device]\My Pocket PC\Windows\Start Menu

The endpoint is now ready for use. Refer to [Running Windows CE Endpoints](#) on page 14-6 for additional instructions.

Installing the *pewcearm_cl* Performance Endpoint

Follow these steps to install the command line version of the endpoint:

1. From your desktop PC, navigate to the Windows CE endpoint at www.ixiacom.com/support/ixchariot.
2. Download the Windows CE endpoint package to your desktop PC.
3. Copy the file `pewcearm_cl_Mm.exe` to your Windows CE device, using the tools available on your device.

Once you have copied the endpoint, it is ready for use. Refer to [Running Windows CE Endpoints](#) on page 14-6 for additional instructions.

Installing the *pewcearm_disk* Performance Endpoint

Follow these steps to install the *pewcearm_disk* endpoint:

1. From your Windows CE device, use your Web browser to navigate to the Windows CE endpoint at www.ixiacom.com/support/ixchariot.
2. Download the following files to a disk drive on your Windows CE device:
 - `pewcearm_disk.exe`
 - `endpoint.ini`
 - `echr.msg`
 - the `cmpfiles` directory

You can place these files anywhere on the storage device (whether in the root directory, or in a user-defined directory):

3. Modify the `endpoint.ini`, as required for your testing.

Installing the *pewcex86* Performance Endpoint

Refer to Chapter 3, *Endpoint Initialization File*, for information about the endpoint.ini file.

Once you have copied the endpoint, it is ready for use. Refer to *Running Windows CE Endpoints* on page 14-6 for additional instructions.

The following installation instructions assume that the Windows CE device to be tested is already synched to your desktop computer:

Follow these steps to install the endpoint:

1. From your desktop PC, navigate to the Windows CE endpoint at www.ixiacom.com/support/ixchariot.
2. Download the Windows CE endpoint package to your desktop PC.
3. Copy the file *pewcex86_Mm.exe* to the Windows Clipboard using the Windows Explorer. *Mm* is the endpoint release number; for example, 630 for release 6.30.
4. Paste the file to the following directory:

```
[Mobile Device]\My Pocket PC\Windows\Start Menu
```

The endpoint is now ready for use. Refer to *Running Windows CE Endpoints* on page 14-6 for additional instructions.

Alternate Installation

Since the Windows CE for the x86 architecture is similar to standard Windows, the **pewcex86_Mm.exe** executable may be copied from another computer via a network share or FTP. *Mm* is the endpoint release number; for example, 630 for release 6.30. It may be installed in any location on the Windows CE drive and executed from that location.

Note: If the Start menu on the Pocket PC where you're installing the endpoint has already reached the maximum number of icons it can display, the endpoint software is automatically copied to the directory [Mobile Device]\My Pocket PC\Windows\Start Menu\Programs.

See the following HP business support document for more information:
http://h20000.www2.hp.com/bizsupport/TechSupport/Document.jsp?locale=en_US&taskId=115&prodSeriesId=306693&prodTypeId=215348&objectID=PSD_MH030919_CW01.

Removing the Endpoint Package (Uninstall)

The following installation instructions assume that the Windows CE pocket PC or device to be tested is already synched to your desktop computer:

Delete `pewcearm_Mm.exe` (for the Strong Arm version) or `pewcx86_Mm.exe` (for the x86 based version) from the following directory on your desktop PC:

```
[Mobile Device]\My Pocket PC\Windows\Start Menu
```

On the x86 version, if the `pewcx86_Mm.exe` executable was installed in an alternate location, find and delete that file. *Mm* is the endpoint release number; for example, 630 for release 6.30.

Windows CE Configuration for TCP/IP

The RTP, TCP, and UDP protocols use TCP/IP software for network communications. TCP/IP offers two forms of network addresses: IP addresses and domain names. An IP address is a 32-bit numeric address. It is represented in dotted notation as a set of four numbers separated by periods, such as 199.72.46.202. The alternative, domain name, is in a format that is easier to recognize and remember, such as `www.ixiacom.com`. To use domain names, you need a Domain Name Server (DNS) set up in your network.

Determining Your IP Network Address

On your Windows CE device, tap **Start > Settings > Connections** and tap the **Network Adapters** icon. Select an adapter and then tap **Properties**.

Look at your adapter configuration. If you are using DHCP, your adapter configuration may not show your address. In that case, contact your network administrator to find out which IP address the DHCP server has assigned to the adapter.

If you are using the command line version of the endpoint, the procedure for determining your IP address depends on the tools available on the device.

Testing the TCP Connection

Ping is a simple utility program, included in all TCP/IP implementations. To check the connection from one computer to another, enter the following at an MS-DOS command prompt:

```
ping xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
```

Replace the xxx's with the IP address of the target computer. If Ping returns a message that says "Reply from xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx . . .," the Ping worked. If the message says "Request timed out," the Ping failed, and you have a configuration problem.

Make sure that you can run Ping successfully from the IxChariot or Ixia Qcheck Console to each computer serving as Endpoint 1, and between each pair of endpoints involved in a test, before starting your testing with TCP/IP.

Sockets Port Number

TCP/IP applications use their network address (as described above) to decide which computer to connect to in a network. They use a Sockets *port number* to decide which application program to connect to within a computer.

The TCP/IP sockets port used by IxChariot endpoints is **10115**. This port number is used during the initialization of a test. During the actual running of the test, other port numbers are used. If the script specifies “`port_number=AUTO`” on the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` command, additional ports are dynamically acquired from the protocol stack. Otherwise, the endpoint issuing the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` commands (usually Endpoint 2) uses the port number specified in the script.

Running Windows CE Endpoints

The following sections describe how to start and stop an endpoint, and how to check the version of an endpoint. A final section describes how the endpoint handles error messages.

Intel Strong Arm and XScale Processor Based Operation

Following are instructions for starting and stopping the three versions of the *pewcearm* Performance Endpoint.

Starting the *pewcearm* Performance Endpoint

On your Windows CE device, tap **Start > *pewcearm_Mm.exe***. *Mm* is the endpoint release number; for example, 630 for release 6.30.

Starting the *pewcearm_cl* Performance Endpoint

Procedures for starting and stopping the command line version of the Performance Endpoint depend on the tools available on the device. For example, for some devices you will enter **endpoint** at the command line to start the endpoint and use CTRL-C to stop the endpoint.

Starting the *pewcearm_disk* Performance Endpoint

On your Windows CE device, navigate to the directory where you have installed the Performance Endpoint files, then tap the executable (*pewcearm_disk.exe*) to start the endpoint.

Stopping the *pewcearm* and *pewcearm_disk* Performance Endpoint

To stop the endpoint program, use the following menu path on your Windows CE device:

1. Tap **Start > Settings > System > Memory > Running Programs**.
2. Select **Performance Endpoint** and then tap **Stop**.

Stopping the *pewcearm_cl* Performance Endpoint

Procedures for starting and stopping the command line version of the Performance Endpoint depend on the tools available on the device. For example, for some devices you will enter **endpoint** at the command line to start the endpoint and use CTRL-C to stop the endpoint.

Intel x86 Processor Based Operation

Starting the *pewcex86* Endpoint

On your Windows CE device, tap **Start > pewcex86_Mm.exe**. If the executable was installed in an alternate location, find and tap on the *pewcex86_Mm.exe* executable. *Mm* is the endpoint release number; for example, 630 for release 6.30.

Stopping the *pewcex86* Endpoint

To stop the *pewcex86* endpoint program, use the following menu path on your Windows CE device:

1. Click on the **X** at the top right corner of the application, or use the **File > Exit** menu choice.

NOTE: On some versions of Windows CE, such as the iPac, the Ixia endpoint application is surrounded by an outer window. Make sure to press the **X** on the inner window to stop the endpoint.

Checking the Endpoint Version

The current version should be displayed on the endpoint main window.

If you are using the command line version of the endpoint, the procedure for displaying the endpoint version depends on the tools available on the device.

Logging and Messages

All error messages encountered on an endpoint are returned to the IxChariot or Qcheck Console.

For the *pewcearm_disk* Performance Endpoint, some error messages are logged to disk. These messages are saved in a file named `ENDPOINT.LOG`, in the directory where you installed the endpoint. To view an error log, use the command-line program named `FMTLOG.EXE`. The program `FMTLOG.EXE` reads from

a binary log file, and writes its formatted output to `stdout`. Use the following `FMTLOG` command:

```
FMTLOG log_filename > output_file
```

In addition, if an assertion failure occurs, the `pewcearm_disk` Performance Endpoint writes a file named `assert.err` to the directory where you installed the endpoint.

Note that only the `pewcearm_disk` Performance Endpoint provides support for disk storage. The other Windows CE Performance Endpoints (`pewcex86`, `pewcearm`, and `pewcearm_cl`) do not provide disk support.

Limitations of the Windows CE Endpoint

The Windows CE Performance Endpoints do not support the following `IxChariot` test parameters:

- Disabling the UDP checksum.
- DiffServ QoS templates.
- Traceroute testing.
- Application scripts with `.cmp` data files as the datatype.

Scripts that use `.cmp` files by default, such as the Internet scripts, will run only on the `pewcearm_disk` version of this endpoint.

As a work-around on the other versions of the endpoint, edit the scripts to use `NOCOMPRESS` as the `send_datatype` instead of a `.cmp` file.

Additional Limitations:

- Support for CPU Utilization on Windows CE is device-dependent. For more information, see <http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/wcemain4/html/cerefGetIdleTime.asp>.
- By default, Windows CE will not support a UDP `IxChariot` test with a datagram window of more than two datagrams. The test will time out with error message **CHR0216**. This problem will only occur if you adjust the `send_buffer_size` or Window Size parameter to include more than two UDP datagrams in a window.

This Windows CE limitation has been documented in the Microsoft Knowledge Base article Q290206. The article explains that the default internal UDP buffer queue size on Windows CE is 2. To support applications that deliver more than 2 datagrams in a very short time, the default limit can be raised to a value between 2 and 10 hex. For example, change the following Registry setting:

```
[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Comm\Afd]  
DgramBuffer=dword:8
```

The device must be reset for this parameter to take effect.

15

Microsoft Windows 64-Bit

This chapter explains the installation, configuration, and operation of the Performance Endpoint software for the following 64-bit Microsoft Windows operating systems:

- Windows Vista (64-bit)
- Windows XP x64 Edition (Workstation and Server versions)
- Windows Server 2003 64-bit Edition

This endpoint supports the 64-bit Windows operating systems running on the following processor families:

- AMD64 processors (such as the AMD Opteron/ Athlon FX/Athlon 64 CPU).
- Intel Extended Memory 64 Technology (Intel EM64T) processors, including the Xeon processor.

Note that this endpoint does not support the Intel Itanium processors.

Separate endpoint executables are provided for 32-bit Windows systems, Windows CE, the Web-based endpoint, and the archived Windows endpoints. For information about these endpoints, refer to the following chapters in this manual: Chapter 14, [Microsoft Windows CE](#); Chapter 13, [Microsoft Windows 32-Bit](#); Chapter 17, [Web-Based Performance Endpoint](#).

Installation Requirements for the Windows 64-Bit Endpoint

The installation requirements for Microsoft Windows 64-Bit Performance Endpoint are:

- A computer equipped with either of the processor types:
 - AMD64 processor, including the AMD Opteron, Athlon FX, or Athlon 64 processors.
 - Intel Extended Memory 64 Technology (Intel EM64T) processor, including the Xeon processor.

- 512 MByte of random access memory (RAM).

The Microsoft recommended hardware requirements vary for each of the 64-bit Windows operating systems. Refer to your Windows documentation or to the Microsoft web site to determine the requirements for the specific operating system that you are using.

Note that the total RAM requirement depends on the RAM usage of the underlying protocol stack and the number of concurrent connection pairs. For very large tests involving hundreds of connections through a single endpoint, additional memory may be required.

- A hard disk with at least 10 MBytes of space available.
- One of the Microsoft Windows 64-bit operating systems:
 - Windows Vista (64-bit)
 - Windows XP x64 Edition (Workstation and Server versions)
 - Windows Server 2003 64-bit Edition

We recommend that you remain up-to-date with the latest Windows service levels.

Supported Protocols

The Performance Endpoint for Microsoft Windows XP 64-bit Edition supports the following protocols:

- IPv4 and IPv6
- TCP, UDP, and RTP

The Microsoft Windows 64-bit operating systems do not support IPX and SPX.

Endpoint Installation for the Microsoft Windows 64-Bit Performance Endpoint

This section provides instructions for installing the endpoint from a CD-ROM and from the World Wide Web.

We recommend configuring your networking software—and ensuring that it is working correctly—before installing Ixia Endpoint software. See the Help for your networking software, and see [Configuring Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoints](#) on page 15-6 for more information.

Performance Endpoint Filename

The Performance Endpoint file is named `pewindows_64bit_Mm.exe`, where “M” represents the major version and “m” represents the minor version. For example, the Performance Endpoint for Release 6.30 is named `pewindows_64bit_630.exe`.

User and System Permission Requirements

The endpoint for Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoint is installed and runs as a service. Only a user with Administrator authority is permitted to install services. To successfully install the endpoint, you must be logged in with Administrator authority. If you are installing the endpoint in an NTFS directory, the permissions of the directory must also be set to allow the SYSTEM (the operating system) full control access. Be sure to give the System “Full Control” permission on all files in the Ixia\Endpoint directory or the directory where you’ve installed the endpoint, plus any relevant subdirectories, if any.

Installation Procedure

To install the Microsoft Windows 64-Bit Performance Endpoint:

1. Log onto the target machine with a user ID that has Administrative privileges.
2. Either download the endpoint executable (pewindows_64bit_Mn.exe) from the Ixia web site, or access it from the product CD.
3. Double-click the file to start the installation.

The installer displays a splash screen and the Welcome dialog.

4. Click Next to continue.

The installer displays the Ixia Software End User License Agreement.

5. To proceed with the installation, Click Yes to accept the license agreement.
6. If you have a Performance Endpoint already installed on your machine, the installer detects this and displays the Installation Options dialog.

To uninstall the older version, follow these steps:

- a: Ensure that the “Remove existing version of the product” is selected.
- b: Select *Next* to continue.

The installer removes the older version of the Performance Endpoint from your machine.

- c: Select *OK* to continue.

The installer displays the Custom Setup dialog.

7. Select *Next* to use the standard setup selections and continue with the installation.

We recommend that you install the pre-built data files (this is the default behavior). You can save a small amount of disk space by not installing the files used for compression testing; however, the defaults in many application scripts specify these files. If these CMP files are not installed, many application scripts cannot be used in tests until they are modified.

8. If you want to install the endpoint in a folder other than the default folder (C:\Program Files\Ixia\Endpoint), click Browse, then select the path.

We recommend installing the endpoint on a local hard disk of the computer you’re using. If you install on a LAN drive, the additional network traffic may influence your performance results.

9. Click Next to continue.

The installer displays the Start Copying Files dialog.

10. Click Next to continue.

The installer now copies the files and installs the Performance Endpoint. Once the installation is complete, the installer displays the Setup Complete dialog.

11. Click Finish to complete the installation.

Windows services are controlled from the Services dialog box, accessible by selecting **Programs>Administrative Tools>Services** from the Start menu. If you want to restart a service without restarting Windows, use the Services dialog box. Go to the Services dialog, select **Ixia Endpoint**, and select a Startup type from the pull-down. Press Start to start the endpoint.

You can also manually start the endpoint after installation. See [Starting a Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoint](#) on page 15-8 for instructions.

To prevent the endpoint from running automatically on startup, see [Disabling Automatic Startup](#) on page 15-9.

When you've completed installation, refer to [Configuring Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoints](#) on page 15-6 to make sure your endpoint is ready for testing and monitoring.

Unattended Installation for the Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoint

Unattended installation (also called silent installation) is available. You install an endpoint once, by hand, while the install facility saves your input in a response file. You can then install that same endpoint silently on other computers, that is, without providing input other than the answer file.

First, unzip the `pewindows_64bit_Mm.exe` file from the CD. We recommend using WinZip version 7.0 and higher.

When installing, specify the “-r” option on SETUP to save your input. For example, to install for the first time, enter:

```
[drive:]\SETUP -r
```

where “[drive:]” is the drive where the install package is located. This produces the response file named `setup.iss`, which can then be used on subsequent silent installations. The `setup.iss` answer file is created in your Windows directory (which is usually `c:\windows`).

If you want to create a response file without actually installing an endpoint, enter:

```
[drive:]\SETUP noinst -r
```

To perform a silent installation, specify the “-s” option on SETUP. Make sure the answers documented in the answer file `setup.iss` are appropriate for the silent installation. If the `setup.iss` file is not in the same directory as `setup.exe`, then specify the path and filename with the “-fl” option. For example, here's how to install using the `setup.iss` file we placed in the `\Program Files\Ixia\Endpoint` directory on our n: LAN drive:

```
SETUP -s -fln:\Program Files\Ixia\Endpoint\setup.iss
```

Don't mix the .iss files among different Windows operating systems because their endpoint installations require slightly different input.

The results of the silent installation are recorded in a file named setup.log, which is created in your Windows directory.

It's common to use unattended install from a LAN drive. Be sure you've copied all of the files for each type of endpoint into a single directory (rather than into separate diskette images), and you've created your initial setup.iss file from that directory.

What We Do During Installation

Here's what happens during the installation steps. Let's say you install the endpoint into the directory \Program Files\Ixia\Endpoint. A directory is created with the following contents:

- the executable programs;
- the README file;
- the directory Cmpfiles.

This directory contains files with the .CMP file extension. These are files containing data of different types, such as typical text or binary data. These files are used by the endpoint as data on SEND commands. The different data types can be used to vary the data compression performance of your network hardware and software.

- the file endpoint.ini

See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for information about tailoring the .ini file for individual endpoints.

The endpoint is installed as a service, which means there's nothing visible while it's running. During installation, the endpoint is configured to automatically start when the system reboots. Controlling the endpoint from the Services dialog box is described in [Running Microsoft Windows 64-Bit Performance Endpoints](#) on page 15-8.

Removing the Endpoint Package (Uninstall)

To remove the endpoint package from your hard disk, follow these steps:

1. Click **Start > Settings > Control Panel**.
2. Click **Add or Remove Programs**. The Add or Remove Programs Properties dialog box is shown.
3. Highlight **Ixia Endpoint** and press **Change/Remove**.

The un-installation program begins. After the program is completed, the endpoint should be uninstalled.

Configuring Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoints

The endpoint program uses network application programming interfaces such as WinSock for all of its communications. The endpoint dynamically configures its own programs, so you do not have to update the configuration files for your communications software. However, your communications software must be configured and running correctly. The following steps guide you through this verification process.

1. Determine the network addresses of the computers to be used in tests.
2. Select a service quality.
3. Verify the network connections.

The following topics describe how to accomplish these steps for the Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoint.

64-bit Windows Configuration for TCP/IP

The RTP, TCP, and UDP protocols use TCP/IP software for network communications. TCP/IP offers two forms of network addresses: IP addresses and domain names. An IP address is a 32-bit (IPv4) or 128-bit (IPv6) numeric address. IPv4 addresses are represented in dotted notation as a set of four numbers separated by periods, such as 199.72.46.202. IPv6 addresses are represented by up to 8 colon-separated hex digit pairs, such as 0::FF. An alternative—domain names—are in a format that is easier to recognize and remember, such as www.ixiacom.com. To use domain names, you need either a Domain Name Server (DNS) set up in your network or an `/etc/hosts` file on each computer.

Determining Your IP Network Address

To determine an 64-bit Windows computer's local IP address, enter the following at a command prompt:

```
IPCONFIG
```

If your TCP/IP stack is configured correctly, your output will look like the following:

```
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
    IP Address. . . . . : 10.41.2.19
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.41.1.254
```

The local IP address is shown in the first row; here it is 10.41.2.19.

For IP addresses not configured by DHCP, you can also find your IP address using the graphical user interface. Select **Start - Settings - Control Panel**, then double-click on the **Network Connections** icon. Select **Local Area Connection** and click **Properties**. In the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box, dou-

ble-click **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** in the list. Your IP address and subnet mask are shown.

To determine a 64-bit Windows computer's local hostname, enter the following at a command prompt:

```
hostname
```

The current hostname is shown in the first row.

From the graphical user interface, return to Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) configuration. Press Advanced and then select the DNS tab to see or change your DNS servers. If the DNS tab is empty, avoid using domain names as network addresses; use numeric IP addresses instead.

The default location for the `/etc/hosts` file is the following:

```
c:\windows\system32\drivers\etc\hosts
```

Trying Out the TCP/IP Connection

Ping and *ping6* are simple utility programs, included in all TCP/IP implementations. They are used to check the connection from one computer to another using either IPv4 or IPv6 addresses. For *ping*, enter the following at a command prompt:

```
ping xx.xx.xx.xx
```

Replace the x's with the IP address of the target computer. If Ping returns a message that says "Reply from xx.xx.xx.xx ...," the Ping worked. If it says "Request timed out," the Ping failed, and you have a configuration problem.

For *ping6* enter an address in standard IPv6 format.

Make sure that you can run ping/ping6 successfully from the IxChariot or Ixia Qcheck Console to each computer serving as Endpoint 1, and between each pair of endpoints involved in a test, before starting your testing with TCP/IP. When using alternate networks, the alternate networks need to be tested as well.

Sockets Port Number

TCP/IP applications use their network address (as described above) to decide which computer to connect to in a network. They use a Sockets port number to decide to which application program to connect within a computer.

The TCP/IP sockets port used by IxChariot endpoints is 10115. This port number is used during the initialization of a test; during the actual running of the test, other port numbers are used. If the script specifies "port_number=AUTO" on the CONNECT_ACCEPT command, additional ports are dynamically acquired from the protocol stack. Otherwise, the endpoint issuing the CONNECT_ACCEPT commands (usually Endpoint 2) uses the port number specified in the script.

Running Microsoft Windows 64-Bit Performance Endpoints

The following topics describe starting and stopping an endpoint running on a Microsoft Windows 64-bit operating system, as well as some of the messages and information that become available during testing with this endpoint. The Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoint is controlled from the Services dialog box, which you access by selecting **Start - Settings - Administrative Tools - Services** from the Start menu. The Services dialog box lets you start or stop the endpoint, listed as **Ixia Endpoint**.

Only a user with Administrator authority is permitted to start or stop 64-bit Windows services.

Starting a Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoint

By default, the endpoint program is configured to start automatically, which means that you will not see a window for the program when it is running. Because the endpoint runs as a service, you do not have to be logged into your workstation for the endpoint to run.

If you stop the endpoint service, you can restart it without restarting the operating system. There are two ways to restart the endpoint service:

1. At a command prompt, enter:

```
net start IxiaEndpoint
```

2. In the Services dialog box, double-click Ixia Endpoint and press Start. The status changes to “started” when the endpoint is successfully started.

A single running copy of the endpoint service handles one or multiple concurrent tests.

Stopping a Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoint

There are two ways to stop the endpoint service:

1. At a command prompt, enter the following:

```
net stop IxiaEndpoint
```

2. In the Services dialog box, double-click Ixia Endpoint and click Stop. The status is blank when the endpoint program has stopped.

Disable Your Screen Saver

Screen savers can significantly lower the throughput that’s measured by an endpoint. We recommend disabling your screen saver at endpoint computers while running tests.

Disable NIC Power Save Mode

If your NIC is configured to power down after some period of non-traffic, this might cause your test to fail.

Disabling Automatic Startup

To disable the automatic starting of the Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoint, take the following steps:

1. From the Windows Start menu, select **Programs\Administrative Tools\Services**. The Services dialog is shown.
2. Double-click **Ixia Endpoint**.
3. From the Startup type menu, select Manual.
4. Press OK to save the new setting and exit the dialog. The endpoint will no longer start automatically when you restart the computer. However, you can manually start the endpoint.

How to Tell If a Windows 64-bit Performance Endpoint Is Active

The status field in the Services dialog box shows whether the Ixia Endpoint service has started.

The SetAddr Utility for 64-bit Windows

Endpoints for Windows operating systems now ship with a utility that helps you quickly create virtual IP addresses on 64-bit Windows endpoint computers. Virtual addresses are chiefly useful when you're testing hundreds or even thousands of endpoint pairs using only a few computers as endpoints. To all intents and purposes, the traffic on the network is identical, whether you're using "real" or virtual addresses.

For more information about creating virtual addresses, consult "Configuring Virtual Addresses on Endpoint Computers" in the User Guide for IxChariot.

When you install a Windows endpoint, Setaddr.exe for 64-bit Windows is automatically installed in the same directory. The usage is as follows:

```
setaddr [-dr] -a N -f Addr -t Addr -i Addr -s Addr
| -l[a]
| -da
| -ds -f Addr -s Addr
```

(where "N" indicates the adapter number of the NIC card you're assigning virtual addresses to, and "Addr" indicates the virtual addresses or subnet mask you're assigning to it).

SetAddr Options

```
-l List all network adapters
-la List all network adapters and their IP addresses
-a Adapter to modify (number given by -l options)
-dr Delete a range of addresses
-da Delete all addresses
-ds Delete a single address
-f From address
```

```
-t To address  
-i Increment by  
-s Subnet Mask
```

The -d flags cannot be used to delete a computer's primary IP address.

The -i flag lets you determine how the range of addresses will be created. This is an optional field; by default, SetAddr increments the range by one in the final byte only. This "increment by" value is represented as "0.0.0.1". Enter a value (0-255) for each byte of the 4-byte IP address. A value of 1 specifies that the address values in that byte will be incremented by one when SetAddr creates the range. For example, enter

```
setaddr -f 10.40.1.1 -t 10.40.4.250 -i 0.0.1.1 -s  
255.255.0.0
```

SetAddr creates 1,000 virtual addresses.

SetAddr Known Limitations

- A version of SetAddr is also available for Windows NT, Windows 2000, and Windows XP/2003 32-bit computers. This 64-bit Windows version of SetAddr does not work on 32-bit systems.
- SetAddr only works on computers with fixed IP addresses. DHCP-enabled adapters can't be used.
- You must restart the computer to whose NIC you've assigned virtual IP addresses before you begin testing with that computer. SetAddr modifies some Windows Registry keys, and restarting is required for the changes to take effect.
- The number of virtual addresses you can assign to a single adapter depends on the protocol stack and the size of the Windows Registry. We have benchmarked measurements using computers running up to 2500 virtual addresses, which is a recommended limit.
- No checking is done to ensure that thousands of addresses are not being created. Be careful! More TCP/IP stack resources are required to manage virtual addresses.

Logging and Messages

While most endpoint error messages are returned to the IxChariot or Ixia Qcheck Console, some may be logged to disk. Errors are saved in a file named END-POINT.LOG, in the directory where you installed the endpoint. To view an error log, use the command-line program named FMTLOG.EXE. Program FMTLOG.EXE reads from a binary log file, and writes its formatted output to stdout. Use the following FMTLOG command:

```
FMTLOG log_filename > output_file
```

This endpoint has extensive internal cross-checking to catch unexpected conditions early. If an assertion failure occurs, the file `assert.err` is written to the directory where you installed the endpoint.

Getting the Latest Fixes and Service Updates

We've found that communications software is often fragile. Its developers are constantly working to make it more robust, as the software gets used in an ever-wider set of situations.

We therefore recommend working with the very latest software for the underlying operating system and communications software. To keep your 64-bit Windows operating system up-to-date, you should use the Windows Update function available from your Start Menu.

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Sun Solaris

This chapter explains the installation, configuration, and operation of the Performance Endpoint software for Sun Solaris version 2.4 (or later). The endpoints operate on the “SPARC” and “x86” versions of Solaris.

- SPARC computers contain CPUs made by Sun Microsystems and others.
- x86 computers are commonly known as “Intel-compatible PCs”; they contain CPUs made by Intel, AMD, Cyrix, or others.

Installation Requirements for Solaris Endpoints

Here’s what you need to run the endpoint program with Sun Solaris:

- A computer capable of running Sun Solaris well.

For SPARC computers, any system seems to give good performance.

For x86 computers, this implies a CPU such as an Intel 80386, 80486, a member of the Pentium family, or equivalent. A Pentium or better is recommended.

- At least 32 MBytes of random access memory (RAM).

The total RAM requirement depends on the RAM usage of the underlying protocol stack and the number of concurrent connection pairs. For large tests involving hundreds of connections through a single endpoint, additional memory may be required.

- A hard disk with at least 4 MBytes of space available.
- Sun Solaris version 2.4 or later, with TCP/IP networking and corresponding networking hardware installed and configured. This version also supports IP Multicast.
- An Acrobat Reader to view the .PDF files.

Acrobat readers are loaded on most computers for viewing other documents, but if you do not have one, they are available at Adobe’s Web site:

www.adobe.com/prodindex/acrobat/readstep.html.

NOTE: in the following discussion, the name of the Solaris endpoint file is `pesun_Mm.tar`, where *Mm* is the major and minor *lxChariot* version number; for example 630 for *lxChariot* release 6.30

Endpoint Installation for Sun Solaris

First, make sure that you are logged in as a “root” user. Also, remember that all the commands and parameters discussed here are case-sensitive; use the combination of uppercase and lowercase letters as shown. The following instructions explain how to install an endpoint from a CD-ROM and from the World Wide Web.

Note: To install version 4.4 of the Endpoint for Sun Solaris over a previous version of the endpoint, you need to modify the admin file to contain “instance=overwrite” and “conflict=nocheck.”

To install the endpoint from a CD-ROM, do the following:

1. Put the CD-ROM in your CD-ROM drive.
2. Next, enter the `VOLCHECK` command, which tells Solaris that the CD-ROM is inserted in the drive and is readable. `VOLCHECK` returns quickly to the command prompt, without a message.

```
volcheck
```

3. The CD-ROM contains an archive of the endpoint package. First use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory. Then use the `tar` command to extract the archive contents from the CD-ROM.

For SPARC systems, enter:

```
cd /tmp
rm -fr endpoint
tar -xvf /cdrom/endpoint/solaris/pesun_Mm.tar
```

For x86 systems, enter:

```
cd /tmp
rm -fr endpoint
tar -xvf /cdrom/endpoint/s86/pes86_Mm.tar
```

4. Next, install the endpoint package using the `pkgadd` command:

```
pkgadd -d /tmp endpoint
```

The `pkgadd` command is not part of the endpoint installation. It is part of the standard Solaris installation and can be found in the `/usr/bin` directory.

5. You will see the license agreement, presented with the `pg` command. Press the spacebar until the end of the agreement is displayed. You are asked whether you accept the terms and conditions of the agreement. If you do, enter “accept_license” and press Return.
6. Next, you are asked the following question:


```
This package contains scripts which will be executed
with super user permission during the process of
installing this package.
```

```
Do you want to continue with the installation of this
package [y,n,?]
```

Enter a lowercase “y” to complete the installation script. About 20 lines of text give the status of the installation. When it’s finished, the last line reads:

```
Installation of <endpoint> was successful.
```

You may instead see the following message:

```
Notice! There were potential problems with migrating
from $oldInstallPath to $installPath. Review the
warnings displayed above for further explanation.
```

If you see this message, please review the entire output from the install script for an explanation of the warnings and further instructions.

To delete the archive contents from the temporary working directory:

```
cd /tmp
rm -fr endpoint
```

Remove the CD-ROM by entering `eject` at a command prompt.

This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/opt/ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program.

When you’ve completed installation, refer to [Configuring Solaris Endpoints](#) on page 16-7 to make sure your endpoint is ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

To install an endpoint you’ve downloaded from the World Wide Web, do the following:

1. First, use the `rm` command to ensure a clean temporary install directory (we’ll use `tmp` in this example).

For SPARC systems:

- Download the `pesun_Mm.tar.Z` file to the `/tmp` directory.
- Uncompress the endpoint file by using the `uncompress` command:

```
cd /tmp
uncompress pesun_Mm.tar
tar -xvf pesun_Mm.tar
```

For x86 systems:

- Download the `pes86_Mm.tar.Z` file to the `/tmp` directory.
- Uncompress the endpoint file by using the `uncompress` command:

```
cd /tmp
uncompress pes86_Mm.tar
tar -xvf pes86_Mm.tar
```

2. Next, install the endpoint package using the `pkgadd` command:

```
pkgadd -d /tmp endpoint
```

The `pkgadd` command is not part of the endpoint installation. It is part of the standard Solaris installation and can be found in the `/usr/bin` directory.

3. You will see the license agreement, presented with the `pg` command. Press the spacebar until the end of the agreement is displayed. You are asked whether you accept the terms and conditions of the agreement. If you do, enter `"accept_license."`
4. You are next asked the following question:

```
This package contains scripts which will be executed
with super user permission during the process of
installing this package. Do you want to continue with
the installation of this package [y,n,?]
```

Enter a lowercase `"y"` to complete the installation script. About 20 lines of text give the status of the installation. When it's finished, the last line reads, `"Installation of <endpoint> was successful."`

You may instead see the following message:

```
Notice! There were potential problems with migrating
from $oldInstallPath to $installPath. Review the
warnings displayed above for further explanation.
```

If you see this message, please review the entire output from the install script for an explanation of the warnings and further instructions.

5. Use the following commands to delete the archive contents from the temporary working directory:

```
cd /tmp
rm -fr endpoint
rm pes86_Mm.tar
```

This is a good time to read the `README` file, installed with the endpoint in `/opt/ixia`, for the latest information about the endpoint program.

When you've completed installation, refer to [Configuring Solaris Endpoints](#) on page 16-7 to make sure your endpoint is ready to be used in testing and monitoring.

Installation Defaults File for Solaris

The `admin` file defines default installation actions to be taken when administrative input is required during install, for example, whether to allow a new package to overwrite an older version, whether an installation can be run with super user authority, and so on. The `admin` file is found in `/var/sadm/install/admin/default`. The man pages (`"man -s 4 admin"`) describe its format and content; please read the man pages if you are unfamiliar with the `admin` file.

To install version 4.4 of the Endpoint for Sun Solaris over a previous version of the endpoint, you need to modify the `admin` file to contain `"instance=overwrite"` and `"conflict=nocheck."`

If you want non-interactive install capability, modify the `admin` file to contain `"action=nocheck"` so that the endpoint package scripts can be run with super user authority.

Unattended Installation for Solaris

Unattended installation is available for the Sun Solaris endpoint. You install an endpoint once, manually, while the install facility saves your input in a *response* file. You can then install that same endpoint silently on other computers, that is, without providing input other than the response file.

First, complete the steps described in [Endpoint Installation for Sun Solaris](#) on page 16-2, using the `tar` command. Next create a response file, using the `pkgask` command:

```
pkgask -r /tmp/endpoint.response -d /tmp endpoint
```

The endpoint license agreement is displayed with the `pg` command. Press the spacebar until the end of the agreement is displayed. Next, you are asked whether you accept the terms and conditions of the agreement. If you do, enter “accept_license.”

You should see the following displayed:

```
Response file </tmp/endpoint.response> was created.  
Processing of request script was successful.
```

Use the following command to install other Solaris endpoints in unattended mode (this single command is split over two lines):

```
pkgadd -n -a /tmp/endpoint/root/opt/ixia/admin  
-r /tmp/endpoint.response -d /tmp endpoint
```

The `pkgadd` command is not part of the endpoint installation. It is part of the standard Solaris installation and can be found in the `/usr/bin` directory.

When `pkgadd` is finished, the last line reads, “Installation of <endpoint> was successful.”

You may instead see the following message:

```
Notice! There were potential problems with migrating from  
$oldInstallPath to $installPath. Review the warnings  
displayed above for further explanation.
```

If you see this message, please review the entire output from the install script for an explanation of the warnings and further instructions.

The response file may be used to install the endpoint on each of your Sun Solaris computers.

What Happens During Installation

Here’s what happens during the installation steps. The endpoint is installed into the directory `/opt/ixia`. A directory is created with the following contents:

- The executable programs
- The `README` file
- Various install and uninstall programs
- The directory `cmpfiles`. This directory contains files with the `.cmp` file extension. These are files containing data of different types, such as typical

text or binary data. These files are used by the endpoint as data on `SEND` commands. The different data types can be used to vary the data compression performance of your network hardware and software.

- The file `endpoint.ini`. See Chapter 3, *Endpoint Initialization File* for information about tailoring this file for individual endpoints.

The installation program stops any copy of the endpoint program that may currently be running and starts a copy of the newly installed endpoint. You can run tests immediately, without a reboot.

Our software copies an S81 endpoint initialization script to the `/etc/rc2.d` directory so the endpoint is started every time your system boots.

No changes are made to the `PATH` environment variable of the root user.

Should you have reason to install an older endpoint, you should delete any safestore files using the following steps:

1. Stop the endpoint.
2. Delete the safestore files from the endpoint directory (or from the directory specified by the `SAFESTORE_DIRECTORY` keyword in `endpoint.ini`). Safestore files have an extension of `.q*`; you may delete them using the command:

```
rm *.q*.
```

3. Uninstall the current endpoint.
4. Install the desired endpoint.

Removing the Endpoint Package (Uninstall)

To remove the endpoint package from your hard disk, first stop the endpoint program (if it is running). Enter the following command:

```
/opt/Ixia/endpoint -k
```

Use the following command to remove the endpoint package (you must be logged in as root to run `pkgrm`):

```
pkgrm endpoint
```

Enter a lowercase “y” when you’re asked if you want to remove this package. About 10 lines of text give the status of the uninstallation. When it’s finished, the last line reads, “Removal of <endpoint> was successful.”

This removes the files from `/opt/ixia`, except for any files that were added to this directory that were not present at installation, such as the `endpoint.ini` file, and does not delete the directory. The removal program does not automatically delete files that have been added to the directory that you may need if you reinstall the product.

Configuring Solaris Endpoints

The endpoint dynamically configures its own programs, so you do not have to update the configuration files for your communications software. However, your communications software must be configured and running correctly. The following steps guide you through this verification.

1. Determine the network addresses of the computers to be used in tests.
2. Verify the network connections.

The following sections discuss how to accomplish these tasks.

Configuration for TCP/IP

The RTP, TCP, and UDP protocols use TCP/IP software for network communications. TCP/IP offers two forms of network addresses: IP addresses and domain names. An IP address is a 32-bit numeric address. It is represented in dotted notation as a set of four numbers separated by periods, such as 199.72.46.202. The alternative, domain names are in a format that is easier to recognize and remember, such as www.ixiacom.com. To use domain names, you need either a Domain Name Server (DNS) set up in your network or an `/etc/hosts` file on each computer.

Determining Your IP Network Address

Here are two ways to determine the IP address of the local computer you're using:

1. If you're using Sun's OpenWindows graphical user interface, right-click on the outer desktop background. One of the options in this Workspace menu that pops up is Workstation Info. Click on it to display Workstation Information about your computer, including your local Internet address.

```
netstat -in
```

2. As an alternative, enter the following at a command prompt:

Your local IP address is shown in the left-hand column, if there are active connections.

Testing the TCP/IP Connection

Ping is a simple utility program, included in all TCP/IP implementations. To check the connection from one computer to another, enter:

```
ping xx.xx.xx.xx
```

Replace the x's with the IP address of the target computer. If Ping returns a message that says "xx.xx.xx.xx is alive," the Ping worked.

Otherwise, there will be a delay, and then you'll see "no answer from xx.xx.xx.xx." This means that the Ping failed, and you can't reach the target computer.

Make sure that you can run Ping successfully from the IxChariot or Qcheck Console to each computer serving as Endpoint 1, and between each pair of endpoints involved in a test, before starting your testing with TCP/IP.

Sockets Port Number

TCP/IP applications use their network address to decide which computer to connect to in a network. They use a Sockets *port number* to decide which application program to connect to within a computer.

The TCP/IP sockets port for endpoints is **10115**. This port number is used during the initialization of a test; during the actual running of the test, other port numbers are used. If the script specifies “port_number=AUTO” on the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` command, additional ports are dynamically acquired from the protocol stack. Otherwise, the endpoint issuing the `CONNECT_ACCEPT` commands (usually Endpoint 2) uses the port number specified in the script.

Running Solaris Endpoints

The following sections describe how to manually start and stop the endpoint program, and how to examine error log files if a problem occurs.

Starting a Solaris Endpoint

The endpoint program is installed so it will start automatically each time Solaris is rebooted. It sends its screen output to file `/var/adm/endpoint.console`. If you want to see any error messages generated at this endpoint, enter the following command:

```
tail -f /var/adm/endpoint.console
```

The detailed information about the start and stop of each individual connection pair is written to file `endpoint.aud`. The contents of this file vary depending on how you’ve set the `SECURITY_AUDITING` keyword in your `endpoint.ini` file.

See Chapter 3, [Endpoint Initialization File](#) for more information about `endpoint.aud` and `SECURITY_AUDIT` settings.

Instead of automatic startup, you can choose to manually start the endpoint program at a command prompt. Ensure that you are logged in as a “root” user. To start the endpoint, enter:

```
/opt/ixia/endpoint &
```

The “&” parameter indicates to Solaris that the endpoint program should run in the background. The screen output from the endpoint program is interleaved with other UNIX commands. Just press Return to enter more commands.

If you choose to manually start the endpoint, consider redirecting its output to the `endpoint.console` file. You can tell by the time stamp of the file when the endpoint program was started and stopped.

If the endpoint program is already running, you get the following message, “CHR0183: The endpoint program is already running. Only one copy is allowed at a time.”

Stopping a Solaris Endpoint

The endpoint program has a special command-line option, `-k`. If you have an endpoint program you’d like to kill, go to a command prompt on the same computer and enter the following (you must be logged in as root to run this program):

```
/opt/ixia/endpoint -k
```

The `-k` command-line option has the purpose of killing any endpoint program running on that computer. You should see the message “Sent exit request to the running endpoint,” which indicates that the endpoint program has been sent a request to stop.

If for some reason the request to stop is not handled by the running endpoint program correctly, you may need to use the UNIX “`kill -TERM`” command.

Cleanup after Unexpected Errors

If the endpoint should fail or be killed abnormally (or encounter assertion conditions), you may also need to do additional cleanup. If the endpoint is still running, try to stop it using the command “`endpoint -k`”. If that does not stop the endpoint, kill the endpoint using the UNIX `KILL` command.

Next, enter the following command:

```
rm /var/adm/.IXIA.ENDPOINT.PID
```

How to Tell If a Solaris Endpoint Is Active

You can use traditional UNIX commands to determine if the endpoint program is active. At a command prompt, enter:

```
ps -ef | grep endpoint
```

If the endpoint program is running, it shows up with the following string in the right-most column of the output, “`/opt/ixia/endpoint.`”

Disabling Automatic Startup

To disable automatic startup, remove the `/etc/rc2.d/S81_endpoint` file.

Logging and Messages

While most error messages encountered on an endpoint are returned to the IxChariot or Qcheck Console, some may be logged to disk. Errors are saved in a file named `endpoint.log`, in the `/var/adm` directory. To view an error log, use the Ixia program named `FMTLOG`. `FMTLOG` reads from a binary log file, and writes its formatted output to `stdout`. Use the following `FMTLOG` command:

```
/opt/ixia/fmtlog log_filename >output_filename
```

The endpoint code does a lot of internal checking on itself. Our software captures details related to the problem in an ASCII text file named `assert.err` in the `/var/adm` directory. Save a copy of the file and send it to us via email for problem determination.

Known Problems

You might see some operating-system problems during streaming tests. With test scripts running at a very fast rate or with many pairs using small datagram buffer sizes, the operating system may lock up.

Specifically, we have seen lock-up problems with Solaris version 2.6 and later when running certain kinds of streaming tests. We ran a 35-pair IxChariot test in

which each pair used the Voice over IP Send script (`Voips.scr`). This script specifies small buffers (40 bytes each) at 64 kbps. Running this test to a Sun Ultra 5 computer (as the Endpoint 2) caused Solaris to completely lock up; the computer did not respond to network, keyboard, or mouse input.

We determined that the Endpoint 2 computer was overwhelmed with thousands of small datagrams, which the TCP/IP network stack could not process quickly enough. Either the RAM (in our case, the computer had 64 MB of RAM) or CPU power needs to be increased to handle the load.

We've also seen a recurring problem with Sun Solaris x86, version 2.4. The endpoint may stop, and a core dump may occur during testing. We have traced this problem to a Solaris software bug, which is solved with the latest OS patch. Download the patch from one of the following Web sites:

<http://access1.sun.com/patch.public/cgi-bin/readme2html.cgi?patch=101946&type=rec>

http://access1.sun.com/patch.public/cgi-bin/show_list.cgi/rec/Solaris_Intel_2.4

Message CHR0181

You may receive message CHR0181 while running a test. If the error was detected at the Sun Solaris computer, it says that the endpoint program on Sun Solaris has run out of system semaphores. Each instance of Endpoint 1 requires a system semaphore. The maximum number of semaphores is not configurable on Sun Solaris; it is hard-coded to a large value. To avoid this problem, stop other programs that use semaphores or decrease the number of tests that use the computer as Endpoint 1.

Updates for Sun Solaris

We've found that communications software is often fragile. Its developers are constantly working to make it more robust, as the software gets used in an ever-wider set of situations.

We therefore recommend working with the very latest software for the underlying operating system and communications software.

Sun posts code and driver updates directly to the following Web sites:

- www.sun.com/
- Anonymous FTP to <ftp://ftp.sun.com/>

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Web-Based Performance Endpoint

Ixia Performance Endpoints are lightweight software agents that allow for testing and monitoring of computers and computer networks. Endpoints are available for more than 20 operating systems and are continually updated to support new features in IxChariot and Qcheck.

Unlike the endpoints for all of the other supported platforms, the Web-Based Performance Endpoint was not designed to be installed on a computer. Users of the Web-Based endpoint can either run it from the World Wide Web or save it to a local hard disk, but as soon as they restart, or log out of, the computer where it is running, the endpoint stops running.

The Web-Based endpoint runs on the following operating systems:

- Windows NT 4.0
- Windows 2000
- Windows XP (32-bit version only)
- Windows Server 2003.

While endpoints for other operating systems still run as long as the computer where they're installed is powered on, the Web-Based endpoint stops running as soon as the user logs out or restarts. Nothing has been written to the Registry on the computer where it ran.

The Web-Based endpoint supports most IxChariot and Qcheck functions. A few features are not supported. The following table summarizes the IxChariot and Qcheck features that are not supported:

Table 17-1. Unsupported Features

Function	Comment
APPC protocol	APPC is no longer supported, beginning with IxChariot 6.10.
SPX, IPX protocols	
Endpoint.ini file	Default settings cannot be changed.

Table 17-1. Unsupported Features (Continued)

Function	Comment
Application script datatypes (other than ZEROES or NOCOMPRESS)	IxChariot scripts that use a <code>send_datatype</code> parameter will fail.
Traceroute testing	

Running the Web-Based Endpoint

To run the Web-Based endpoint on your local computer, use the Web browser on that computer to navigate to www.ixiacom.com/support/ixchariot. Click the link labeled **Web-Based Endpoint**.

Unless you are using a utility like RealDownload to download files from the Web, you are then asked if you want to run the software from its present location or save it to disk. Click to select one of these options.

- Run from Location:

If the download is successful, you'll see a message stating that the endpoint has been started. Click **OK** to close the message.

There's nothing else you need to do. The endpoint is ready for testing with IxChariot or Qcheck.

- Save to Disk:

If you want to save it to disk, save it to the folder where you save your temporary files, such as Temp.

Navigate to the folder where you've saved the endpoint. Double-click the file `endpoint.exe` to start the endpoint. You'll see a message stating that the endpoint has been started. Click **OK** to close the message.

After you start the endpoint, there's nothing else you need to do. The endpoint is ready for testing with IxChariot or Qcheck.

Note: When you save the endpoint to a local hard disk, it makes no difference where you save it. When you restart the computer, a copy of the executable `endpoint.exe` will still be on your hard drive, but it will no longer run until you restart it. Restart the executable by double-clicking it in the Windows Explorer.

Error Handling

Unlike endpoints for other operating systems, the Web-Based endpoint doesn't log errors it encounters. However, it does report errors to IxChariot and Qcheck.

In the case of a connection failure or other failure during testing, the endpoint vanishes silently. The Console will notify you that it can no longer reach the endpoint. You should return to the Web and re-enable the endpoint in the case of such a failure.

Compatibility with Other Endpoints

The Web-Based endpoint cannot run on a computer where another endpoint is already running. For example, you cannot run the Web-Based endpoint on a computer where you have the endpoint for Windows NT/2000/XP installed and running. When you attempt to download it, you'll receive an error message.

Correspondingly, if the Web-Based endpoint is running on a computer, you can install one of the conventional endpoints on that computer, but the conventional endpoint will not start running automatically once the installation completes. If the Web-Based endpoint executable is running, you must therefore either stop it before installing another endpoint, or else restart the computer after you complete the installation. The new endpoint will then start running automatically (and the Web-Based endpoint will no longer be present).

Stopping the Web-Based Endpoint

The Web-Based endpoint stops automatically as soon as you restart your computer or log out. However, you can also stop the endpoint manually.

To stop the Web-Based endpoint:

1. Click **Ctrl+Alt+Delete** to access the Windows Task Manager.
2. Click the **Processes** tab.
3. Highlight the process `endpoint.exe`. Click **End Process** to stop the endpoint and remove it from your computer.



Archived Endpoint Specifications

This appendix describes the IxChariot Performance Endpoints that have been archived. It contains the following topics:

- [Operating System and Protocol Stack Support](#) on page A-1
- [Performance Endpoint Support for IxChariot Functions](#) on page A-3
- [Endpoint Computer Resource Guidelines](#) on page A-4

Operating System and Protocol Stack Support

[Table A-1](#) identifies the supported operating system and protocol stack software for the archived endpoints. The table lists the software with which we have tested the archived Performance Endpoints for each operating system.

Note: Versions listed are the **earliest**, not necessarily the only, versions supported.

Table A-1. Archived Endpoints - Operating System Compatibility

Archived Endpoint	OS version	TCP, UDP, RTP	IP Multicast version	IPX/SPX stack
Cobalt RaQ/RaQ2 (MIPS)	Linux v. 2.0 for MIPS	included	kernel 2.0.32	no
Cobalt RaQ3 (x86)	kernel 2.0.32	included	kernel 2.0.32	no
Compaq Tru64 UNIX	Digital UNIX 4.0B or Compaq Tru64 Unix for Alpha	included	v4.0B	no
FreeBSD UNIX	BSD v3.1	included	v3.1	no
IBM MVS	MVS/ESA SP v4R2.2	See " MVS TCP/IP Stacks " on page A-3"	no	no

Table A-1. Archived Endpoints - Operating System Compatibility (Continued)

Archived Endpoint	OS version	TCP, UDP, RTP	IP Multicast version	IPX/SPX stack
IBM OS/2	OS/2 Warp 4, Warp Connect 3	Download TCP 4.1	Download TCP 4.1	Download Novell Netware Client v2.12
Linux IA-64 (TurboLinux)	kernel 2.4.0test7-42	included	kernel 2.4.0test7-42	no
Microsoft Windows 3.1	Windows 3.1 or Windows for Workgroups 3.11	see " Microsoft Windows 3.1 TCP/IP Stacks on page A-2"	Chameleon 7.0, as E2	no
Microsoft Windows 95	Windows 95	included	no	Download Novell Netware Client v3.21
Microsoft Windows 95 with WinSock 2	Windows 95 with WinSock 2 installed	Download WinSock 2	included	included
Microsoft Windows 98	Windows 98	included	included	included
Microsoft Windows Millennium Edition (Me)	Windows Me	included	included	included
Microsoft Windows NT 4 for Alpha	Windows NT4 SP 3	included	SP3 (IGMPv1) SP4 (IGMPv2)	included
Microsoft Windows XP 64-bit Edition (IA-64 processors)	Windows XP (64-bit)	included	included	no
Novell NetWare	v3.12	included	v4.0	included
SCO UnixWare	UnixWare v2.1	included	v7.0	no
SGI IRIX	IRIX v6.2 with patches	included	v6.2	no

Microsoft Windows 3.1 TCP/IP Stacks

The Microsoft Windows 3.1 Performance Endpoint software supports the following TCP/IP stacks:

- Microsoft 32-bit stack, shipped on the Windows NT 4.0 Server CD-ROM
- Frontier Technologies SuperTCP v2.2
- FTP Software OnNet for Windows v2.1
- NetManage Chameleon NFS v4.6.3 (IP Multicast support requires version 7.0 or later)
- Novell Client 3.1 for DOS and Windows 3.x v2.71
- Novell Client for DOS/Win (VLMs) v1.21
- WRQ TCP Connection for Windows v5.1

Because Windows 3.x lacks thread support, you cannot use the Windows 3.1 endpoint as Endpoint 1 in an IP Multicast test.

MVS TCP/IP Stacks

The MVS Performance Endpoint software supports the following TCP/IP stacks:

- TCP/IP versions 3.2 through 3.8, from IBM. Version 2.6 of OS/390 (TCP/IP version 3.5) and higher includes support for IP Multicast testing with IxChariot.
- SOLVE:TCPaccess versions 4.1 and 5.2 stack from Sterling Software. A set of PTFs is required for operation with version 4.1.

Performance Endpoint Support for IxChariot Functions

The following table describes the capabilities of the archived Performance Endpoints. These endpoints may not support new functionality in the latest versions of IxChariot.

Table A-2. Archived Performance Endpoint Capabilities per OS

Endpoint OS	IP QoS (DiffServ, GQoS, TOS)	Trace-route	CPU Utilization	VoIP Tests	Video Pair Tests	IPv6 Tests	802.11 Statistics
Cobalt RaQ or RaQ2 (MIPS)	TOS	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Cobalt RaQ3 (x86)	TOS	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Compaq Tru64 UNIX	TOS	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
FreeBSD UNIX	TOS	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
IBM MVS	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
IBM OS/2	TOS	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Linux IA-64 (TurboLinux)	TOS	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Microsoft Windows 3.1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Microsoft Windows 95	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Microsoft Windows 95 with WinSock 2	TOS (UDP, RTP)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Microsoft Windows 98	GQoS (RSVP), TOS (UDP, RTP)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Microsoft Windows Me	GQoS (RSVP)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Table A-2. Archived Performance Endpoint Capabilities per OS (Continued)

Endpoint OS	IP QoS (DiffServ, GQoS, TOS)	Trace- route	CPU Utiliti- zation	VoIP Tests	Video Pair Tests	IPv6 Tests	802.11 Statistics
Microsoft Windows NT 4 for Alpha	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Microsoft Windows 98 (Web-Based)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Microsoft Windows XP 64-bit Edition (IA-64)	DiffServ, GQoS, TOS	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Novell NetWare	No	No	No, v3.12; Yes, v4.0	No	No	No	No
SCO UnixWare	TOS (bits 3-5)	No	No	No	No	No	No
SGI IRIX	TOS	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

Endpoint Computer Resource Guidelines

Determining the computer requirements for a given endpoint can be challenging. There are many variables involved, such as processor speed, operating system, protocol stack, memory, disk space, and the underlying network.

To determine your computer requirements, you must first define how you plan to use IxChariot. The type of information you need depends upon your usage. The following topics provide recommended endpoint computer specifications according to different testing scenarios.

Calculating Memory Requirements

Endpoints are designed to run in any computer that has sufficient memory to run the operating system well. If you plan to use multiple pairs on a single computer, you may want to calculate the number of pairs that will run without causing the operating system to swap either code or data.

The following table can be used to plan for multiple pairs. The Base RAM column indicates the amount of memory that is allocated by the endpoint before running any pairs. If the endpoint is not being used, this amount may go toward zero if the operating system supports swapping. The protocol columns indicate the amount of memory required for a pair of that protocol (“n/a” indicates that the protocol is not supported by the endpoint). The shaded rows list archived endpoints.

Table A-3. Calculating Memory Requirements

Operating System	Base RAM (in KB)	TCP KB/ pair	UDP KB/ pair	RTP KB/ pair	SPX KB/ pair	IPX KB/ pair
MVS	666	25-48	24-52	24-52	n/a	n/a
NetWare	1100	80-110	320-340	320-340	70-100	260-280
OS/2	1096	50-65	150-170	150-170	315-340	150-170
Windows 3.1	550	72-600	72-600	72-600	n/a	n/a
Windows 95/98/Me	1100	40-65	100-145	100-145	40-65	55-75
Windows NT	2076	35-60	160-180	160-180	35-60	160-180

These RAM usage numbers represent sending with the variable `send_datatype` set to `ZEROS`. Other `send_datatypes` require memory buffers roughly equivalent to the disk space of the `.cmp` file being used. Add 2 KBytes when using `send_datatype = NOCOMPRESS`. See the *IxChariot Application Scripts* guide for more information on script variables.

Endpoint Pair Capacity

The following table shows some example pair capacities we have tested on various computers. These pairs ran on a 10 Mbps Ethernet LAN. The values in the pairs columns represent the number of pairs this computer supported as Endpoint 2 for a single test. We used the default values for all tests, with two exceptions: for datagram testing, we lengthened the timeout values, as well as the `initial_delay` in test scripts.

This table does not represent the full capacities of these operating systems and stacks, just some representative tests we have run in our test lab. The shaded rows list archived endpoints.

Table A-4. Endpoint Pair Capacity

Operating System	Installed RAM	TCP pairs	RTP or UDP pairs	SPX pairs	IPX pairs
NetWare 4.12	64 MB	500	200	100	100
OS/2 4.0	32 MB	500	200	20	20
Windows 3.1	8 MB	1	1	n/a	n/a
Windows 95/98/Me	16 MB	18	100	40	175
Windows NT	32 MB	500	100	300	100
Win64 (Itanium based)	768 MB	175	120	n/a	n/a

Notes:

- On Windows 95, Windows 98, and Windows Me, SPX and IPX pairs were run using Novell Client32 for SPX and IPX.
- On OS/2 4.0, IPX and SPX pairs were run using Novell Client for OS/2.

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