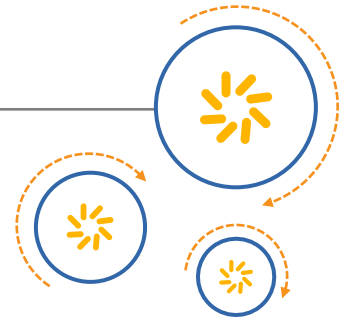




Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.



# QCA\_Networking\_2017.SPF.5.0.3 CSU1

## Release Notes

80-YB102-2 Rev. A

December 8, 2017

For additional information or to submit technical questions, go to: <https://createpoint.qti.qualcomm.com>

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## Revision history

Revision	Date	Description
A	December 2017	Initial release

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2017-12-12 18:01:47 PST  
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# 1 Introduction

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This document provides details on the QCA\_Networking\_2017.SPF.5.0.3 CSU1 software release.

Despite being downloaded from the Qualcomm ChipCode™ portal, the Qualcomm Atheros Support site, or embedded on Equipment received from Qualcomm Atheros, Inc. (“QCA”) or its affiliates, the QCA\_Networking\_2017.SPF.5.0.3 CSU1 software release (the “SW Package”) shall be considered (in order of priority): (i) Evaluation Technology under the terms of the product kit license agreement accompanying the release (the “PKLA”), (ii) Deliverables under the terms of your Limited Use Agreement (the “LUA”), or (iii) Licensed Technology under the terms of your Technology License Agreement (the “TLA”), each with QCA or its affiliate (the LUA, PKLA, or TLA, as applicable, the “Agreement”). The applicable period for which the SW Package is licensed (the “Use Period”) starts on the Effective Date of your Agreement or the date you received the SW Package, whichever is later, and expires on December 7, 2018 (unless a different Use Period for the SW Package is specified in the Agreement, in which case the Use Period in the Agreement shall prevail). By receiving and/or using the SW Package, you acknowledge and agree that your use of the SW Package is subject to the terms and conditions of the Agreement. If you do not agree to the terms of the Agreement, have not accepted any such Agreement, or your agreement with QCA or its affiliate does not include Deliverables, Evaluation Technology, or Licensed Technology, you shall immediately delete the SW Package from all storage media and destroy any and all copies made.

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## 1.1 Purpose

These release notes accompany the QCA\_Networking\_2017.SPF.5.0.3 CSU1 release. They describe new and changed features, download and installation procedures, and known and resolved problems in the hardware and software. Read these release notes along with the list of documents presented in section 1.2.

**NOTE:** 802.11ad functionality is not supported in this release. For details on the separate release planned for 802.11ad, please contact the customer engineering team.

The QCA\_Networking\_2017.SPF.5.0.3 release aggregates these SPs:

- IPQ8064.ILQ.5.0.3
- IPQ4019.ILQ.5.0.3
- QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3 (applies to QCA9531, QCA9558, and QCA9563 chipsets)

QCA\_Networking\_2017.SPF.5.0.3 contains SPs that relate to the version 5.0.3 of the Qualcomm® Technologies networking software products.

This release is:	<b>QCA_Networking_2017.SPF.5.0.3 CSU1</b>
The release version is:	IPQ8064.ILQ.5.0.3.r2-000000040-P-1, IPQ4019.ILQ.5.0.3.r2-00040-P-1, QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3.r2-00040-P-1
The Linux Foundation hosted open source label (the CAF_TAG) that corresponds to this release is:	caf_AU_LINUX_QSDK_RELEASE_ENDIVE_U2_TARGET_ALL.0.1.935.174.xml caf_AU_LINUX_QSDK_RELEASE_ENDIVE_MIPS_U2_TARGET_ALL.0.2.3386.151.xml
Qualcomm ChipCode™ distribution tag (Use this tag to check out the code from git repository)	rr1_00002.0

This release contains two different CAF tags intended for different SoCs:

AU_LINUX_QSDK_RELEASE_ENDIVE_CC_T ARGET_ALL	This code is based on upstream OpenWRT version 15.05.1 (code name Chaos Calmer) with Linux kernel 3.14.77
AU_LINUX_QSDK_RELEASE_ENDIVE_MIPS_ AA_TARGET_ALL	This code is based on upstream OpenWRT version 12.09 (code name Attitude Adjustment) with Linux kernel 3.3.8

## 1.2 Related documentation

Refer to *QCA\_NETWORKING\_2017.SPF.5.x Related Documents for Reference* (80-YA760-2) for a list of all documents, for more information on using this release.

## 1.3 Changes in release packages

Recent packages include these changes (starting with QCA\_Networking\_2016.SPF.3.0):

- Release packages are now located in individual feed directories.

Previously, Qualcomm Technologies release packages were in an output directory such as bin/ipq806x/packages/. They are now located in their own feed directory; automation scripts and manual testers must use the respective feed directory.

- Reset\_to\_factory\_settings.sh is no longer available. The equivalent upstream command is: **jffs2reset -y; reboot**

- Some utilities used in previous releases are no longer included:

No longer included:	Use instead for this release:
devmem2	devmem (from busybox)
mtd-utils	ubi-utils
radvd	dnsmasq
pure-ftpd	ftpd (from busybox)

No longer included:	Use instead for this release:
tftp-hpa	tftpd (loadable ipk from busybox)

- Chaos Calmer has removed support for some packages (e.g., multiwan, rp-pppoe, isc-dhcp.); these have been backported from Barrier Breaker code. Some packages are backported from upstream Barrier-Barrier code.

Since these changes were introduced in QCA\_Networking\_2016.SPF.3.0 release, only customers who previously used QCA\_Networking\_2016.SPF.2.0 release will observe these changes.

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## 2 IPQ8064.ILQ.5.0.3

This chapter describes details regarding the IPQ8064.ILQ.5.0.3 SP that is part of this SPF package.

### 2.1 Supported hardware

This section describes the hardware boards that are compatible with the SP.

Hardware board	Comments
AP161.1	IPQ8069 design for 3 radios
AP160.1	IPQ8069 design for 3 radios (Enterprise)
AP160.2	IPQ8069 design for 3 radios + 2.5 G Ethernet (Enterprise)
CUS239.5	QCA9994-based 802.11ac 5 GHz; 4x4 configuration + Qorvo 5 GHz (Qualcomm® Connected SmartHome)
CUS239.7	QCA9994-based 802.11ac 5 GHz; 4x4 configuration + Qorvo 5 GHz (Enterprise)
CUS260.5	QCA9994-based 802.11n 2.4 GHz; 4x4 configuration + Skyworks 2.4 GHz (Connected SmartHome)
CUS260.7	QCA9994-based 802.11n 2.4 GHz; 4x4 configuration + Skyworks 2.4 GHz (Enterprise)
CS.CAS01.1	QCA9994-based 802.11ac 5 GHz; 4x4 configuration + Qorvo 5 GHz (lower band)
CS.CAS01.3	QCA9994-based 802.11ac 5 GHz; 4x4 configuration + Qorvo 5 GHz (higher band)
CUS240.7	QCA9994-based 802.11ac 2.4 GHz 4x4 configuration + QFE1922 2.4 GHz (Enterprise)
CUS238.7	QCA9994-based 802.11ac 5 GHz 4x4 configuration + QFE1952 5 GHz (Enterprise)
XB242.2	QCA9889 based 802.11n 2.4 GHz/5 GHz scan radio (Enterprise)
AP148.3	IPQ8068 for Skyworks (Connected SmartHome)
AP148.5	IPQ8068 for Skyworks (Enterprise)
AP148.6	IPQ8068 for CUS238/CUS240 (Connected SmartHome)
AP148.7	IPQ8068 for CUS238/CUS240 (Enterprise)
CUS239.1	QCA9990-based 802.11n 5 GHz; 4x4 configuration + Skyworks 5 GHz (Connected SmartHome)
CUS239.2	QCA9990-based 802.11n 5 GHz; 3x3 configuration + Skyworks 5 GHz (Connected SmartHome)
CUS239.3	QCA9990-based 802.11n 5 GHz; 4x4 configuration + Skyworks 5 GHz (Enterprise)
CUS239.4	QCA9990-based 802.11n 5 GHz; 3x3 configuration + Skyworks 5 GHz (Enterprise)
CUS260.1	QCA9990-based 802.11n 2 GHz; 4x4 configuration + Skyworks 2.4 GHz (Connected SmartHome)
CUS260.2	QCA9990-based 802.11n 2 GHz; 3x3 configuration + Skyworks 2.4 GHz (Connected SmartHome)
CUS260.3	QCA9990-based 802.11n 2 GHz; 4x4 configuration + Skyworks 2.4 GHz (Enterprise)
CUS260.4	QCA9990-based 802.11n 2 GHz; 3x3 configuration + Skyworks 2.4 GHz (Enterprise)
CS.BL01.1	QCA9992-based 802.11n 2 GHz; 3x3 configuration + Skyworks 2.4 GHz (Enterprise)
CS.BL01.1	QCA9992-based 802.11n 2 GHz; 2x2 configuration + Skyworks 2.4 GHz (Enterprise)
CUS238.1	QCA9990 4x4 configuration + QFE1952-based 802.11n 5 GHz (Connected SmartHome)
CUS238.3	QCA9990 4x4 configuration + QFE1952-based 802.11n 5 GHz (Enterprise)
CUS240.1	QCA9990 4x4 configuration + QFE1952-based 802.11n 2.4 GHz (Connected SmartHome)
CUS240.3	QCA9990 4x4 configuration + QFE1952-based 802.11n 2.4 GHz (Enterprise)



Hardware board	Comments
XB112.2	AR9380 802.11n-based 2.4 GHz 3x3 configuration (Connected SmartHome)
RDP0317	IPQ8069.AP161.2.QCA9994.CUS238.7.QCA9994.CUS240.8.QCA9889.XB242.2.RDP IPQ8069 AP161 (AK 3.0 3 PCIe Ent 4 layer) + CAS (CUS238 (4x4 5GHz, MP) + CUS240 (3x3 2.4GHz MP) + QCA9889 XB242(1x1 2.4/5GHz 11ac DB iPA PCIe)
RDP0330	IPQ8065.AP161.1.QCA9984.CUS238.5.QCA9985.CUS240.9.RDP
RDP0329	IPQ8065.AP161.1.AR9287.HB97.1.QCA9886.XB.BSR01.1.RDP

## 2.2 Restrictions

Table 2-1 lists the restrictions on the software while using it for testing.

**Table 2-1 Restrictions on the software**

Channel Conditions	For peak performance results, the AP, STA, and channel conditions must be configured to:		
	Attribute	Value	
	Image	See Section 1.1 for the release version	
	AP	AP160 + CUS239	AP160 + CUS260
	STA	AP160 + CUS239 in WDS mode	AP160 + CUS260 in WDS mode
	RSSI of AP at STA	0x43	0x40
	RSSI of STA at AP	0x43	0x40
	Attenuation	32 dB per chain	40 dB per chain
<b>NSS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The software is designed to work with the default configuration. Software configures GMAC0/GMAC1 to operate only in 1000 M mode. If the board is reconfigured to connect GMAC0/GMAC1 to a PHY instead of the switch, software must be altered to allow speed-switching to lower Ethernet speeds. The PHY ID mapping used by the software must also be changed.</li> <li>Only IPv4/IPv6 + TCP/UDP flows are accelerated through fast path</li> <li>LAG Linux bonding driver configuration is supported in fast path through the bonding driver sysfs interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mode: 802.3ad (4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>xmit_hash_policy: layer2 (0), layer2+3 (2)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Mode: Balance-xor (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>xmit_hash_policy: layer2 (0), layer3+4 (1), layer2+3 (2)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>Flows that require ALG support are not accelerated by NSS in this release (except for TFTP (port 69))</li> <li>Interfaces configured with NSS qdiscs must have a leaf node configured as the default node for enqueue (using the 'set_default' qdisc parameter). If qdisc structures are created without a default, no packets are transmitted; this includes management packets such as ARP.</li> <li>IGMP/MLD snooping for QCA8337N does not support MLDv1 completely. Qualcomm Technologies provides a software implementation for IGMP/MLD snooping</li> <li>IPsec does not work with fragmentation</li> <li>Tunnel support (6RD, DS-Lite) expects at least the initial few packets in the LAN &gt; WAN direction to push the base fast path rule. Further flows for these tunnels can be initiated on either the WAN or LAN network.</li> <li>Disable link detection for eth0 in case eth0 is used as part of static LAG bond group between the IPQ806x chip and QCA8337 switch chip. Link detection can be controlled with ethtool commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ethtool --set-priv-flags eth0 linkpoll off</li> <li>Check status: ethtool --show-priv-flags eth0</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<b>WPS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qualcomm provides an Independent Hardware Vendor (IHV) mechanism which bypasses the Windows connection manager (and internal supplicant) and allows alternative security negotiation.</li> <li>The IHV mechanism enables a secured connection, but the Windows APIs provided supporting WPS do not work properly. Thus, WPS operation for establishing a secure connection is not functional.</li> <li>Qualcomm is pursuing this issue with Microsoft.</li> </ul>		

<b>ETSI certification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enable CCA threshold using the iwpriv command to successfully clear the ETSI certification check for Direct Attach radio.</li> </ul>
<b>DBDC repeater and TBTC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No support for dynamically changing primary radio configuration or <b>alwaysprimary</b> configuration.</li> <li>For a tri-radio platform with NSS Wi-Fi offload support: for TBTC repeater feature to work, disable NSS Wi-Fi offload using UCI commands and enter this UCI configuration to disable NSS Wi-Fi offload mode: <pre>uci set wireless.qcawifi=qcawifi uci set wireless.qcawifi.nss_wifi_olcfg=0 uci commit</pre> </li> <li>By default, wifi0 is set as primary radio. On tri-radio board, if wifi0 is disabled, and if wif1 and wifi2 are configured in DBDC Repeater mode, then user must explicitly set wif1 or wifi2 as primary radio.</li> </ul>

## 2.3 Power management

These power management features are enabled by default in this build:

Qualcomm® Krait™ frequency and voltage scaling on both cores	<p>Krait frequency and voltage are scaled up and down based on CPU load.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performance governor is turned ON during the boot process</li> <li>On-demand governor is turned ON post boot</li> <li>Voltage/frequency settings used vary by process variations</li> <li>Values for fast, typical, and slow parts are taken from the Krait PVS tables</li> <li>L2 frequencies and voltages are scaled in synch with the Krait frequencies and voltages; they also are selected based on process variations</li> <li>The lowest frequency Krait0 is allowed to go to is 800 MHz (which solves a problem on some test cases where the power management code does not get enough bandwidth to pull itself from the low frequency mode); this limitation has little impact on power dissipation in the idle states</li> </ul>
Krait clock gating is enabled	Software detects inactivity in parts of the Krait and shuts down the clock to these parts accordingly
Frequency and voltage scaling of the multi-threaded network accelerator engines processors (Ubi32)	Core frequencies are scaled up and down based on load between 110 and 800 MHz; voltage is scaled between 1.05 and 1.15 V
Frequency scaling of the FABRICS	<p>FABRICS frequencies are scaled up and down based on the load detected by the CPU. Only the APPS and NSS FABRICS are scaled. The rest of the FABRICS are left at their nominal frequency settings set at boot. VDD_CX rail to which the FABRICS are connected is scaled between 1.1 and 1.15 V accordingly.</p> <p>Details of the frequency values used in the scaling for each of the FABRICS are provided in the <i>IPQ806x Power Management Application Note</i>.</p>

- VDD\_CX and multi-threaded network accelerator engines processors voltage rails are combined on the AP reference design

Many power management features can be enabled and disabled with user commands (see the *IPQ806x Power Management Application Note* (80-Y6477-2)). These guidelines apply:

- Auto scaling can be turned ON and OFF on multi-threaded network accelerator engines processors and Kraits by user commands. All features are turned ON by default.
- Details on power management in general, including frequencies and voltages used in the scaling, and information on user commands to enable and disable power management features and power configuration settings and default values.

For performance-related tests such as RFC2544, Qualcomm Technologies recommends disabling auto scaling. While several improvements have been made in auto-scaling algorithms, the

RFC2544 0% stipulation is still quite demanding, especially when starting traffic burst. To disable auto scaling, execute these commands at the prompt:

```
echo "userspace" > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreq/scaling_governor
echo "userspace" > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/cpufreq/scaling_governor
echo "1725000" > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreq/scaling_setspeed
echo "1725000" > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/cpufreq/scaling_setspeed
echo 0 > /proc/sys/dev/nss/clock/auto_scale
echo 800000000 > /proc/sys/dev/nss/clock/current_freq
```

## 2.4 Build and load the image for IPQ8064.ILQ.5.0.3

This product includes software developed by the University of California, Berkeley and its contributors.

An SPF and its custom branches are created and managed in CreatePoint in the same manner as a single SP distribution. A single git repository is created as a publicly available open source software version control system. This git repository:

- Is used to record the release history for the entire codebase of a corresponding SPF
- Adds each SPF distribution with its own custom branch and manages each as a new snapshot of the SPF codebase

An SPF distribution contains the same SP and SI build command files contained in the individual SP distributions. The primary difference the SPF includes more than one instance of the same type of SI and can include more than one SP.

The file set for each software product (SP) is contained in a directory that has the same name as the product (such as IPQ8064.ILQ.5.0.3) and consists of the following files:

- Binary files to program into flash memory
- Build files that generate the binary files
- Command files that program the binary files into flash memory

Released SP images are available for download from Qualcomm ChipCode for proprietary-based code. For open source code, obtain the files from the Linux Foundation at the Code Aurora Forum.

To build and load the SP image on the device, do the following:

1. Download the Qualcomm Technologies proprietary code from Qualcomm ChipCode (see section 2.4.1).
2. Download other components from external websites by QSDK while building the default configuration (see section 2.4.2).
3. Generate the firmware by doing the following:
  - a. Reassemble the code (see section 2.4.3.1).
  - b. Create the QSDK build (see section 2.4.3.2).
  - c. Build a complete firmware image (see section 2.4.3.3).
4. Install the image in the flash memory of the device and boot using the image from the flash (see section 2.4.4).

Users should be familiar with the structure of directories that contain the SP images for the different subsystems before you download the code and build the images for loading. For more information, refer to the *QCA\_Networking\_2017.SPF.5.0.3 Product Family Overview* (80-YA935-3). For each SP included in an SPF, SP binary files are generated from the SI binary files of only a subset of the included SIs. In an SPF, some SIs may support multiple SPs while others may only support one SP.

Starting with the QCA\_Networking\_2016.SPF.4.0 CS release, all WiGig components are not a part of the APPS image and are distributed as loadable installable packages (ipks). Install them manually after the image is loaded from flash memory. In addition, wilserver and LogCollector are integrated to the 4.0 SPF distribution.

## 2.4.1 Download packages available through Qualcomm ChipCode

Qualcomm Technologies proprietary code is available from Qualcomm ChipCode.

A web/GUI interface and a secure git server both allow access to this code. Browse available packages and obtain the download URL at <https://chipcode.qti.qualcomm.com/> (see <https://chipcode.qti.qualcomm.com/helpki/cloning-code-from-a-repository> for more information).

See <https://chipcode.qti.qualcomm.com/helpki> for more information on installation and configuration of the correct version of git and OpenSSL on both Windows and Linux platforms that is required to support the authentication methods used by Qualcomm ChipCode.

## 2.4.2 Download packages from external websites

These components are downloaded by QSDK while building the default configuration for the profiles, QSDK may be further customized to download additional components; this table lists only the components that are necessary for at least one of the QSDK 2.0 default profiles. This list does not include the packages obtained from Qualcomm ChipCode as described in section 2.4.1.

**Table 2-2 Packages available from external sites**

Package	Package
1.0.4.3.arm	cmake-2.8.12.2.tar.gz
LuaSrcDiet-0.12.1.tar.bz2	coccinelle-1.0.0-rc24.tar.gz
MPlayer-1.1.1.tar.xz	curl-7.40.0.tar.bz2
Python-2.7.9.tar.xz	db-4.7.25.NC.tar.gz
alsa-lib-1.0.28.tar.bz2	dbus-1.9.14.tar.gz
alsa-utils-1.0.28.tar.bz2	dnsmasq-2.73.tar.xz
argp-standalone-1.3.tar.gz	dosfstools-3.0.28.tar.gz
arptables-v0.0.4.tar.gz	dropbear-2015.67.tar.bz2
attr-20150220.tar.gz	e2fsprogs-1.42.12.tar.gz
autoconf-2.69.tar.xz	e2fsprogs-1.42.8.tar.gz
automake-1.15.tar.xz	elfutils-0.161.tar.bz2
backports-20160121.tar.bz2	ethtool-3.18.tar.xz
bc-1.06.95.tar.bz2	expat-2.1.0.tar.gz
binutils-2.24.tar.bz2	fcgi-2.4.0.tar.gz
binutils-linaro-2.24.0-2014.09.tar.xz	ffmpeg-2.6.2.tar.bz2
bison-3.0.2.tar.xz	file-5.25.tar.gz
bluez-5.30.tar.xz	findutils-4.4.2.tar.gz
bridge-utils-1.5.tar.gz	firewall-2015-07-27-980b7859bbd1db1e5e46422fccccbce38f9809ab.tar.gz
busybox-1.23.2.tar.bz2	flex-2.5.39.tar.bz2
bzip2-1.0.6.tar.gz	

Package
fstools-2016-01-10-96415afecef35766332067f4205ef3b2c7561d21.tar.gz
gcc-linaro-4.8-2014.04.tar.xz
gdb-linaro-7.6-2013.05.tar.bz2
gdbm-1.11.tar.gz
gengetopt-2.22.6.tar.gz
glib-2.44.1.tar.xz
gmp-5.1.3.tar.xz
gmp-6.0.0a.tar.xz
i2c-tools-3.1.2.tar.bz2
iozone3_420.tar
iperf-2.0.5.tar.gz
iproute2-4.0.0.tar.xz
iptables-1.4.21.tar.bz2
iputils-s20101006.tar.bz2
iw-4.3.tar.xz
jansson-2.7.tar.gz
json-c-0.12.tar.gz
jsonfilter-2014-06-19-cdc760c58077f44fc40adbbe41e1556a67c1b9a9.tar.gz
libelf-0.8.13.tar.gz
libffi-3.0.13.tar.gz
libgcrypt-1.6.1.tar.bz2
libgpg-error-1.12.tar.bz2
libical-1.0.tar.gz
libiwinf-2015-06-01-ade8b1b299cbd5748db1acf80dd3e9f567938371.tar.gz
libmad-0.15.1b.tar.gz
libmnl-1.0.3.tar.bz2
libnetfilter_conntrack-1.0.4.tar.bz2
libnfnetwork-1.0.1.tar.bz2
libnl-3.2.21.tar.gz
libogg-1.3.2.tar.xz
libpcap-1.5.3.tar.gz
libtheora-1.1.1.tar.bz2
libtool-2.4.tar.gz
libubox-2015-11-08-10429bccd0dc5d204635e110a7a8fae7b80d16cb.tar.gz
libvorbis-1.3.5.tar.xz
libxml2-2.9.2.tar.gz
linux-atm-2.5.2.tar.gz
linux-firmware-17657c3.tar.bz2
linux-ramdump-parser-v2-2008-12-18.tar.bz2
lua-5.1.5.tar.gz
lzma-4.65.tar.bz2
lzo-2.08.tar.gz
m4-1.4.17.tar.xz
make-ext4fs-2015-05-01.tar.gz
mbedtls-1.3.15-gpl.tgz
mcproxy-2014-12-31-b7bd2d0809a0d1f177181c361b9a6c83e193b79a.tar.bz2

Package
mdadm-3.2.5.tar.xz
minicom-2.7.tar.gz
miniupnpd-1.9.20150609.tar.gz
mklibs_0.1.35.tar.gz
mm-common-0.9.7.tar.xz
mpc-1.0.2.tar.gz
mpfr-3.1.2.tar.bz2
mtd-utils-1.5.1-92686f212c9a4e16891c6a3c57629cbf4f0f8360.tar.gz
nat46-6.tar.xz
ncurses-5.9.tar.gz
netifd-2015-12-16-245527193e90906451be35c2b8e972b8712ea6ab.tar.gz
ntfs-3g_ntfsprogs-2014.2.15.tgz
odhcp6c-2015-07-29.tar.bz2
odhcpd-2015-11-19.tar.bz2
opencore-amr-0.1.3.tar.gz
openssl-1.0.2g.tar.gz
openswan-2.6.41.tar.gz
opkg-9c97d5ecd795709c8584e972bdf3aee3a5b846d.tar.gz
opus-1.1.tar.gz
patch-2.7.5.tar.xz
patchelf-0.8.tar.bz2
perl-5.20.2.tar.gz
pkg-config-0.29.tar.gz
pm-utils-1.4.1.tar.gz
ppp-2.4.7.tar.gz
procd-2015-10-29-1-d5fddd91b966424bb63e943e789704d52382cc18.tar.gz
quagga-0.99.22.4.tar.xz
quilt-0.63.tar.gz
readline-6.3.tar.gz
rng-tools-5.tar.gz
rp-pppoe-3.11.tar.gz
readline-6.2.tar.gz
rpcd-2016-04-13-73aea9b8b621a1ce034bc6ee00c9d058a40c8a3d.tar.gz
rstp-2011-10-11-434d24bae108dbb21461a13a4abcf014afa8b029.tar.gz
rtl8712u.bin
samba-3.6.25.tar.gz
scons-2.3.1.tar.gz
sed-4.2.2.tar.bz2
sigma-dut-2016-01-29-410fccab4c10c452d78023479f0db8301cb883fd.tar.gz
speex-1.2rc1.tar.gz
sqlite-autoconf-3081101.tar.gz
squashfs4.2.tar.gz
sysfsutils-2.1.0.tar.gz
sysstat-11.0.4.tar.xz
tcpdump-4.5.1.tar.gz

Package
trace-cmd-v2.4.2.tar.gz
u-boot-2014.10.tar.bz2
uClibc++-0.2.4.tar.bz2
uClibc-0.9.33.2.tar.bz2
ubi-utils-1.5.1.tar.gz
ubox-2015-11-22-c086167a0154745c677f8730a336ea9cf7d71031.tar.gz
ubus-2015-05-25-f361bfa5fcb2daadf3b160583ce665024f8d108e.tar.gz
uci-2015-08-27.1.tar.gz
uhttpd-2015-11-08-fe01ef3f52adae9da38ef47926cd50974af5d6b7.tar.gz

Package
usign-2015-05-08-cf8dcdb8a4e874c77f3e9a8e9b643e8c17b19131.tar.gz
ustream-ssl-2015-07-09-c2d73c22618e8ee444e8d346695eca908ecb72d3.tar.gz
util-linux-2.25.2.tar.xz
wireless_tools.29.tar.gz
xl2tpd-devel-20150930.tar.gz
xtables-addons-2.5.tar.xz
xz-5.2.1.tar.bz2
yaffs2_android-2008-12-18.tar.bz2
zlib-1.2.8.tar.gz

## 2.4.3 Generate the firmware for IPQ8064.ILQ.5.0.3

To generate a firmware image, reassemble the code, create the QSDK build, and create a complete firmware image. This section describes the procedure to generate the firmware.

### 2.4.3.1 Reassemble the code

The first step is to reassemble the code from Qualcomm ChipCode and the Linux Foundation and generate the QSDK framework. This example assumes that all packages listed in sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 are obtained using the **git clone** command and placed in the top-level directory.

1. Reassemble the code and generate the QSDK framework:

```
$ git clone <chipcode-distro>
$ cd <chipcode directory>
$ git checkout rr1_00002.0
```

2. After the copy of the existing Git repository is completed, the directories in which the files are present will be as described in the following table before the repo command is run.

All packages:	Use git to obtain the following files from ChipCode and copy them to the working QSDK top-level directory of the device:	Local directory path to files fetched by git from ChipCode:
	qsdk-qca-wifi qsdk-qca-wlan qsdk-ieee1905-security qsdk-qca-athdiag	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\Wifi
	qca-lib qca-mcs-apps qsdk-qca-nss qca-nss-userspace.tar.bz2	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\QSDK-Base
	qca-bluetopia.tar.bz2	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\BLUETOPIA
	qca-wifi-fw-QCA9984_hw_1-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tar.bz2 qca-wifi-fw-AR900B_hw_2-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tar.bz2	WLAN.BL.3.5.3\cnss_proc\bin\hw.1 WLAN.BL.3.5.3\cnss_proc\bin\hw.2
	qca-wifi-fw-src-component-cmn-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tgz qca-wifi-fw-src-component-halphy_tools-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tgz	WLAN.BL.3.5.3\cnss_proc\src\components

qca-wifi-fw-AR9887_hw_1- CNSS.PS.2.5.3-00026-S-1.tar.bz2 qca-wifi-fw-AR9888_hw_2- CNSS.PS.2.5.3-00026-S-1.tar.bz2	CNSS.PS.2.5.3
--	---------------

3. After copying the necessary files to the appropriate directories, enter the following commands to continue with the process of generating the QSDK framework:

```
$ repo init -u git://codeaurora.org/quic/qsdk/releases/manifest/qstak -b
release -m
caf_AU_LINUX_QSDK_RELEASE_ENDIVE_U2_TARGET_ALL.0.1.935.174.xml --repo-
url=git://codeaurora.org/tools/repo.git --repo-branch=caf-stable
$ repo sync -j8 --no-tags -c
$ mkdir -p qsdk/dl
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-qca-wifi/*
qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-qca-wlan/*
qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-ieee1905-
security/* qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-qca-
athdiag/* qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/QSDK-Base/qca-lib/*
qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/QSDK-Base/qca-mcs-
apps/* qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/QSDK-Base/qsdk-qca-
nss/* qsdk
$ tar xjvf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/QSDK-Base/qca-nss-
userspace.tar.bz2 -C qsdk
$ tar xjvf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/BLUETOPIA/qca-
bluetopia.tar.bz2 -C qsdk
$ cp WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/bin/hw.1/* qsdk/dl
$ cp WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/bin/hw.2/* qsdk/dl
$ cp WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/src/components/* qsdk/dl
$ cp CNSS.PS.2.5.3/* qsdk/dl
```

<b>Enterprise</b>	\$ cp NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/RBIN-NSS-ENTERPRISE/* qsdk/dl
<b>Premium</b>	\$ cp NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/RBIN-NSS-RETAIL/* qsdk/dl

Customers with Qualcomm® HY-FI™, WHC, WAPid, or WiGig packages: These files are fetched from ChipCode and copied to the working QSDK top-level directory (Applicable for Premium profiles only):		
<b>HY-FI Customers:</b>	hyfi-ipq	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\Hyfi
	qsdk-whc	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\Wifi
	qsdk-whcpy	
	qsdk-wapid	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\Wapid
<b>WiGig Customers:</b>	qsdk-qca-wigig qsdk-wigig-utils	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\Wigig

<b>HY-FI, WHC, WAPid, or WiGig packages customers: Run the additional code (Applicable for Premium profiles only):</b>	
<b>HY-FI:</b>	<code>\$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Hyfi/hyfi-ipq/* qsdk</code>
<b>WHC:</b>	<code>\$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-whc/* qsdk</code> <code>\$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-whcpy/* qsdk</code>
<b>WAPid:</b>	<code>\$ git clone &lt;Wapid Chipcode link&gt;</code> <code>\$ cd &lt;Wapid Chipcode directory&gt;</code> <code>\$ git checkout rr1_00002.0</code> <code>\$ cd ..</code> <code>\$ cp -rf &lt;Wapid Chipcode directory&gt;/NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wapid/qsdk-wapid/* qsdk</code>
<b>WiGig:</b>	<code>\$ git clone &lt;Wigig Chipcode Link&gt;</code> <code>\$ cd &lt;Wigig Chipcode directory&gt;</code> <code>\$ git checkout rr1_00002.0</code> <code>\$ cd ..</code> <code>\$ cp -rf &lt;Wigig Chipcode directory&gt;/NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wigig/qsdk-qca-wigig/* qsdk</code> <code>\$ cp -rf &lt;Wigig Chipcode directory&gt;/NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wigig/qsdk-wigig-utils/* qsdk</code> <code>\$ rm -rf qsdk/qca/feeds/wigig-utils/tools</code> <code>\$ rm -rf qsdk/qca/feeds/wigig-utils/libwigigaoa</code>

### 2.4.3.2 Create the QSDK build

The QSDK framework has been developed using Ubuntu (from version 14.04 to version 16.04), and Debian. The QSDK framework regenerates critical tools required to compile firmware at build-time. In that sense, the framework is independent from the host environment; although it is developed using the distributions above, it is expected to work on others such as RedHat, Mint, or Fedora.

This command is for Debian/Ubuntu; it must be customized for other distributions:

```
$ sudo apt-get install gcc g++ binutils patch bzip2 flex make gettext \
pkg-config unzip zlib1g-dev libc6-dev subversion libncurses5-dev gawk \
sharutils curl libxml-parser-perl ocaml-nox ocaml-nox ocaml ocaml-findlib \
libpcre3-dev binutils-gold python-yaml
```

Because the framework automatically downloads the open source components, make sure an internet connection is active on the build host while creating the build.

To create the QSDK build:

1. Install the different feeds in the build framework:

```
$ cd qsdk
$ ./scripts/feeds update -a
$ ./scripts/feeds install -a -f
```
2. Copy the base configuration to use for the build. Choose either the standard or enterprise profile.

<b>Premium (and Wi-Fi base)</b>	<code>\$ cp qca/configs/qsdk/ipq806x_premium.config .config</code>
<b>Enterprise</b>	<code>\$ cp qca/configs/qsdk/ipq806x_enterprise.config .config</code>

3. (Optional) Use the following code to build GCC v5.2:

```
echo "CONFIG_TOOLCHAINOPTS=y" >> .config
echo '# CONFIG_GCC_USE_VERSION_4_8_LINARO is not set' >> .config
echo "CONFIG_GCC_USE_VERSION_5=y" >> .config
echo 'CONFIG_GCC_VERSION="5.2.0"' >> .config
echo "CONFIG_GCC_VERSION_5=y" >> .config
```



#### 4. Regenerate a complete configuration file and start the build:

**Non-WiGig  
customers  
only**

```
$ make defconfig
$ sed '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_kmod-wil6210=m/d' -i .config
$ sed '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-fst-manager=m/d' -i .config
$ sed '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_wigig-firmware=m/d' -i .config
$ sed '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wigig-tools=m/d' -i .config
$ sed '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wigig-debug-tools=m/d' -i .config
$ sed -i -e "/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wifi-fw-hw5-10.4-asic/d" .config
$ make V=s -j5
```

**WiGig  
customers  
only**

```
$ make defconfig
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_iwinfo=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_iwinfo=y/g' -i .config
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_kmod-wil6210=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_kmod-wil6210=y/g' -i .config
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_wigig-firmware=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_wigig-firmware=y/g' -i .config
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_kmod-cfg80211=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_kmod-cfg80211=y/g' -i .config
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_iw=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_iw=y/g' -i .config
$ sed -i -e "/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wifi-fw-hw5-10.4-asic/d" .config
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wigig-debug-tools=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wigig-debug-tools=y/g' -i .config
$ make V=s -j5
```

These instructions download the packages required for the corresponding profile and create the image. Once the build is complete, these files must be available in the **qsdk/bin/ipq806x** directory:

- openwrt-ipq806x-u-boot.elf (Bootloader)
- openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq8064-\${board\_name}-fit-uImage.itb (Kernel + dtb)
- openwrt-ipq806x-squashfs-root.img (SquashFS)
- openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq8064-\${board\_name}-ubi-root.img (UBIFS),  
where board\_name can be any board (for example, ap148) from the ipq806x family.

#### 2.4.3.3 Generate a complete firmware image

IPQ806x requires multiple images to be flashed for Bootup, including SBL1, SBL2, SBL3, RPM, TZ, CDT, MIBIB, NSS Images, Kernel, Filesystem, etc. To simplify the loading of the device using the usage from flash memory, the images are combined into a single Flattened Image Tree (FIT) image, which can be flashed into the respective partition based on user configuration. Additional tools required on the build host are:

1. Install mkimage:
 

```
sudo apt-get install uboot-mkimage (for Ubuntu 12.04 32-bit hosts)
sudo apt-get install u-boot-tools (for Ubuntu 64-bit hosts)
```
2. Install DTC:
 

```
sudo apt-get install device-tree-compiler
```
3. Install Python 2.7
4. Switch to the Qualcomm ChipCode directory:
 

```
$ cd <chipcode directory>
```
5. Ubuntu 14.04 build hosts also require the mtd-utils package, **sudo apt-get install mtd-utils**.

## 6. Copy the root folders in top level directory:

```
$ cp -rf BOOT.AK.1.0/boot_images .
$ cp -rf TZ.AK.1.0/trustzone_images .
$ cp -rf RPM.AK.1.0/rpm_proc .
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc .
$ mkdir cnss_proc cnss_proc_ps qdart wigig_proc
$ cp -rf IPQ8064.ILQ.5.0.3/common .
$ cp -rf IPQ8064.ILQ.5.0.3/contents.xml .
```

7. Copy the flash config files to **common/build/ipq**:

**Premium  
and Enterprise**

```
$ cp meta-scripts/ipq806x_standard/* common/build/ipq
```

## 8. Copy pack.py to the apss\_proc/out/meta-scripts/ directory:

```
$ mkdir -p apss_proc/out/meta-scripts
$ cp qsdk/qca/src/u-boot/tools/pack.py apss_proc/out/meta-scripts/
```

9. Copy the **openwrt\*** images built to the **common/build/ipq** folder and run these commands to create a single image:

```
$ cp qsdk/bin/ipq806x/openwrt* common/build/ipq
$ cd common/build
$ sed '/debug/d' -i update_common_info.py
$ sed '/gcc/d' -i update_common_info.py
$ sed '/allconf/d' -i update_common_info.py
$ python update_common_info.py
```

The commands create **nand-ipq806x-single.img**, **nornand-ipq806x-single.img**, **nor-ipq806x-single.img**, and **emmc-ipq806x-single.img** as single images in the bin folder. The binary images are copied to the **ipq** directory either by the user or by the **update\_common\_info.py** command to create the FIT image:

```
cdt.mbn
nor-system-partition.bin
nand-flash.conf
nand_sbl1.mbn
nand_sbl2.mbn
nand_sbl3.mbn
nand-system-partition.bin
nor-flash.conf
nor_sbl1.mbn
nor_sbl2.mbn
norplusnand-flash.conf
norplusnand-system-partition.bin
nand-apps-flash.conf
nor-apps-flash.conf
nor_sbl3.mbn
emmc-flash.conf
emmc-apps-flash.conf
sdcc_sbl1.mbn
sdcc_sbl2.mbn
sdcc_sbl3.mbn
gpt_main0.bin
gpt_backup0.bin
openwrt-ipq806x-3.4-uImage
openwrt-ipq806x-u-boot.mbn
```

```

openwrt-ipq806x-squashfs-root.img
openwrt-ipq806x-ubi-root.img
rpm.mbn
ssd.mbn
tz.mbn

```

## 2.4.4 Load the flash image and boot the platform

Changes to the Wi-Fi transceivers are necessary for images that are flashed on certain boards (RDPs) that were previously running QCA\_Networking\_2016.SPF.3.0 release or earlier.

These modifications involve either changing the order of module insertion as needed, or changing the wifi scripts to write the calibration data filenames appropriately. Such changes are needed only if the RDP has both the following restrictions:

- A combination of offload (OL) and direct-attach (DA) radios
- At least one OL radio is required to come up before the DA radio.

To set up the flash environment:

1. Ensure that the board console port is connected to the PC using these RS232 parameters:
  - 115200bps
  - 8N1
2. Confirm that the PC is connected to the board using one of the Ethernet ports. The PC must have a TFTP server launched and listening on the interface to which the board is connected. At this stage power up the board and, after a few seconds, press any key during the countdown to abort the auto-boot sequence.

### Flashing commands

The xxxx-ipq806x-single.img is already a packed image and does not need any further packing. Start by copying the xxxx-ipq806x-single.img to the TFTP server root directory.

1. Commands for the upgrade process:
 

```

set ipaddr 192.168.1.1
set serverip 192.168.1.xx (This must be the address of the TFTP server and must be
set on the server manually.)

set ethaddr 00:aa:bb:cc:dd:ee
set bootargs console=ttyMSM0,115200n8
saveenv
ping ${serverip} //expect 'host 192.168.1.xx is alive' response
tftpboot 0x42000000 xxxx-ipq806x-single.img

```
2. If a NOR flash image is being programmed, execute the following command:
 

```
sf probe
```
3. Flash the image with this command:
 

```
imgaddr=0x42000000 && source $imgaddr:script
```
4. Power cycle the board after the image has been completely written to flash (IPQ806x> CLI prompt is re-printed).

5. After the board has completed booting, tftp the following package to the AP's /tmp dir from qsdk/prebuild/ipq806x/
  - bluetopia\_4.2.1.c1\_9-1\_ipq806x.ipk
6. Install the following package from the /tmp dir:
  - opkg install bluetopia\_4.2.1.c1\_9-1\_ipq806x.ipk

#### 2.4.4.1 Upgrade the firmware

This release has a feature to upgrade images from the OpenWrt web interface without the need for a TFTP server. After loading the first image from flash memory and booting the device, any future upgrades can be done from the web interface.

The QSDK update\_common\_info.py script generates \*.single.img and \*apps.img files; the web interface flash upgrade process can use either file (nor\*, nand\* etc that is appropriate for the active board memory configuration).

The \*apps.img file will update only the kernel and rootfs elements of the flash image; the \*single file updates the whole image.

The upgrade of images using the OpenWrt Web interface process takes several minutes to complete, up to a maximum of approximately five minutes, depending on various factors, such as memory technology, vendor, image size, browser connectivity, and network load. If system power is lost during this period, or if a key-press event is detected on the serial console port, the upgrade process is interrupted, and an invalid image remains in the flash memory.

Refer to *IPQ40xx and IPQ806x Fail Safe Boot Application Note* (80-YA809-1) for information on fail-safe image upgrade support for IPQ40xx. Completion of flash upgrade process is signaled by the refresh of the OpenWRT login page, and the termination of the boot console session.

## 2.5 Related documentation for IPQ8064

For more details on IPQ8064, see *QCA\_NETWORKING\_2017-SPF.5.x Related Documents for Reference* (80-YA760-2).

## 3 IPQ4019.ILQ.5.0.3

This chapter describes details regarding the IPQ4019.ILQ.5.0.3 SP that is part of this SPF package.

### 3.1 Supported hardware

This section describes the hardware boards that are compatible with the SP.

Hardware board	Comments
AP.DK01.1	IPQ4018-based, Retail
AP.DK01.2	IPQ4028-based, Enterprise
AP.DK03.1	IPQ4018-based, Retail
AP.DK03.2	IPQ4028-based, Enterprise
AP.DK04.1	IPQ4019-based, Retail
AP.DK04.2	IPQ4029-based, Enterprise
REH172 (AP.DK05.1)	IPQ4018-based, Retail
AP.DK06.x	IPQ4019-based LTE gateway, Retail
AP.DK07.1	IPQ4019-based, Retail with CSR8811 (BT module)
AP.DK07.2	IPQ4029-based, Enterprise with CSR8811 (BT module)
AP.DK07.5	IPQ4019-SBS, Retail
AP.DK07.6	IPQ4019, Retail
RDP0321	IPQ4019.AP.DK07.1.QCA9888.XB.BSR02.1.QCA0000.SiLabs.QCA0000.MFI.1.RDP
RDP0335	IPQ4019.AP.DK07.1.QCA9888.XB.BSR02.1.QCA0000.Thread/Zigbee.RDP <sup>1</sup>

1. RDP0335 is of ED quality.

For more information, see the hardware reference guides listed in Section 3.7.

### 3.2 Restrictions

Table 3-1 lists the restrictions on the software while using it for testing.

**Table 3-1 Restrictions on the software**

Channel Conditions	For peak performance results, the AP, STA, and channel conditions must be configured to:	
	Attribute	Value
	Image	See Section 1.1 for the release version
	AP	AP-DK04
	RSSI of AP at STA	43 - 53
	RSSI of STA at AP	43 - 53
	Attenuation	32 dB per chain
<b>ESS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPQ40xx Ethernet subsystem (ESS) LAN and WAN groups to be tagged with different VLAN IDs. Two VLAN IDs (1 and 2) are reserved for the LAN and WAN groups, respectively. Different VLAN IDs (such as X and Y) can be used through the following configuration:  echo X &gt; /proc/sys/net/edma/edma_default_wtag (for WAN)  echo Y &gt; /proc/sys/net/edma/edma_default_ltag (for LAN)</li> <li>Ethernet full-sized jumbo frames are not supported.</li> <li>Enhanced DMA (EDMA) driver supports S/G through paged array of fragments (nr_frags). It does not support fraglist.</li> <li>Auto scaling needs to be disabled and CPU operating at highest frequency for performance KPI measurements. In bidirectional KPI case, two flows must have two different RSS hash and different core mapping in order to run in multiple cores.</li> <li>GRO on GMAC interfaces needs to be disabled for performance KPI measurements. (It is done through a script automatically)</li> <li>IGMP snooper supports IGMPv3/MLDv2 but it has the report suppression issue when it works in MLDv1. And it does not support the IGMP server in the LAN side.</li> <li>Shortcut Forwarding Engine (SFE) can only accelerate UDP IPSEC downlink case.</li> </ul>	
<b>Wi-Fi</b>	<p><b>Qualcomm Wireless Repeater AP (QWRAP) design limitations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported security modes: Open, WPA2-PSK, WEP, AES, TKIP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other modes such as WDS are not supported when QWRAP/Proxy mode is enabled.</li> <li>Dynamic switching of modes between Proxy STA and other modes is not supported.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Enterprise authentication modes are not supported.</li> <li>Roaming supports STA roams among WRAPs, but not between WRAP and Root AP.</li> <li>For a list of protocols supported in payload when MAT is used, see the <i>AP 10.4 Programmers Guide – Wireless LAN</i>.</li> <li>Cascading QWRAP is supported only with a unique MAC address defined for each proxy station in each QWRAP AP level. More than one QWRAP level is not extensively deployed and tested.</li> <li>QWRAP + WAPI encryption mode is not supported.</li> </ul> <p><b>DBDC repeater and TBTC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dynamically changing primary radio configuration and <code>alwaysprimary</code> configuration during runtime is not supported.</li> <li>By default, wifi0 is set as primary radio. On tri-radio board, if wifi0 is disabled, and if wif1 and wif2 are configured in DBDC Repeater mode, then user must explicitly set wif1 or wif2 as primary radio.</li> <li>mBSSID mode is not supported along with QWRAP.</li> <li>Isolation between QWRAP clients is supported only in single radio mode.</li> </ul>	
<b>PLC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PLC SON and Ethernet backhaul/loop prevention cannot co-exist. PLC SON and Ethernet backhaul are mutually exclusive.</li> <li>VLAN ID configuration for PLC interface is not supported in PLC SON.</li> <li>AVitar/EDM tool is not supported in PLC SON.</li> <li>Guest and private networks are not supported in PLC SON.</li> <li>If QCA9531 AP152 + QCA7500 (or QCA7550 or QCA7420) platform runs with 90-100% CPU utilization in SON network, there might be topology discovery entry of PLC changing frequently due to CPU busy handling traffic. The topology discovery packet is a keep alive message between CAP and repeater.</li> <li>REH172 as RootAP configuration (CAP) is not supported. REH172 can be used only as a Range Extender in the PLC-SON topology.</li> </ul>	

### 3.3 Power management

ARM A7 CPU Frequency Scaling	CPU frequency can be scaled up and down based on CPU load. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ OnDemand governor is the default CPU frequency governor</li> <li>▪ This release supports these CPU frequencies:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ 716 MHz</li> <li>▫ 500 MHz</li> <li>▫ 200 MHz</li> <li>▫ 48 MHz</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Dynamic clock gating is enabled	Software detects the inactivity in parts of the system and shuts down the clock to these parts accordingly
DDR and NOC	DDR runs at 537 MHz or 672 MHz depending on IP40xx package SNOC at 200 MHz PCNOC at 100 MHz Frequency Scaling is not supported for DDR and NOC

For example, use these commands to switch governor and CPU frequency:

```
echo userspace > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreq/scaling_governor
echo 716000 > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreq/scaling_setspeed
```

### 3.4 Build and load the image for IPQ4019.ILQ.5.0.3

An SPF and its custom branches are created and managed in CreatePoint in the same manner as a single SP distribution. A single git repository is created as a publicly available open source software version control system. This git repository:

- Is used to record the release history for the entire codebase of a corresponding SPF
- Adds each SPF distribution with its own custom branch and manages each as a new snapshot of the SPF codebase

An SPF distribution contains the same SP and SI build command files contained in the individual SP distributions. The primary difference the SPF includes more than one instance of the same type of SI and can include more than one SP.

The file set for each software product (SP) is contained in a directory that has the same name as the product (such as IPQ4019.ILQ.5.0.3) and consists of the following files:

- Binary files to program into flash memory
- Build files that generate the binary files
- Command files that program the binary files into flash memory

Released SP images are available for download from Qualcomm ChipCode for proprietary-based code. For open source code, obtain the files from the Linux Foundation at the Code Aurora Forum.

To build and load the SP image on the device:

1. Download the QTI proprietary code from Qualcomm ChipCode (see section 3.4.1).
2. Other components are downloaded from external websites automatically by the QSDK while building the default configuration (see section 3.4.2).

3. Generate the firmware by doing the following:
  - a. Reassemble the code (see section 3.4.3.1).
  - b. Create the QSDK build (see section 1).
  - c. Build a complete firmware image (see section 3.4.3.3).
4. Install the image in the flash memory of the device and boot using the image from the flash (see section 3.4.4).

Users should be familiar with the structure of directories that contain the SP images for the different subsystems before you download the code and build the images for loading. For more information, see the *QCA\_Networking\_2017.SPF.5.0.3 Product Family Overview* (80-YA935-3). For each SP included in an SPF, SP binary files are generated from the SI binary files of only a subset of the included SIs. In an SPF, some SIs may support multiple SPs while others may only support one SP.

Starting with the QCA\_Networking\_2016.SPF.4.0 CS release, all WiGig components are not a part of the APPS image and are distributed as loadable installable packages (ipks). Install them manually after the image is loaded from flash memory. In addition, wilserver and LogCollector are integrated to the Dandelion distribution.

### 3.4.1 Download packages available through Qualcomm ChipCode

Qualcomm Technologies proprietary code is available from Qualcomm ChipCode.

A web/GUI interface and a secure git server both allow access to this code. Browse available packages and obtain the download URL at <https://chipcode.qti.qualcomm.com/> (see <https://chipcode.qti.qualcomm.com/helpki/cloning-code-from-a-repository> for more information).

Customers are recommended to obtain the proprietary code with 'git clone'.

See <https://chipcode.qti.qualcomm.com/helpki> for more information on installation and configuration of the correct version of git and OpenSSL on both Windows and Linux platforms that is required to support the authentication methods used by Qualcomm ChipCode.

Obtain local copies of the core repository `qca-networking-2017-spf-5-0_qca_oem`, and optional repository `qca-networking-2017-spf-5-0_qca_oem_bin-plc` as required.

### 3.4.2 Download packages from external websites

For details on downloading packages from external sites, see Section 2.4.2.

### 3.4.3 Generate the firmware for IPQ4019.ILQ.5.0.3

To generate a firmware image, reassemble the code, create the QSDK build, and create a complete firmware image. This section describes the procedure to generate the firmware.

#### 3.4.3.1 Reassemble the code

The first step is to reassemble the code from Qualcomm ChipCode and the Linux Foundation and generate the QSDK framework. This example assumes that all packages listed in sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 are obtained using the **git clone** command and placed in the top-level directory.



## 1. Reassemble the code and generate the QSDK framework:

```
$ git clone <chipcode-distro>
$ cd <chipcode directory>
$ git checkout rr1_00002.0
```

## 2. After the copy of the existing Git repository is completed, the directories in which the files are present will be as described in the following table before the repo command is run.

All packages:	Use git to obtain the following files from ChipCode and copy them to the working QSDK top-level directory of the device:	Local directory path to files fetched by git from ChipCode:
	qsdk-qca-wifi qsdk-qca-wlan qsdk-ieee1905-security qsdk-qca-athdiag	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\Wifi
	qca-lib qca-mcs-apps	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\QSDK-Base
	qca-bluetopia.tar.bz2	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\BLUETOPIA
	qca-wifi-fw-IPQ4019_hw_1-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tar.bz2 qca-wifi-fw-QCA9888_hw_2-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tar.bz2 qca-wifi-fw-QCA9984_hw_1-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tar.bz2	WLAN.BL.3.5.3\cnss_proc\bin\IPQ4019\hw.1 WLAN.BL.3.5.3\cnss_proc\bin\QCA9888\hw.2 WLAN.BL.3.5.3\cnss_proc\bin\QCA9884\hw.1
	qca-wifi-fw-src-component-cmn-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tgz qca-wifi-fw-src-component-halphy_tools-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tgz	WLAN.BL.3.5.3\cnss_proc\src\components
	qca-wifi-fw-AR9887_hw_1-CNSS.PS.2.5.3-00026-S-1.tar.bz2 qca-wifi-fw-AR9888_hw_2-CNSS.PS.2.5.3-00026-S-1.tar.bz2	CNSS.PS.2.5.3

## 3. After copying the necessary files to the appropriate directories, enter the following commands to continue with the process of generating the QSDK framework:

```
$ repo init -u git://codeaurora.org/quic/qsdk/releases/manifest/qstak -
b release -m
caf_AU_LINUX_QSDK_RELEASE_ENDIVE_U2_TARGET_ALL.0.1.935.174.xml --repo-
url=git://codeaurora.org/tools/repo.git --repo-branch=caf-stable
$ repo sync -j8 --no-tags -c
$ mkdir -p qsdk/dl
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-qca-wifi/*
qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-qca-wlan/*
qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-ieee1905-
security/* qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-qca-
athdiag/* qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/QSDK-Base/qca-lib/*
qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/QSDK-Base/qca-mcs-
apps/* qsdk
$ tar xjvf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/BLUETOPIA/qca-
bluetopia.tar.bz2 -C qsdk
```

```
$ cp WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/bin/IPQ4019/hw.1/* qsdk/dl
$ cp WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/bin/QCA9888/hw.2/* qsdk/dl
$ cp WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/bin/QCA9984/hw.1/* qsdk/dl
$ cp -rf WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/src/components/* qsdk/dl
$ cp CNSS.PS.2.5.3/* qsdk/dl
```

4. (Optional) This step applies only for customers with HY-FI, WHC, PLC or WAPid packages.

	Use git to obtain the following files from ChipCode and copy them to the working QSDK top-level directory of the device:	Local directory path to files fetched by git from ChipCode:
<b>HY-FI customers:</b>	hyfi-ipq	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\Hyfi
<b>WHC customers:</b>	qsdk-whc qsdk-whcpy	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\Wifi
<b>WAPid customers:</b>	qsdk-wapid	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\Wapid
<b>PLC customers</b>	qca-plc-ipq	NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\PLC

	HY-FI, WHC, WAPid, or PLC customers: Run the additional code:
<b>HY-FI:</b>	\$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Hyfi/hyfi-ipq/* qsdk
<b>WHC:</b>	\$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-whc/* qsdk \$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-whcpy/* qsdk
<b>WAPid:</b>	\$ git clone <Wapid Chipcode link> \$ cd <Wapid chipcode directory> \$ git checkout rr1_00002.0 \$ cd .. \$ cp -rf <Wapid Chipcode directory>/NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wapid/qsdk-wapid/* qsdk
<b>PLC:</b>	\$ git clone <PLC Chipcode link> \$ cd <PLC chipcode directory> \$ git checkout rr1_00002.0 \$ cd .. \$ cp -rf <PLC chipcode directory>/NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/PLC/qca-plc-ipq/* qsdk  Steps to make PLC prebuilt IPK's to be part of build:  The following lines to be commented out in qsdk/qca/feeds/qca-plc/qca-plc-serv/Makefile  # define Build/InstallDev # \$(INSTALL_DIR) \$(1)/usr/include/plcserv # \$(foreach header_file,\$(QCA_PLCSERV_HEADERS), \$(CP) \$(header_file) (1)/usr/include/plcserv;) # endif  (or)  Use the below command: \$ sed -i '/InstallDev/,+3d' qsdk/qca/feeds/qca-plc/qca-plc-serv/Makefile

5. (Optional) This step applies only for CSRmesh™ customers.

```
$ git clone <CSR™ Chipcode link>
$ cd <CSR chipcode directory>
$ git checkout rr1_00002.0
$ cd ..
$ tar xjvf <CSR chipcode directory>/NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/qca-csrmesh.tar.bz2 -C qsdk
```

The local directory **qsdk** is created by these repo steps as a sub-directory of the current working directory, from which repo was executed. This is the working QSDK top level directory.

If the CONFIG\_DOWNLOAD\_FOLDER="" item in the default .config file is changed, the files qca-wifi-fw-\*.tgz in cnss\_proc/src/components must be copied to both the qsdk/dl folder as well as the newly configured download folder, for the builds on third party machines to complete. The file qca-wifi-fw-IPQ4019\_hw\_1-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tar.bz2 must be located in the newly configured download folder.

### 3.4.3.2 Create the QSDK build

QSDK supports two profiles: **Premium** and **Standard**. The premium profile is targeted for 32 MBytes flash and 256 MBytes DDR configuration, whereas the standard profile is a subset of the premium profile features to support 16 MBytes flash and 128 MBytes DDR configuration.

To fit the image in 16 MBytes, the following features have been disabled compared to the premium profile:

- CD Router certification
- Bluetooth
- Audio
- Video
- IPSec

You will be receiving the Premium distro for this release. Although this Premium distro can build either Premium or Standard profiles, DK01 boards are configured to boot from the 32 Mbyte-flash; therefore, board changes are needed before a standard profile image can be flashed and booted.

QSDK framework has been developed using Ubuntu (from version 14.04 to version 16.04), and Debian. The QSDK framework regenerates critical tools required to compile firmware at build-time. In that sense, the framework is independent from the host environment; although it is developed using the distributions above, it is expected to work on others such as RedHat, Mint, or Fedora. This command is for Debian/Ubuntu; it must be customized for other distributions:

```
$ sudo apt-get install gcc g++ binutils patch bzip2 flex make gettext \
pkg-config unzip zlib1g-dev libc6-dev subversion libncurses5-dev gawk \
sharutils curl libxml-parser-perl ocaml-nox ocaml-nox ocaml ocaml-findlib \
libpcre3-dev binutils-gold python-yaml
```

Since the framework automatically downloads the open source components, make sure an internet connection is active on the build host while creating the build. To create the QSDK build:

1. Move to the qsdk directory.

```
$ cd qsdk
```

## 2. Install the different feeds in the build framework:

```

$ ./scripts/feeds update -a
$ ./scripts/feeds install -a -f

```

## 3. Copy the base configuration to use for the build. Choose either the standard or premium profile.

<b>Premium</b>	<code>\$ cp qca/configs/qsdk/ipq806x_premium.config .config</code>
<b>Standard</b>	<code>\$ cp qca/configs/qsdk/ipq806x_standard.config .config</code>

## 4. Regenerate a complete configuration file.

```

$ make defconfig
$ for pkg_num in 2 9;do sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wifi-fw-hw'${pkg_num}'-10.4-asic=y/# CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wifi-fw-hw'${pkg_num}'-10.4-asic is not set/g' -i .config;done
$ sed '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_kmod-wil6210=m/d' -i .config
$ sed '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-fst-manager=m/d' -i .config
$ sed '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_wigig-firmware=m/d' -i .config
$ sed '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wigig-tools=m/d' -i .config
$ sed '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wigig-debug-tools=m/d' -i .config

```

## 5. (Optional) Use the following code to build GCC v5.2:

```

echo "CONFIG_TOOLCHAINOPTS=y" >> .config
echo '# CONFIG_GCC_USE_VERSION_4_8_LINARO is not set' >> .config
echo "CONFIG_GCC_USE_VERSION_5=y" >> .config
echo 'CONFIG_GCC_VERSION="5.2.0"' >> .config
echo "CONFIG_GCC_VERSION_5=y" >> .config

```

## 6. (Optional) This step applies only for PLC customers. Enter the following commands to include PLC IPK's as part of single image:

```

$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-fw=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-fw=y/g' -i .config
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-fw-7500=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-fw-7500=y/g' -i .config
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-serv=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-serv=y/g' -i .config
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-serv-Crashscope=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-serv-Crashscope=y/g' -i .config

```

## 7. Start the build:

```
$ make V=s -j5
```

The preceding instructions download the packages required for the corresponding profile and create the image. After the build is complete, these files are available in the **qsdk/bin/ipq806x** directory:

- openwrt-ipq40xx-u-boot-stripped.elf (Bootloader)
- openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-ap.dkxx-fit-uImage.itb (Kernel + dtb)
- openwrt-ipq806x-squashfs-root.img (SquashFS)
- openwrt-ipq806x-ipq40xx-ubi-root.img (UBIFS)

### 3.4.3.3 Generate a complete firmware image

The IPQ40xx flash image includes multiple components. These include DTB, SBL1, TZ, CDT, DDR, MIBIB, Kernel, Filesystem, etc. To simplify the loading of images from flash memory and booting of devices, they have been combined into a single Flattened Image Tree (FIT) image. The FIT image can be flashed into the respective partition based on user configuration information. Additional tools are required on the build host.

To build a complete firmware image:

1. Install mkimage:  

```
sudo apt-get install uboot-mkimage (for Ubuntu 12.04 32-bit hosts)
sudo apt-get install u-boot-tools (for Ubuntu 64-bit hosts)
```
2. Install DTC:  

```
sudo apt-get install device-tree-compiler
```
3. Install Python 2.7.
4. Switch to the Qualcomm ChipCode directory:  

```
$ cd <chipcode directory>
```
5. Ubuntu 14.04 build hosts also require the mtd-utils package, `sudo apt-get install mtd-utils`.
6. Copy the root folders in top level directory:  

```
$ cp -rf BOOT.BF.3.1.1/boot_images .
$ cp -rf TZ.BF.2.7/trustzone_images .
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss_proc .
$ mkdir cnss_proc cnss_proc_ps
$ cp -rf IPQ4019.ILQ.5.0.3/common .
$ cp -rf IPQ4019.ILQ.5.0.3/contents.xml .
```
7. Copy the flash config files to **common/build/ipq**; choose the either standard or premium profile:

Premium	<pre>\$ cp meta-scripts/ipq40xx_premium/* common/build/ipq</pre>
Standard	<pre>\$ cp meta-scripts/ipq40xx_standard/* common/build/ipq</pre>

8. Copy **pack.py** to the **apss\_proc/out/** directory:  

```
$ cp -rf qsdk/qca/src/uboot-1.0/tools/pack.py apss_proc/out/
```
9. Copy trustzone files to **common/build/ipq**  

```
$ cp -rf trustzone_images/build/ms/bin/MAZAANAA/* common/build/ipq
```
10. Copy the **openwrt\*** images built to the **common/build/ipq** folder:  

```
$ cp -rf qsdk/bin/ipq806x/openwrt* common/build/ipq
```
11. Copy the **boardconfig\*** files to the **common/build/ipq** folder; choose either premium or standard profile depending on your requirement:

Standard	<pre>\$ cp boot_images/build/ms/bin/40xx/misc/tools/config/boardconfig_standard common/build/ipq \$ cp boot_images/build/ms/bin/40xx/misc/tools/config/appsboardconfig_standard common/build/ipq</pre>
Premium	<pre>\$ cp boot_images/build/ms/bin/40xx/misc/tools/config/boardconfig_premium common/build/ipq \$ cp boot_images/build/ms/bin/40xx/misc/tools/config/appsboardconfig_premium common/build/ipq</pre>

## 12. Create a single image; choose either premium or standard profile:

```
$ cd common/build
```

<b>Standard</b>	<pre>\$ sed '/debug/d' -i update_common_info_standard.py \$ sed '/s-gcc5/d' -i update_common_info_standard.py \$ python update_common_info_standard.py</pre>
<b>Premium</b>	<pre>\$ sed '/debug/d' -i update_common_info.py \$ python update_common_info.py</pre>

The commands create **nor-ipq40xx-single.img**, **nand-ipq40xx-single.img**, **nornand-ipq40xx-single.img**, **emmc-ipq40xx-single.img**, **norplusemmc-single.img**, and **nor-ipq40xx-standard-single.img** single images in the bin folder. The binary images are copied to the **ipq** directory either by the user or by the `update_common_info.py` command to create the FIT image:

```
cdt-AP.DK01.1-C1.bin
cdt-AP.DK01.1-C2.bin
cdt-AP.DK01.1-S1.bin
cdt-AP.DK04.1-C1.bin
cdt-AP.DK04.1-C2.bin
cdt-AP.DK04.1-C3.bin
cdt-AP.DK04.1-C5.bin
cdt-AP.DK04.1-S1.bin
cdt-AP.DK05.1-C1.bin
cdt-AP.DK06.1-C1.bin
cdt-AP.DK07.1-C1.bin
gpt_backup0.bin
gpt_main0.bin
nor-system-partition-ipq40xx-s.bin
nand-system-partition-ipq40xx.bin
nor-system-partition-ipq40xx.bin
norplusnand-system-partition-ipq40xx.bin
norplusemmc-system-partition-ipq40xx.bin
openwrt-ipq40xx-u-boot-stripped.elf
openwrt-ipq806x-ipq40xx-ubi-root.img
openwrt-ipq806x-ipq40xx-ubi-root-512MB.img
openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-ap.dkxx-fit-uImage.itb
openwrt-ipq806x-squashfs-root.img
sb11_emmc.mbn
sb11_nand.mbn
sb11_nor.mbn
tz.mbn
nand-flash.conf
nor-flash.conf
emmc-flash.conf
norplusnand-flash.conf
norplusemmc-flash.conf
packages
```

Flash type	Single image
SPI NOR (32 MBytes)	nor-ipq40xx-single.img
SPI NOR + NAND	nornand-ipq40xx-single.img
SPI NOR (16 MBytes) and DDR 128 MBytes	nor-ipq40xx-standard-single.img
ONFI NAND	nand-ipq40xx-single.img
eMMC	emmc-ipq40xx-single.img

Flash type	Single image
SPI NOR (16 MBytes) + eMMC	norplusemmc-ipq40xx-single.img

### 3.4.4 Load the flash image and boot the platform

Changes to the Wi-Fi transceivers are necessary for images that are flashed on certain boards (RDPs) that were previously running QCA\_Networking\_2016.SPF.3.0 release or earlier.

These modifications involve either changing the order of module insertion as needed, or changing the wifi scripts to write the calibration data filenames appropriately. Such changes are needed only if the RDP has both the following restrictions:

- A combination of offload (OL) and direct-attach (DA) radios
- At least one OL radio is required to come up before the DA radio.

To set up the flash memory environment, do the following:

1. As a preliminary step, ensure that the board console port is connected to the PC using these RS232 parameters:
  - 115200bps
  - 8N1
2. Confirm that the PC is connected to the board using one of the Ethernet ports. The PC must have a TFTP server launched and listening on the interface to which the board is connected. At this stage power up the board and, after a few seconds, press any key during the countdown to abort the auto-boot sequence.

The xxxx-ipq40xx-single.img is already a packed image and does not need any further packing.

### Procedure for standard board configuration programming

To load the image in flash and boot the platform using the image from flash, do the following:

1. Copy the xxxx-ipq40xx-single.img to the TFTP server root directory.
2. Check hardware jumper Configuration according to reference board and configuration. For more information on jumper configuration, see the appropriate Setup Guide document as listed in section 3.7 for your board.
3. Confirm the machine ID, Meta version, profile and single image.

Board/ Configuration	Machine ID	Flash	Meta/ Profile Support	Image Name
AP.DK01.1-C1	8010000	NOR 32 MBytes	Premium profile	nor-ipq40xx-single.img
AP.DK01.1-C2	8010100	NOR (SO8) + SPI NAND (128 MBytes)	Premium profile	nornand-ipq40xx-single.img
AP.DK01.1-S1	8010200	NOR 16 MBytes	Standard profile	nor-ipq40xx-standard-single.img
AP.DK04.1-C1	8010001	NOR 16 MBytes	Standard profile	nor-ipq40xx-standard-single.img
AP.DK04.1-C1	8010001	NOR 32 MBytes	Premium profile	nor-ipq40xx-single.img
AP.DK04.1-C1	8010001	QPIC NAND (128 MBytes)	Premium profile	nand-ipq40xx-single.img
AP.DK04.1-C1	8010001	eMMC	Premium profile	emmc-ipq40xx-single.img
AP.DK04.1-C1	8010001	NOR (SO8) + QPIC NAND (128 MBytes)	Premium profile	nornand-ipq40xx-single.img
AP.DK04.1-C2	8010101	NOR 32 MBytes – Audio	Premium profile	nor-ipq40xx-single.img
AP.DK04.1-C3	8010201	NOR (SO8) + eMMC	Premium profile	norplusemmc-ipq40xx--single.img

Board/ Configuration	Machine ID	Flash	Meta/ Profile Support	Image Name
AP.DK04.1-C5	8010401	NOR (SO8) + SPI NAND (128 MBytes)	Premium profile	nornand-ipq40xx-single.img
AP.DK05.1-C1	8010007	NOR (SO8) + SPI NAND (128 MBytes)	Premium profile	nornand-ipq40xx-single.img
AP.DK06.1-C1	8010005	QPIC NAND (128 MBytes)	Premium profile	nand-ipq40xx-single.img
AP.DK07.1-C1	8010006	QPIC NAND (128 MBytes)	Premium profile	nand-ipq40xx-single.img

4. Commands for the TFTP process:

```
set ipaddr 192.168.1.11
set serverip 192.168.1.xx //(This must be the address of the TFTP
server, which must also be set manually at the server.)
ping ${serverip} // expect 'host 192.168.1.xx is alive' response
tftpboot 0x84000000 xxxx-ipq40xx-single.img
```

5. Flash the image with this command:

```
imgaddr=0x84000000 && source $imgaddr:script
```

Power cycle the board after the after the image has been completely written to flash (#IPQ40xx> CLI prompt is re-printed when re-flashing is complete).

If CSRmesh infrastructure, LTE support, or both are included according to the procedure described in section 1, complete the following steps to ensure the extra packages are transferred to and installed on the target system.

6. After the single image is loaded, tftp these packages to the AP's /tmp dir from qsdk/prebuild/ipq806x/:

```
bluetopia_4.2.1.c1_9-1_ipq806x.ipk
qca-hyd_ge474d2e-1_ipq806x.ipk
```

7. Install this package from the /tmp dir:

```
opkg install bluetopia_4.2.1.c1_9-1_ipq806x.ipk
```

8. For LTE, install Sierra-cm:

```
$ opkg install sierra-cm_SLQS03.03.10.bin-1_ipq806x.ipk
```

## Procedure for non-standard board configuration programming

The procedures for changing machine ID in u-boot is complex which requires more steps. For example: changing AP.DK01.1-C1 to AP.DK01.1-C2 on a DK01 board. AP.DK01 includes a 32 MBytes NOR flash and a 2 MBytes NOR flash. For a new AP.DK01 board, the 2 MBytes NOR flash is empty.

1. To load the SPI NOR+NAND single image from flash and boot the device:

- Check hardware jumper configuration. Because the 2M NOR flash is empty, the jumper settings for AP.DK01.1-C2 cannot be used to bring up the board. Use the jumper settings for AP.DK01.1-C1 to bring up to u-boot shell. Ensure the machine ID is 0x8010000.
- Confirm machine ID, meta version, profile, and single image name of image to be flashed into the 2M NOR + NAND flash.
- Commands for setting machine ID:

```
set machid ABCDEYZ
```



Example for AP.DK01.1-C1:

```
set machid 8010000
```

- d. Set the machine ID to 0x8010100 (AP.DK01.1-C2).
- e. Upload nornand-ipq40xx-single.img by TFTP.
- f. Flash the image.
  - i. Make sure the jumper settings for AP.DK01.1-C2 is used. Otherwise the 2 MBytes NOR and NAND cannot be accessed.
  - ii. `imgaddr=0x84000000 && source $imgaddr:script`
  - iii. An error occurs with the log:
 

```
"NAND erase: Size exceeds partition or device limit"
```

**Root cause of failure:** If the running u-boot uses machine ID 0x801000, it cannot access NAND. In this case, reset the board and redo Step 4 and Step 5 to write the second part of the image to NAND.

- iv. After board reset, new software is read and booted from the 2 MBytes NOR flash. The running u-boot uses machine ID 0x8010100. No need to redo Step 3.
  - v. Once done, Step 5 will be successful.
2. To load the image to the NOR flash and boot, enter the following command:
 

```
sf probe && imgaddr=0x84000000 && source $imgaddr:script
```
  3. If the source version is standard profile, use the low 128-MByte DDR address space.

For example, while changing machine ID to 8010000(AP.DK01.1-C1) from 8010200(AP.DK01.1-S1), do not use 0x88000000 DDR address because the AP.DK01.1-S1 version supports only 128 MByte DDR.

#### Incorrect command

```
tftpboot 0x88000000 nor-ipq40xx-single.img&& sf probe
&&imgaddr=0x88000000&&source $imgaddr:script
```

#### Correct command

```
tftpboot 0x84000000 nor-ipq40xx-single.img&& sf probe
&&imgaddr=0x84000000&&source $imgaddr:script
```

### 3.4.4.1 Upgrade the firmware

This release has a feature to upgrade images from the OpenWrt web interface without the need for a TFTP server. After loading the first image from flash memory and booting the device, any future upgrades can be done from the web interface. Use single image to upgrade the image.

The QSDK update\_common\_info.py script generates \*.single.img and \*apps.img files; the web interface flash upgrade process can use either file (nor\*, nand\* etc that is appropriate for the board memory configuration as listed in section 3.4.4 ).

The \*apps.img file will update only the kernel and rootfs elements of the flash image; the \*single file updates the whole image.

The upgrade of images using the OpenWrt Web interface process takes several minutes to complete, up to a maximum of approximately five minutes, depending on various factors, such as memory technology, vendor, image size, browser connectivity, and network load. If system

power is lost during this period, or if a key-press event is detected on the serial console port, the upgrade process is interrupted, and an invalid image remains in the flash memory. Refer to *IPQ40xx and IPQ806x Fail Safe Boot Application Note* (80-YA809-1) for information on fail-safe image upgrade support for IPQ40xx. Completion of flash upgrade process is signaled by the refresh of the OpenWRT login page, and the termination of the boot console session.

### 3.4.4.2 Procedure to load Ramdisk image

1. Halt the auto-boot process at u-boot prompt by typing during the auto-boot count-down phase.
2. Execute `set fdt_high 0x87000000`.
3. Download ramdisk image to address 0x88000000 based on board type:  
`tftp 0x88000000 openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-<xxx>-fit-ulimage.itb`
4. Execute `bootm 0x88000000`:

Board/Configuration	Machine ID	Image name
AP.DK01.1-C1	8010000	openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-ap.dk01.1-c1-fit-ulimage-initramfs.itb
AP.DK01.1-C2	8010100	openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-ap.dk01.1-c2-fit-ulimage-initramfs.itb
AP.DK04.1-C1	8010001	openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-ap.dk04.1-c1-fit-ulimage-initramfs.itb
AP.DK04.1-C2	8010101	openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-ap.dk04.1-c2-fit-ulimage-initramfs.itb
AP.DK04.1-C3	8010201	openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-ap.dk04.1-c3-fit-ulimage-initramfs.itb
AP.DK04.1-C5	8010401	openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-ap.dk04.1-c5-fit-ulimage-initramfs.itb
AP.DK05.1-C1	8010007	openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-ap.dk05.1-c1-fit-ulimage-initramfs.itb
AP.DK06.1-C1	8010005	openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-ap.dk06.1-c1-fit-ulimage-initramfs.itb
AP.DK07.1-C1	8010006	openwrt-ipq806x-qcom-ipq40xx-ap.dk07.1-c1-fit-ulimage-initramfs.itb

## 3.5 PLC SON-related updates

### 3.5.1 ESS port mapping in REH172

On REH172, the machine ID of the device must be set as 8010007. By default, REH172 runs in the SON mode. The following table describes the mapping of physical port numbers with the Linux interface names for REH172 in non-SON Mode. Physical port mappings are controlled by ESS.

Non-SON mode		
Interface	Connectivity	ESS/Physical port numbers
Eth0 On REH172 platforms for non-SON mode, only one Linux interface, eth0, is shared for both physical ports.	PLC	0, 4
Eth0	External LAN Port	0,5

The following table describes the mapping of physical port numbers with the Linux interface names for REH172 in SON Mode. Physical port mappings are controlled by ESS.

ESS port mappings in REH172 (DK05 + PLC)		
SON mode		
Interface	Connectivity	Ports connection
Eth1	LAN	0,1,2,3,4
Eth0	WAN	0,5

- On REH172, use the following procedure to configure the **Wi-Fi SON** mode. Perform this procedure to switch to SON mode because non-SON mode is default configuration.

```
cd /proc/sys/net/edma/
echo 0x20 > default_group1_bmp
echo 0x1E > default_group2_bmp
echo 2 > default_group1_vlan_tag
echo 1 > default_group2_vlan_tag
cd /* go back to root dir,*/
```

- Edit /etc/config/network and ensure that the ports are in the right group.

```
<snip>
config switch
    option name 'switch0'
    option reset '1'
    option enable_vlan '1'
config switch_vlan
    option device 'switch0'
    option vlan '1'
    option ports '0t 1 2 3 4'
config switch_vlan
    option device 'switch0'
    option vlan '2'
    option ports '0t 5'
<snip>
```

- eth0 can be added in the bridge by using brctl addif br-lan eth0, or by entering the uci set network.lan.ifname='eth1 eth0' command.
- Enter the uci commit command to save the configuration.
- Reboot the system after it is verified.

On REH172, use the following procedure to revert to **non-Wi-Fi SON** mode.

- As this configuration used by default on REH172, the following set of commands is only listed here for reference. If /etc/rc.local file contains other EDMA commands (i.e. for SON mode), they should be deleted from the file.

```
cd /proc/sys/net/edma/
echo 0x3e > default_group1_bmp
echo 0x0 > default_group2_bmp
echo 0 > default_group1_vlan_tag
echo 0 > default_group2_vlan_tag
```

- ```
cd /* go back to root dir,*/
```
- Edit /etc/config/network and ensure that the ports are in the right group.
 

```
<snip>
config interface 'lan'
    option ifname 'eth0'
<snip>
config switch
    option name 'switch0'
    option reset '1'
    option enable_vlan '0'
config switch_vlan
    option device 'switch0'
    option vlan '0'
    option ports '0 1 2 3 4 5'
#config switch_vlan
#option device 'switch0'
#option vlan '2'
#option ports '0t 5'
```
  - You can also do a factory reset to revert to default (non-SON) mode with the command:
 

```
jffs2reset
This will erase all settings and remove any installed packages. Are
you sure? [N/y]
Y
```

### 3.5.2 PLC configuration

- To enable PLC on REH172, you need to make sure that the following ipks have been installed:

```
opkg install qca-plc-fw_00046_ipq806x.ipk
opkg install qca-plc-fw-7500_00046_ipq806x.ipk
opkg install qca-plc-serv_g2a5cf60-1_ipq806x.ipk
```

- Then, you need to use the following commands:

```
uci set plc.config.Enabled='1'
uci set plc.config.FwPib_Download='1'
uci set plc.config.PibPath='/lib/firmware/plc/7500/QCA7500-
REH172_EN50561-1.pib'
uci commit plc
```

#### PIB information

In the REH172 platform, following PIBs are included for QCA7550/QCA7500 support in qca-plc-fw-7500\_00046\_ipq806x.ipk (under /lib/firmware/plc/7500/)

- QCA7550-REH172\_HomePlugAV\_NorthAmerica.pib
- QCA7500-REH172\_HomePlugAV\_NorthAmerica.pib
- QCA7550-REH172\_EN50561-1.pib
- QCA7500-REH172\_EN50561-1.pib

To change the PIB:

1. Run the following commands:  

```
uci set plc.config.PibPath='/lib/firmware/plc/7500/QCA7550-REH172_EN50561-1.pib'
uci commit
```
2. Remove all the files under **/etc/plc/** directory.
3. Reboot the system.

### 3.5.3 PLC SON interface mapping

- Before doing the PLC SON configuration, set PLC interface name on CAP and RE side:  

```
uci set plc.config.PlcIfname='eth1'
uci commit
```

eth1 is used for PLC Interface for PLC backhaul connectivity between CAP and RE.
- In the repeater, PLC and one Ethernet port can be added in the bridge networks along with STA, AP VAPs:  

```
uci set network.lan.ifname ='eth1 eth0'
uci commit
```
- When only PLC is used as backhaul between CAP and RE, use the following command on RE for auto configuration cloning thru PLC interface:  

```
uci set repacd.repacd.DefaultREMode='son'
uci commit
```

For more details on the interface mapping, see the *Wireless LAN Access Point (Driver Version 10.4) Programmer Guide* (80-Y8053-1).

## 3.6 Testing GATT profile with sample applications with onboard CSR8811 Bluetooth on AP.DK07

This release contains a preloaded Bluetooth sample application. To test GATT profile containing sample applications:

1. Launch the Bluetooth sample application from the AP after the Premium profile is built; it is in: **NHSS.QSDK.5.0.3/apss\_proc/out/proprietary/BLUETOPIA/qca-bluetopia-REV.tar.bz2**
2. After the complete firmware image is built, launch the Bluetooth stack to test the GATT profile with these LinuxSPPLE sample applications:
  - The LinuxSPPLE application is intended to demonstrate the usage of the Qualcomm® Bluetopia™ Serial Port Profile Low Energy API and relevant Bluetopia Core APIs. The application supports issuing all the basic commands used by the Serial Port Profile Low Energy.
  - Launching the BT sample APP which enables BT and downloads PSKeys to the BT module.
3. Wifi/BT coex PSKeys are enabled once the sample APP is launched.

4. Export the environment variable before launching the sample application.

Platform/Module	Environment variable
IPQ4019 platform DK07 or QFN BT module	<b>BTHOST_8311_SOC_TYPE=onboard</b>
IPQ8064 platform or CSP module	<b>BTHOST_8311_SOC_TYPE=sdio</b>
custom SOC GPIO settings	<b>BTHOST_8311_SOC_TYPE=custom</b>

This reads PSKeys from the text file located in `/usr/bin` as **PS\_KEY\_CSR8811.txt**. Contents of the text file must be in this format:

```
# PSKEY_COEX_SCHEME
\x06\xC2\x02\x00\x09\x00\x34\x00\x03\x70\x00\x00\x80\x24\x01\x00\x00\x00
\x03\x00
# PSKEY_COEX_PIO_UNITY_3_BT_ACTIVE (BT_active)
\x05\xC2\x02\x00\x0A\x00\x35\x00\x03\x70\x00\x00\x83\x24\x02\x00\x00\x00
\x05\x00\x01\x00
# PSKEY_COEX_PIO_UNITY_3_BT_STATUS (BT_STATUS)
\x05\xC2\x02\x00\x0A\x00\x36\x00\x03\x70\x00\x00\x84\x24\x02\x00\x00\x00
\xff\xff\x01\x00
# PSKEY_COEX_PIO_UNITY_3_BT_DENY (WLAN Deny)
\x05\xC2\x02\x00\x0A\x00\x37\x00\x03\x70\x00\x00\x85\x24\x02\x00\x00\x00
\x04\x00\x01\x00
# WARM RESET
\x00\xC2\x02\x00\x09\x00\x47\x00\x02\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00
\x00\x00
```

**root@openwrt:cd /usr/bin**

**root@openwrt: ./LinuxSPPLE 2 /dev/ttyQHS0 115200**

5. Note the Bluetooth address of the module on the AP.

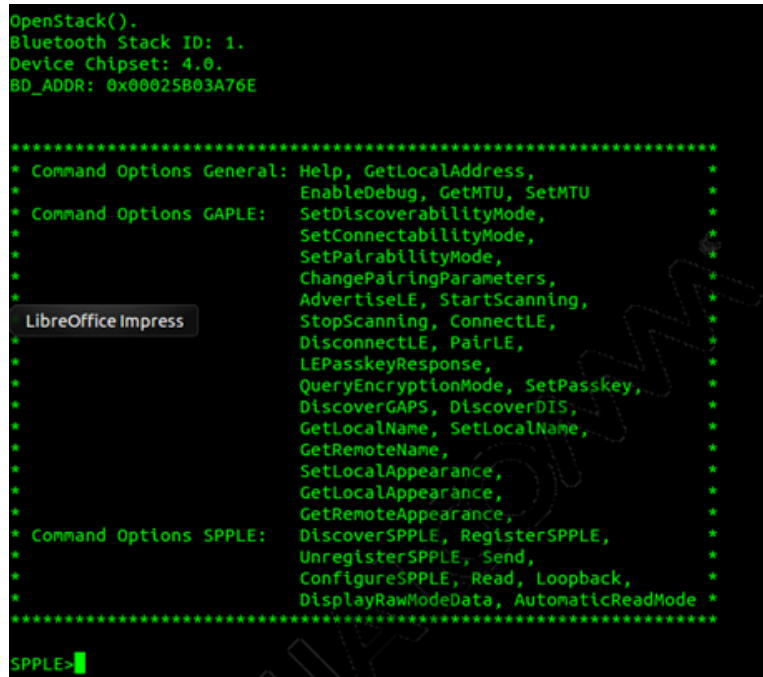
- ❑ Bluetooth Stack ID: 1.
  - ❑ Device Chipset: 4.2.
- BD\_ADDR: 0x00025B98E115

```
root@OpenWrt:/# cd /usr/bin/
root@OpenWrt:/usr/bin# ./LinuxSPPLE 2 /dev/ttyQHS0 115200

OpenStack().
HCI_VS_InitializeBeforeHCIOpen: Enter
HCI_VS_InitializeBeforeHCIOpen: Exit(0)
HCI_VS_InitializeAfterHCIOpen: Enter
HCI_VS_InitializeAfterHCIOpen: Exit
HCI_VS_InitializeBeforeHCIReset: Enter
HCI_VS_InitializeBeforeHCIReset: Exit(0)
HCI_VS_InitializeAfterHCIReset: Enter
HCI_VS_InitializeAfterHCIReset: Exit
Bluetooth Stack ID: 1.
Device Chipset: 4.2.
BD_ADDR: 0x00025B98E115

*****
* Command Options General: Help, GetLocalAddress, *
```

6. Ignore the HCI\_VS print statements; the Bluetooth stack application will launch with the prompt:



```

OpenStack().
Bluetooth Stack ID: 1.
Device Chipset: 4.0.
BD_ADDR: 0x00025B03A76E

*****
* Command Options General: Help, GetLocalAddress,
*                           EnableDebug, GetMTU, SetMTU
* Command Options GAPLE:  SetDiscoverabilityMode,
*                           SetConnectabilityMode,
*                           SetPairabilityMode,
*                           ChangePairingParameters,
*                           AdvertiseLE, StartScanning,
*                           StopScanning, ConnectLE,
*                           DisconnectLE, PairLE,
*                           LEPasskeyResponse,
*                           QueryEncryptionMode, SetPasskey,
*                           DiscoverGAPS, DiscoverDIS,
*                           GetLocalName, SetLocalName,
*                           GetRemoteName,
*                           SetLocalAppearance,
*                           GetLocalAppearance,
*                           GetRemoteAppearance,
* Command Options SPPLE:  DiscoverSPPLE, RegisterSPPLE,
*                           UnregisterSPPLE, Send,
*                           ConfigureSPPLE, Read, Loopback,
*                           DisplayRawModeData, AutomaticReadMode
*****

SPPLE>

```

7. Run these commands to ensure that the radio is attached to the BT connector is good and can scan surrounding devices:

- StartScanning – Starts scanning all Bluetooth devices with their device ID and Bluetooth address
- StopScanning – Stops scanning devices. This command can be run during scanning.

8. Register a SPPLE service:

```

SPPLE>RegisterSPPLE
Successfully registered SPPLE Service.
SPPLE>

```

Returns zero on successful execution and a negative value on errors. It takes no parameters.

9. Use this command to turn on LE advertising on the device.

```

AdvertiseLE 1
GAP_LE_Advertising_Enable success.
SPPLE>

```

The only parameter required is the advertising flag which is 0 for disable and 1 for enable. This registers the device as SPPLE and clients can connect to this one.

- Bluetooth clients

- Bluetooth clients can use a custom App or LightBlue App on an AP.DK07 device with Bluetooth or with the CSR USB dongle 8510. LinuxSPPLE must show up in the scanning. Connect to a Bluetooth server with the Bluetooth address and send data.

- Connecting using Bluetopia stack from another DK07 with On-board CSR 8811

```

SPPLE>ConnectLE 00025B98E115 0

```

10. This command is used to do an SPPLE service discovery operation. It returns zero on successful execution and a negative value on errors. This command takes no parameters.

Client side:

```
SPPLE>DiscoverSPPLE
GATT_Start_Service_Discovery_Handle_Range() success.
SPPLE>Service 0x001E - 0x0028, UUID: 14839AC47D7E415C9A42167340CF2339.
SPPLE>Service Discovery Operation Complete, Status 0x00.
Valid SPPLE Service Found.
```

11. This command is used to configure a SPPLE service on a remote device. This function returns zero on successful execution and a negative value on errors. This command takes no parameters.

This function enables notifications of the proper characteristics based on a specified handle. Depending on whether the device role for SPPLE is server or client, either `GATT_Handle_Value_Notification` or a `GATT_Write_Without_Response_Request` API function is called. The called function notifies the receiving credit characteristic or sends a write without response packet to the transmission credit characteristic respectively.

```
SPPLE>ConfigureSPPLE
SPPLE Service found on remote device, attempting to read Transmit
Credits, and configured CCCDs.
SPPLE>
Write Response.
Connection ID: 1.
```

### 3.7 Related documentation for IPQ4019

For more details on IPQ4019, refer to *QCA\_NETWORKING\_2017-SPF.5.x Related Documents for Reference* (80-YA760-2).



# 4 QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3

This chapter describes details regarding the QCA9531 SP that is part of this SPF package. The QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3 SP applies for QCA9531, QCA9558, and QCA9563 chipsets.

## 4.1 Supported hardware

This section describes the hardware boards that are compatible with the SP.

Hardware board	Comments
XB241.1	QCA9887-based 802.11ac 5 GHz scan radio, iPA/iLNA
XB243.1	QCA9887-based 802.11ac 2.4 GHz scan radio; xFEM
XB143.1	QCA9882-based 802.11ac 5 GHz, 2x2 11AC
CUS239.5	QCA9994-based 802.11ac 5 GHz, 4x4 configuration + Qorvo 5 GHz (Connected SmartHome)
CUS238.5	QCA9994+QFE1952-based 802.11ac 5 GHz (Retail)
CUS223.5	QCA9880-based 802.11ac 5 GHz, 3X3 802.11AC/A/N High Power (SKY) 4.2V XPA
XB:BSR01.2	QCA9896-based 802.11ac 5 GHz, 2x2 80M configuration
XB:BSR01.3	QCA9888 1.0 1x1 802.11ac 160MHz xPA Retail
XB:BSR01.4	QCA9888 1.0 1x1 802.11ac 160MHz xPA Enterprise
AP135.1	QCA9558 802.11n based AP
SCP01.1	QCA9558 802.11n based AP with PCIe Support for QCA98xx
AP147.1	QCA9531 802.11n based AP; 64MB/16MB
AP147.2	QCA9531 802.11n based AP; 128MB/16MB
HB03.1	QCA9531 802.11n based AP + on board QCA9886 2x2 80M
HB03.2	QCA9531 802.11n based AP + on board QCA9888 1x1 160M
HB04.1	QCA9531 802.11n based AP + on board QCA9888 1x1 160M
DF03.1	QCA9561 802.11n based AP + on board QCA9888 2x2 80M
DF03.2	QCA9561 802.11n based AP + on board QCA9898 1x1 160M
AP152.3	QCA9563 802.11n based AP
RDP0319	QCA9531.AP.HB04.1.RDP QCA9531 HB04 (80 MHz iPA 2L PCB) + on board QCA9886 BSR01 ( 1x1 11ac 160MHz Retail), 2L PCB 8MB Flash, 64MB

## 4.2 Build and load the image for QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3

The QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3 SP applies for QCA9531, QCA9558, and QCA9563 chipsets. An SPF and its custom branches are created and managed in CreatePoint in the same manner as a single SP distribution. A single git repository is created as a publicly available open source software version control system. This git repository:

- Records the release history for the entire codebase of a corresponding SPF
- Adds each SPF distribution with its own custom branch and manages each as a new snapshot of the SPF codebase

An SPF distribution contains the same SP and SI build command files contained in the individual SP distributions. The primary difference the SPF includes more than one instance of the same type of SI and can include more than one SP.

The file set for each software product (SP) is contained in a directory that has the same name as the product (such as QCA9531/QCA9558/QCA9563.ILQ.5.0) and consists of these files:

- Binary files to program into flash memory
- Build files that generate the binary files
- Command files that program the binary files into flash memory

Released SP images are available for download from Qualcomm ChipCode for proprietary-based code. For open source code, obtain the files from the Linux Foundation at the Code Aurora Forum.

To build and load the SP image on the device:

1. Download the Qualcomm Technologies proprietary code from Qualcomm ChipCode (see section 4.2.1).
2. Download other components from external websites by QSDK while building the default configuration (see section 4.2.2).
3. Generate the firmware by doing the following:
  - a. Reassemble the code (see section 4.2.3.1).
  - b. Create the QSDK build (see section 4.2.3.2).
4. Install the image in the flash memory of the device and boot using the image from the flash (see section 4.2.4).

It is recommended that you be familiar with the structure of directories that contain the SP images for the different subsystems before you download the code and build the images for loading. For more information, refer to the *QCA\_Networking\_2017.SPF.5.0.3 Product Family Overview* (80-YA935-3). For each SP included in an SPF, SP binary files are generated from the SI binary files of only a subset of the included SIs. In an SPF, some SIs may support multiple SPs while others may only support one SP.

### 4.2.1 Download packages available through Qualcomm ChipCode

Qualcomm Technologies proprietary code is available from Qualcomm ChipCode. A web/GUI interface and a secure git server both allow access to this code. Browse available packages and obtain the download URL at <https://chipcode.qti.qualcomm.com/> (see <https://chipcode.qti.qualcomm.com/helpki/cloning-code-from-a-repository> for more information).

See <https://chipcode.qti.qualcomm.com/helpki> for more information on installation and configuration of the correct version of git and OpenSSL on both Windows and Linux platforms that is required to support the authentication methods used by Qualcomm ChipCode.

## 4.2.2 Download packages from external websites

These components are downloaded by QSDK as needed while building the various profile configurations. QSDK may be further customized to download additional components; this list only contains the components that are necessary for at least one of the QSDK 2.0 default profiles.

Most packages listed are downloaded from external web sites, but several Qualcomm Technologies proprietary packages must be downloaded from a private access customer support account.

Packages	
LinuxART2CS10.2v4.9.423.tar.bz2	automake-1.11.3.tar.xz
ipkg-utils-1.7.tar.gz	quilt-0.48.tar.gz
xz-5.0.4.tar.bz2	gmp-5.0.5.tar.xz
m4-1.4.16.tar.gz	libelf-0.8.13.tar.gz
genext2fs-1.4.1.tar.gz	e2fsprogs-1.42.4.tar.gz
mklibs_0.1.34.tar.gz	mm-common-0.9.5.tar.bz2
sed-4.2.1.tar.bz2	util-macros-1.11.0.tar.bz2
yaffs2_android-2008-12-18.tar.bz2	xfce4-dev-tools-4.8.0.tar.bz2
cmake-2.8.9.tar.gz	mtd-utils-1.4.5.tar.gz
lzma-4.32.tar.bz2	mpfr-3.0.0.tar.bz2
scons-2.1.0.tar.gz	mpc-0.9.tar.gz
lzma-4.65.tar.bz2	uClibc-0.9.33.2.tar.bz2
occinelle-1.0.0-rc24.tar.gz	gdb-linaro-7.2-2011.03-0.tar.bz2
u-boot-2012.04.01.tar.bz2	gcc-linaro-4.6-2012.02.tar.bz2
squashfs4.2.tar.gz	linux-3.3.8.tar.bz2
libtool-2.4.tar.gz	binutils-2.22.tar.bz2
pkg-config-0.25.tar.gz	opkg-618.tar.gz
flex-2.5.35.tar.bz2	lua-5.1.4.tar.gz
squashfs3.0.tar.gz	zd1201-0.14-fw.tar.gz
bison-2.5.tar.bz2	hotplug2-201.tar.gz
autoconf-2.68.tar.bz2	1.0.4.3.arm
u-boot-2013.10.tar.bz2	util-linux-2.21.2.tar.xz
bridge-utils-1.5.tar.gz	readline-5.2.tar.gz
busybox-1.19.4.tar.bz2	miniupnpd-1.8.20130426.tar.gz
dnsmasq-2.72.tar.gz	angular-mocks-0.1-gdeea515.tar.gz
dropbear-2011.54.tar.bz2	angular-route-0.1-ge548b5b.tar.gz
ncurses-5.7.tar.gz	angular-translate-0.1-g5969f29.tar.gz
wireless_tools.29.tar.gz	coreutils-8.16.tar.xz
iproute2-3.3.0.tar.bz2	openssl-1.0.1e.tar.gz
iptables-1.4.10.tar.bz2	elfutils-0.155.tar.bz2
libnftnl-1.0.0.tar.bz2	iperf-2.0.5.tar.gz
zlib-1.2.7.tar.bz2	iputils-s20101006.tar.bz2
bzip2-1.0.6.tar.gz	jquery-contextmenu-1.01-gecb2ce1.tar.gz
gmp-4.3.1.tar.bz2	flot-0.8.0.zip
dosfstools-3.0.12.tar.gz	2.0.0beta10.tar.gz
argp-standalone-1.3.tar.gz	jquery.sparkline.min.js

Packages	
ethtool-3.4.1.tar.xz	jquery-swapsies.js
fcgi-2.4.0.tar.gz	jquery-ui-1.8.21-gde5bb86.tar.gz
iozone3_420.tar	logrotate_3.8.1.orig.tar.gz
uClibc++-0.2.4.tar.bz2	libgcrypt-1.5.0.tar.bz2
angular-0.1-gffab5c4.tar.gz	p0f-3.06b.tgz
sysfsutils-2.1.0.tar.gz	quagga-0.99.21.tar.gz
jansson-2.4.tar.gz	ppp-2.4.5.tar.gz
jquery-1.7.2.min.js	tftp-hpa-0.48.tar.gz
libdaemon-0.14.tar.gz	libubox-2013-07-04-11e8afea0f7eb34f8c23a8e589ee659c46f3f8aa.tar.gz
libnetfilter_conntrack-0.9.1.tar.bz2	gdb-6.8a.tar.bz2
popt-1.7.tar.gz	samba-3.6.25.tar.gz
mcproxy-1.1.0.y.tar.bz2	curl-7.29.0.tar.bz2
libgpg-error-1.9.tar.bz2	jquery-flot-axislabels-0.1-ga0d11e5.tar.gz
libpcap-1.1.1.tar.gz	jquery-flot-gant-0.1-g90ec5b8.tar.gz
procps-3.2.8.tar.gz	libevent-2.0.19-stable.tar.gz
radvd-1.9.1.tar.gz	libxml2-2.7.8.tar.gz
v2.1.0.tar.gz	ntfs-3g_ntfsprogs-2011.4.12.tgz
redis-2.6.13.tar.gz	pure-ftpd-1.0.32.tar.bz2
linux-atm-2.5.2.tar.gz	rp-pppoe-3.10.tar.gz
strace-4.5.20.tar.bz2	ubus-2013-01-13-bf566871bd6a633e4504c60c6fc55b2a97305a50.tar.gz
sysstat-10.1.7.tar.bz2	uci-g424292.1.tar.gz
urijs-0.1-g2bdf950.tar.gz	uhttpd-2012-10-30-99f729378f69b2985c559bc8639b2edd06d75233.tar.gz
tcpdump-4.2.1.tar.gz	netifd-2013-05-13-bc4a4bb127622c76085ecec7fd20448aad7bafaf.tar.gz
wide-dhcpv6-20080615.tar.gz	luci-0.11.1.tar.gz
xtables-addons-1.42.tar.xz	util-linux-2.21.2.tar.xz
libnl-3.2.21.tar.gz	readline-5.2.tar.gz
yaml-0.1.4.tar.gz	miniupnpd-1.8.20130426.tar.gz
json-c-0.9.tar.gz	angular-mocks-0.1-gdeea515.tar.gz

## 4.2.3 Generate the firmware for QCA9531/QCA9558/QCA9563

To generate a firmware image, reassemble the code, create the QSDK build, and create a complete firmware image. This section describes the procedure to generate the firmware.

### 4.2.3.1 Reassemble the code

The first step is to reassemble the code from Qualcomm ChipCode and the Linux Foundation and generate the QSDK framework. The example given in this section assumes that all packages listed in section 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 are downloaded and placed in the top-level directory:

1. Enter the following commands to reassemble the code and generate the QSDK framework:

```
$ git clone <chipcode-distro>
$ cd <chipcode directory>
$ git checkout rr1_00002.0
```

2. After the copy of the existing Git repository is completed, the directories in which the files are present must be changed as described in the following table before the repo command is run.

All packages:	Use git to obtain the following files from ChipCode and copy them to the working QSDK top-level directory of the device:	Local directory path to files fetched by git from ChipCode:
	qsdk-qca-wifi qsdk-qca-wlan qsdk-ieee1905-security qsdk-qca-art qsdk-whc	NHSS.QSDK_MIPS.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\Wifi
	qca-lib	NHSS.QSDK_MIPS.5.0.3\apss_proc\out\proprietary\QSDK-Base
	qca-wifi-fw-QCA9888_hw_2-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tar.bz2	WLAN.BL.3.5.3\cnss_proc\bin\hw.2
	qca-wifi-fw-QCA9984_hw_1-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tar.bz2	WLAN.BL.3.5.3\cnss_proc\bin\hw.1
	qca-wifi-fw-src-component-cmn-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tgz qca-wifi-fw-src-component-halphy_tools-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tgz	WLAN.BL.3.5.3\cnss_proc\src\components
	qca-wifi-fw-AR9887_hw_1-CNSS.PS.2.5.3-00026-S-1.tar.bz2 qca-wifi-fw-AR9888_hw_2-CNSS.PS.2.5.3-00026-S-1.tar.bz2	CNSS.PS.2.5.3

3. After copying the necessary files to the appropriate directories, enter the following commands to continue with the process of generating the QSDK framework:

```
$ repo init -u git://codeaurora.org/quic/qsdk/releases/manifest/qstak -b
release -m
caf_AU_LINUX_QSDK_RELEASE_ENDIVE_MIPS_U2_TARGET_ALL.0.2.3386.151.xml --
repo-url=git://codeaurora.org/tools/repo.git --repo-branch=caf-stable
$ repo sync -j8 --no-tags -c
$ mkdir -p qsdk/dl
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK_MIPS.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-qca-
wifi/* qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK_MIPS.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-qca-
wlan/* qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK_MIPS.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-qca-art/*
qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK_MIPS.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-ieee1905-
security/* qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK_MIPS.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/QSDK-Base/qca-lib/*
qsdk
$ cp WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/src/components/* qsdk/dl
```

4. (Optional) This step applies only for QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3/QCA9563.ILQ.5.0.3.

```
$ cp WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/bin/QCA9888/hw.2/* qsdk/dl
```

5. (Optional) This step applies only for QCA9558.ILQ.5.0.3.

```
$ cp WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/bin/QCA9984/hw.1/* qsdk/dl
```

6. Run the following commands for all chipsets, regardless of whether they are QCA9558.ILQ.5.0.3, QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3, or QCA9563.ILQ.5.0.3.

```
$ tar xzvf WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/src/components/qca-wifi-fw-src-
component-cmn-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tgz -C qsdk/dl
$ tar xzvf WLAN.BL.3.5.3/cnss_proc/src/components/qca-wifi-fw-src-
component-halphy_tools-WLAN.BL.3.5.3-00050-S-1.tgz -C qsdk/dl
$ cp CNSS.PS.2.5.3/* qsdk/dl/
```

7. (Optional) This step applies only to **WHC** customers.

```
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK_MIPS.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-whc/*
qsdk
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK_MIPS.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Wifi/qsdk-whcpy/*
qsdk
```

8. (Optional) This step applies only to **Hy-Fi** customers

```
$ cp -rf NHSS.QSDK_MIPS.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/Hyfi/hyfi-ar71xx/*
qsdk
```

9. (Optional) This step applies only to **PLC** customers

```
$ git clone <PLC Chipcode link>
$ cd <PLC chipcode directory>
$ git checkout rr1_00002.0
$ cd ..
$ cp <PLC chipcode
directory>/NHSS.QSDK_MIPS.5.0.3/apss_proc/out/proprietary/PLC/qca-plc-
ar71xx/* qsdk
```

Steps to make PLC prebuilt IPK's to be part of build:

The following lines to be commented out in qsdk/qca/feeds/qca-plc/qca-plc-serv/Makefile

```
# define Build/InstallDev
# $(INSTALL_DIR) $(1)/usr/include/plcserv
# $(foreach header_file,$(QCA_PLCSERV_HEADERS), $(CP) $(header_file)
(1)/usr/include/plcserv;)
# endif
```

(or)

Use the below command :

```
$ sed -i '/InstallDev/,+3d' qsdk/qca/feeds/qca-plc/qca-plc-serv/Makefile
```

The local directory qsdk is created by these repo steps as a sub-directory of the current working directory, from which repo was executed. This is the working QSDK top level directory.

### 4.2.3.2 Create the QSDK build

The QSDK framework has been developed using Ubuntu (version 14.04), and Debian. However, QSDK framework regenerates critical tools required to compile firmware at build-time. In that sense, the framework is independent from the host environment; although it is developed using the distributions above, it is expected to work on others such as RedHat, Mint, or Fedora. This command is for Debian/Ubuntu; it must be customized for other distributions:

```
$ sudo apt-get install gcc g++ binutils patch bzip2 flex make gettext \
  pkg-config unzip zlib1g-dev libc6-dev subversion libncurses5-dev gawk \
  sharutils curl libxml-parser-perl ocaml-nox ocaml-nox ocaml ocaml-findlib \
  libpcres3-dev binutils-gold python-yaml
```

Because the framework automatically downloads the open source components, make sure an internet connection is active on the build host while creating the build.

To create the QSDK build, enter the following commands:

1. Install the different feeds in the build framework.

```
$ cd qsdk
$ make package/symlinks
```

2. Copy the base configuration to use for the build.

<b>Premium Beeliner</b>	\$ cp qca/configs/qca955x.ln/ar71xx_premium_beeliner.config .config
<b>Target</b>	\$ cp qca/configs/qca955x.ln/ar71xx_target.config .config

3. Regenerate a complete configuration file and start the build:

```
$ make defconfig
```

4. (Optional) This step applies only for PLC customers. Enter the following commands to include PLC IPK's as part of single image:

```
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-fw=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-fw=y/g' -i .config
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-fw-7500=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-fw-7500=y/g' -i .config
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-serv=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-serv=y/g' -i .config
$ sed 's/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-serv-Crashscope=m/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-plc-serv-Crashscope=y/g' -i .config
```

5. (Optional) This step applies only for QCA9531.ILQ.5.0/QCA9563.ILQ.5.0.

```
$ sed -i -e '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wifi-fw-hw7-10.4-asic/d' .config
$ sed -i -e '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wifi-fw-hw9-10.4-asic/d' .config
$ make V=s -j5
```

6. (Optional) This step applies only for QCA9558.ILQ.5.0.

```
$ sed -i -e '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wifi-fw-hw7-10.4-asic/d' .config
$ sed -i -e '/CONFIG_PACKAGE_qca-wifi-fw-hw10-10.4-asic/d' .config
$ make V=s -j5
```

## 4.2.4 Load the flash image and boot the device

To set up the flash memory environment, do the following:

1. As a preliminary step, ensure that the board console port is connected to the PC using these RS232 parameters:
  - 115200bps
  - 8N1
2. Confirm that the PC is connected to the board using one of the Ethernet ports. The PC must have a TFTP server launched and listening on the interface to which the board is connected. At this stage power up the board and, after a few seconds, press any key during the countdown.

To load the image in flash and boot the platform using the image from flash, do the following:

All flashing commands start with the following U-Boot configuration. The IP address and the TFTP server IP address must reflect the current network topology. To ensure this, run these commands from U-Boot:

### Premium\_Beeline 16 MBytes Flash

```
setenv bc <BOARD_NAME>
setenv ipaddr <YOUR_IP>
setenv serverip <YOUR_TFTP_SERVER_IP>
setenv bootcmd 'bootm 0x9fe80000'
tftp 0x80060000 openwrt-ar71xx-${bc}-qca-legacy-uboot.bin && erase
0x9f000000 +0x30000 && cp.b $fileaddr 0x9f000000 $filesize
setenv lok 'tftp 0x80060000 openwrt-ar71xx-generic-${bc}-kernel.bin &&
erase 0x9fe80000 +${filesize} && cp.b $fileaddr 0x9fe80000 0x160000'
setenv lof 'tftp 0x80060000 openwrt-ar71xx-generic-${bc}-rootfs-
squashfs.bin && erase 0x9f050000 +${filesize} && cp.b $fileaddr 0x9f050000
$filesize'
setenv lqsdk 'run lof && run lok'
saveenv
run lqsdk
```

The board name for the QCA9561.AP.DF03.1 is AP151-16M and for the AP152 is AP152-16M and for the QCA9531.AP.HB03.1 is AP147-16M. Reset the device after loading the device with the U-Boot binary from the flash memory.

**NOTE:** The procedure for AP147 + QCA9886 platform after loading the image is:

Delete the file `/lib/wifi/wifi_nss_olcfg`

**or**

In the `qcawifi.sh` file, replace the “`cat`” command with “`<`”, for reading the file `/lib/wifi/wifi_nss_olcfg`’.

### Example:

`$(cat /lib/wifi/wifi_nss_olcfg)` to be updated as: `$(</lib/wifi/wifi_nss_olcfg)`



#### 4.2.4.1 Upgrade the firmware

This release has a feature to upgrade images from the OpenWrt web interface without the need for a TFTP server. After loading the device using the first image from flash memory, any future upgrades can be done from the web interface.

### 4.3 PLC SON interface mapping

- In AP152 + QCA9886 platform, a single GMAC has been shared between PLC backhaul and the legacy Ethernet port.

```
uci set plc.config.PlcIfname='eth0.1'  
uci commit
```

- In RE, eth0.1 and eth0.2 can be attached to br-lan as follows:

```
uci set network.lan.ifname='eth0.1 eth0.2'  
uci commit
```

In CAP, eth0.2 is identified as WAN interface for broadband connectivity.

- When only PLC is used as backhaul between CAP and RE, use the following command on RE for auto configuration cloning through the PLC interface.

```
uci set repacd.repacd.DefaultREMode='son'  
uci commit
```

For more details on the interface mapping, refer to *Wireless LAN Access Point (Driver Version 10.4) Programmer Guide* (80-Y8053-1).

### 4.4 Related documentation for QCA9531/QCA9558/QCA9563

For more details on QCA9531/QCA9558/QCA9563, refer to *QCA\_NETWORKING\_2017-SPF.5.x Related Documents for Reference* (80-YA760-2).

## 5 New features

This chapter describes the new features and enhancements in the QCA\_Networking\_2017.SPF.5.0.3 release. Also, the mapping of these features with the supported chipsets and corresponding SPs is presented here. A ✓ (tick mark) indicates that the feature is supported in a chipset-SP combination. A blank cell indicates that the feature is not supported in a chipset-SP combination.

For an overview of release contents, see *QCA\_Networking\_2017.SPF.5.0.3 Product Family Overview* (80-YA935-3).

No.	SP	IPQ4019.ILQ.5.0.3				IPQ8064.ILQ.5.0.3					QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3 (applies to QCA9531)				QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3 (applies to QCA9558)			QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3 (applies to QCA9563)			
	Radio	(IPQ) 4019	QCA 9886	QCA 9984	QCA 9889	QCA 9984	QCA 9980	AR 9380	QCA 9880	QCA 9889	QCA 9880	QCA 9889	QCA 9531	QCA 9886	QCA 9984	QCA 9558	QCA 9880	QCA 9889	QCA 9563	QCA 9880	QCA 9886
	Kernel	3.14				3.14					3.3.8				3.3.8			3.3.8			
	Feature																				
1.	Wi-Fi SON: Ability to create multiple SSID on Root AP and RE	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓													
2.	Wi-Fi SON: AP steering of legacy clients (monitor mode)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							✓	✓						✓
3.	QCN OCE: FILS discovery transmission	✓		✓		✓									✓						
4.	Support for MXIC 2 Gb flash MX30LF2G18AC-TI	✓	✓	✓	✓																
5.	DFS channel selection for Japan outdoor deployment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
6.	Support cascading in QWRAP with same SSID	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7.	Support aggr_burst auto-adjust in 802.11ac wave 2	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							✓	✓						✓
8.	OG1600 stats	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

No.	SP	IPQ4019.ILQ.5.0.3				IPQ8064.ILQ.5.0.3					QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3 (applies to QCA9531)				QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3 (applies to QCA9558)			QCA9531.ILQ.5.0.3 (applies to QCA9563)			
	Radio	(IPQ) 4019	QCA 9886	QCA 9984	QCA 9889	QCA 9984	QCA 9980	AR 9380	QCA 9880	QCA 9889	QCA 9880	QCA 9889	QCA 9531	QCA 9886	QCA 9984	QCA 9558	QCA 9880	QCA 9889	QCA 9563	QCA 9880	QCA 9886
	Kernel	3.14				3.14					3.3.8				3.3.8			3.3.8			
	Feature																				
9.	Regdomain update for Regdomain_23_Submitted_2017-5-18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.	REH172 to act as a RootAP	✓																			
11.	ETSI: Channel occupancy time and channel access latency compliance (QCA9980)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							✓	✓						
12.	ETSI : Channel occupancy time and channel access latency compliance (QCA9880)				✓				✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓	
13.	TETSI EN 301 893Adaptivity (channel access)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
14.	Wi-Fi SON: Steering enhancement: Skip PFS and airtime calculation for steering	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
15.	Wi-Fi SON: AP Steering to treat unfriendly clients as legacy	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							✓	✓						✓
16.	Wi-Fi SON: Diagnostics – Phase 1	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
17.	Soft blocking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18.	5.9 GHz band support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓

# 6 Known issues and Limitations

## 6.1 Known issues

No.	Kernel	Description	Customer impact
1.	3.3.8	In the WDS mode, ~10 Mbps low TCP/UDP throughput is observed when compared to the committed KPI.	High
2.	3.14	CMCC Certification test case for a 1518-byte frame passes only when TxBF is disabled.	High
3.	3.3.8	QCA9558 radio (AP135, 2 GHz) has more than 10% deviation in TCP uplink RvR against Intel 8265 client in channel 6. Performance is observed to be better in channel 1.	Low
4.	3.3.8	QCA9880 radio (AP135, 5 GHz) has more than 10% deviation in TCP downlink RvR against MBA client in channel 149. Performance is observed to be better in channel 36.	Low
5.	3.14	For IPQ8064 and QCA9984 (5 GHz), UDP Veriwave variable frame size test shows ~40 Mbps low throughput for 512-byte frames, when compared to the QCA_Networking_2017.SPF.5.0 CS throughput.	High
6.	3.14	AP chooses noisy channel when ACS is enabled.	High
7.	3.14	ETSI-COT slightly exceeds 6 msec (6 to 6.1 ms) with 60 sample runs for QCA9980 chipsets. This issue is not observed when the burst duration is adjusted to 5.9 msec.	Low
8.	3.14	ETSI-COT exceeds 6 msec (6.2 to 8.5 ms) with 60 sample runs. This is a rare occurrence.	Low
9.	3.3.8	50–60 Mbps delta is observed in 2.4 GHz TCP downlink traffic when compared to competitor AP performance – TP-Link AC2800 with ASUS AC-68 STA. This issue is observed with new clients.	High
10.	3.3.8	40–50 Mbps delta is observed in 5 GHz TCP uplink traffic when compared to competitor AP performance – TP-Link AC2800 with ASUS AC-68 STA. This issue is observed with new clients.	High

## 6.2 Limitations

No.	Kernel	Description	Customer impact
1.	3.3.8	Two instances of wslcd/hyd process use the same conf file when the guest feature is enabled. Restarting repacd helps overcome this issue.	Low
2.	3.3.8	TCP uni-directional traffic oscillates between 0 to 700 Mbps in MIPS on kernel 3.3.8 with Ethernet backhaul. This issue is not observed with a payload size of 1400 in IXLoad, and traffic limited to 540 Mbps. Higher payload size and traffic issues will be considered in the upcoming design changes.	Low

# 7 QDART\_Connectivity

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This chapter describes the QDART\_Connectivity 1.0.52 and QDART Windows PCIE Support Package 4.3. Refer *QCA99xx QDART Connectivity User Guide* (80-Y8050-1) for more information.

Contact Litepoint and NI for 160 MHz updated software package.

160-wide channel support requires using QTI WLAN SCPI interface.

The following WLAN test equipment is supported exclusively with the QTI WLAN SCPI interfaces. Non-SCPI interfaces for these test instruments are not supported with QDART-CONN 1.0.42.

- Anritsu 8870A
- LitePoint IQxel80/IQxel160
- NI PXI 5644/5645/5646

The following functionalities are supported in this build:

- QDART\_Connectivity components running on a Windows 7 PC
- Windows 7 PC (with PCIE slot) STA configuration support
- Tx power calibration
- Instrument support: NI MIMO, LP MIMO
- Single instrument: LP IQxel 80 or 160
- FTM support with 1x1 LP
- Cal data saved in EEPROM on the applicable radio module
- Cal data saved into Flash (NOR and NAND), based on the platform support
- Able to load board data file
- All chain mask combinations including 4x4
- Tx single tone at carrier frequency
- Tx99 support
- Concurrent Tx of 2 GHz and 5 GHz cards
- Link test (DUT to DUT)
- Tx power accuracy test
- Frequency accuracy test
- Tx mask test
- Target power vs Tx EVM sweep
- Rx waterfall sweep

- Enterprise half and quarter rates
- Backup/restore of calibration data
- Rx gain and Noise Floor (NF) calibration
- CCA threshold setting are set during Rx gain/NF calibration
- Provide capability to get MAC from board data
- XTAL calibration
- Support for QCA99x chips with ATE information programmed into static section of OTP
- Resolved issue with Rx Gain and NF calibration results not properly saved into the board data information area
- Include several Microsoft re-distributable DLLs to eliminate installation difficulties that may be experienced on some PCs
- For the PC station configuration, the Windows system must be set up to run in test mode before the driver can be installed
- Instrument support: LP MIMO is for a configuration of two IQxel 160s