

# OM-O2S / OM-O2SP

Onion Omega2S IoT compute modules

# **Device MAC Addresses & Unique IDs**

R01

**Application Note** 

#### **Abstract**

This document describes how to programmatically generate a unique identifier for an Omega2 IoT computer based on the device's MAC address. Along the way, MAC address allocation during production, how to read the device's MAC addresses, and mapping of MAC addresses to networking interfaces is discussed.



## **Device MAC Addresses**

The Omega2, being an IoT Computer, is a connectivity device. Here we'll discuss the Omega2's MAC addresses, how they're allocated, how to read them, and how to programmatically generate a unique ID based on them.

A MAC (Media Access Control) address is a unique, 6-byte identifier assigned to network interface controllers. Devices with multiple network interfaces must have a unique MAC address for each interface.

#### **MAC Address Allocation**

Every Omega2 device is allocated **three** sequential MAC address during production, one for each of the available network interfaces:

- ra0 the WiFi Access Point interface this matches the MAC address on the sticker on the shielding
- eth0 ethernet port
- apcli0 the WiFi client interface

The ra0 MAC address matches the MAC address that is printed on the device's shielding. The other two MAC addresses are sequential:

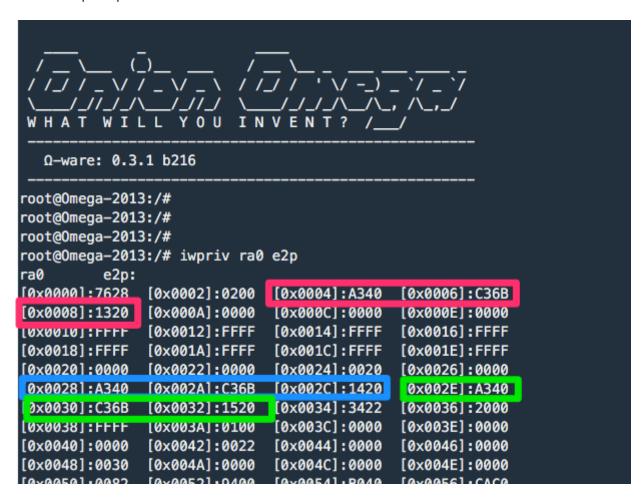
- The eth0 MAC address is the ra0 MAC address + 0x01
- The apcli0 MAC address is the ra0 MAC address + 0x02

### Reading the MAC Address

The iwpriv command can be used to access the wireless driver parameters, among these parameters are the MAC addresses.

Connect to the Omega's command line and run the following command:

It will output quite a bit of data:



#### We're interested in:

- The 6 bytes starting at 0x0004 the ra0 MAC address
- The 6 bytes starting at 0x0028 the eth0 MAC address
- The 6 bytes starting at  $0 \times 002e$  the apcli0 MAC address

Take a look at how these address map to the network interfaces by running the ifconfig command:

```
root@0mega-2013:/# ^C
root@Omega-2013:/# ^C
root@Omega-2013:/# ifconfig
         Link encap:Ethernet HWadd 40:A3:6B:C3:20:15
ancli0
          inet6 addr: fe80::42a3:6bfrrccs.zuzz/o- scope.Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)
br-wlan Link encap:Ethernet HWader 40:A3:6B:C3:20:13
         inet addr:192.168.3.1 Bc
                                                         :255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::42a3:6bff:fec3:2013/64 Scope:Link
         inet6 addr: fd1d:48c4:7633::1/60 Scope:Global
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:29 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:6063 (5.9 KiB)
         Link encap:Ethernet HWadd 40:A3:6B:C3:20:14
eth0
          inet6 addr: fe80::42a3:6bfrrecs.zvi+/v+ scope.Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:157 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:50562 (49.3 KiB)
         Interrupt:5
         Link encap:Local Loopback
lo
         inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
         UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:65536 Metric:1
         RX packets:164 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:164 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:10660 (10.4 KiB) TX bytes:10660 (10.4 KiB)
         Link encap:Ethernet HWadd 40:A3:6B:C3:20:13
ra0
         inet6 addr: fe80::42a3:6bfr:recs:2013/04 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)
          Interrupt:6
```

# Programmatically Generate a Unique ID based on the Device's MAC Address

When working with IoT devices, it's always useful when an ID that's unique to each device can be generated with the same code. And what better to use than the device's own MAC address.

To illustrate the process, consider a shell script named <code>macId.sh</code>. The shell script will create and output a unique ID based on the Omega's <code>ra0</code> MAC address:

```
#!/bin/sh
## Generate UID based on device's MAC addr for ra0 intf
generateMacUid () {
        # grab line 2 of iwpriv output
        line1=$(iwpriv ra0 e2p | sed -n '2p')
        # isolate bytes at addresses 0x0004 and 0x0006, and perform byte swap
        bytes5432=$(echo $line1 | awk '{print $3":"$4}' | \
          awk -F ":" \
          '{print substr($2,3) substr($2,1,2) substr($4,3) substr($4,1,2)}')
        # grab line 3 of iwpriv output
        line2=$(iwpriv ra0 e2p | sed -n '3p')
        # isolate bytes at address 0x0008 and perform byte swap
        bytes10=$(echo $line2 | awk '{print $1}' | \
          awk -F ":" '{print substr($2,3) substr($2,1,2)}')
        macId=$(echo ${bytes5432}${bytes10})
        echo $macId
}
uid=$(generateMacUid)
echo "Unique ID based on MACD for this device is: $uid"
```

When run on the device:

```
root@Omega-2013:~# sh macId.sh
Unique ID for this device is: 40A36BC32013
```

Feel free to translate this code to other languages and use it in your own applications.