# Chapter 5: Connecting to Access Points (AP)

## Objective

At the end of chapter 5 you will understand the fundamentals of operating as a Wi-Fi Station (STA) and connecting to a Wi-Fi Access Point (AP). You will have an introduction to the TCP/IP Networking stack and you will have a basic understanding of the first three layers of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model for a network stack (i.e. physical, datalink and network layers). You will also have an understanding of the Wi-Fi datalink layer which handles connections and encryption. Finally, you will understand some of the basics of IP networking (addresses, netmasks) and the role of the WICED Device Configuration Table (DCT).

**Most importantly, you will be able to use WICED to connect your IoT device to a Wi-Fi Network.**

## Time: 1 Hr

## Fundamentals

### TCP/IP Networking Stack

Almost all complicated systems manage the overall complexity by dividing the system into layers. The “Network Stack” or more accurately, the “TCP/IP Network Stack” is exactly that: a hierarchical system for reliably communicating over multiple networking mediums (Wi-Fi, Ethernet, etc.). Each layer isolates the user of that layer from the complexity of the layer below it, and simplifies the communication for the layer above it. You might hear about the [OSI Network Model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OSI_model) which is another, similar way to describe networking layers; however, it is easier to envision IP networks using the TCP/IP model.

Each layer takes the input of the layer above it and then embeds that information into one or more of the Protocol Data Units (PDUs) of that layer. A PDU is the atomic unit of data for a particular layer. e.g. the Datalink Layer takes an IP packet and divides it up into 1 or more Wi-Fi Data Link Layer Frames. The physical layer takes Datalink Layer Frames and divides them up into bits.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [**Layer**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_protocol_suite) | [**Protocol**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_protocol_suite) | [**Protocol Data Unit**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protocol_data_unit) | **Comment** |
| Layer 5 [Application](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_layer) | [DNS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System), [DHCP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_Host_Configuration_Protocol), [MQTT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MQTT), [HTTP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol), etc. | Data | The layers below the application provide the mechanism to trade useful data. The application layer is the actual protocol to do something useful in the device e.g. HTTP (get or put data), DNS (find a IP address from a name), MQTT (publish or subscribe) etc. |
| Layer 4  [Transport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport_layer) | [TCP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transmission_Control_Protocol)  [UDP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_Datagram_Protocol) | (TCP) [Segments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transmission_Control_Protocol#TCP_segment_structure)  (UDP) [Datagram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datagram) | Reliable, ordered, error checked stream of bytes – think of it as a pipe between computers or as a phone call.  A unreliable connectionless datagram flow (packets of data) – think of it like dropping an envelope in the mail to the post office, you don’t know it is received until the other side confirms. |
| Layer 3  [Network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_layer) | [IP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Protocol) | [Packets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_packet) | An IP network can send and receive IP packets with source and destination IP addresses to anywhere on the Internet. The IP layer deals with addressing and routing of packets. |
| Layer 2  [Data-Link](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_link_layer) | [802.11 MAC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11) | [Frame](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frame_(networking)) | A frame is the atomic unit of transmission in the network. Each frame is no more than one Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of data which is specific to each data-link layer. All of the data from the layers above are broken into frames by the data link layer.  Converts bits into unencrypted frames. This layer only communicates on the Local Area Network |
| Layer 1  [Physical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physical_layer) | 802.11([a](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11" \l "802.11a_.28OFDM_waveform.29),[b](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11#802.11b),[g](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11#802.11g),[n](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11#802.11n),[ac](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11#802.11ac)) | Bits | Sends and receives streams of bits over the Wi-Fi Radio; handles carrier access and arbitration for the network medium. |

### (Physical/Datalink) Wi-Fi Basics

There are two ends of a Wi-Fi network: the Station (i.e. the IoT device) and the Access Point (i.e. the wireless router). In order for a Station to connect to a Wi-Fi Network, it must have the following information: **SSID** and **Encryption Scheme**. The WICED chip will take care of selecting the proper band and channel. In addition, in order to send data, all Wi-Fi Datalink Frames are labeled with the source and destination **MAC Addresses**.

[**SSID**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_set_(802.11_network)) **(the name of the wireless network)**

SSID stands for Service Set Identifier. The SSID is the network name and is composed of 0-32 bytes (a.k.a. octets which is the same as an 8-bit byte but for some reason which is lost in the mists of history, networking guys always call them octects). The name does not have to be human readable (e.g. ASCII) but because it is uncoded bytes, it is effectively case sensitive (be careful).

**Band (either 2.4GHz or 5GHz)**

Wi-Fi radios encode 1’s and 0’s with one of a number of different modulation schemes depending on the type of Wi-Fi (a,b,g,n,ac,ax) network and operating mode. The types of encoding are transparent to your IoT application as the chip, radio, and firmware will virtualize this for you. The data is then transmitted into the 2.4GHz or 5GHz band (which band is important). Note that 5Ghz band has higher throughput and less latency, however less range and the opposite is true for 2.4Ghz band.

**[Channel number](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_WLAN_channels)**

The available channels are band (2.4GHz) and geographically (location) specific. Additionally, the FCC regulates which channels and bands may be used for different operating regions of the world. At the Wi-Fi layer, this is configured via a country-code setting which maps to a set of available channels for that region. 2.4GHz is pretty simple, there are channels 1-14 with 1-11 available all over the world. 5GHz is region specific and regulatory bodies (e.g. the FCC) will mandate which channels you may use depending on the region.

**However, from the station point of view (and therefore for this class) none of this matters since when you try to join an SSID the WICED SDK will scan all the channels looking for the correct SSID.**

[**Encryption (Open, WEP, WPA, WAP2)**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wireless_security)

In order to provide security for Wi-Fi networks it is common to use data link layer encryption. The types of network encryption are Open (i.e. no security), [Wireless Equivalent Privacy (WEP)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wired_Equivalent_Privacy) which is not completely secure (but may be OK for some type of limited legacy applications), and finally [Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi-Fi_Protected_Access) and WPA2 which has largely displaced WPA (you must support WPA2 to use the Wi-Fi logo on your product). There are two versions of WPA1/2: one called “Personal” or “Pre Shared Key” (PSK) and one called “Enterprise”.

WEP and WPA PSK both use a password—called a key—to encrypt the data. The WEP encryption scheme is not recommended as it is very easy to compromise (e.g. using tools like Wireshark and AirSnort). The PSK key scheme of WPA is very secure as it uses [AES](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Encryption_Standard) (Advanced Encryption Standard). However, sharing keys is a painful, unsecure process because it means that everyone has the same key. To solve the key distribution problem, most enterprise networking solutions use WPA2 Enterprise which requires use of a [RADIUS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RADIUS) server to handle authentication of each station individually.

**Enterprise security is an oncoming crisis for the IoT market and is a differentiating feature of WICED – when you use WICED, this is all taken care of for you – auto-magically!**

[**Media Access Control (MAC) Address**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MAC_address)

The Wi-Fi MAC address is a 48-bit unique number comprised of an OUI (Organizationally Unique ID) and a station ID. The first three bytes of the MAC address are the OUI field and that is assigned by IEEE to be unique per manufacturer (e.g. Cypress). In order for the datalink layer to send a frame it must address the frame with a source and destination MAC address. Other devices on the network will only pass frames into the higher levels of the stack that are addressed to them. Remember that the Datalink Layer does not know anything about the higher layers (e.g. IP). Finally, the most significant bit of the most significant byte (e.g. bit 47) specifies a multicast (Group) address and the special address of all 1’s (e.g. ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff) is a broadcast address (send to everyone).

The datalink layer needs to be able to figure out the MAC address of a particular IP Address in order to send it out on the Wi-Fi network. In order to figure out this mapping there is a protocol called Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).

[**ARP**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Address_Resolution_Protocol)

Inside of every device there is an ARP table that has a map of MAC Address to IP address. In order to discover the MAC address of a IP address an “ARP request” is broadcast to the network. All devices attached to a network listen for ARP requests. If you hear an ARP request with your IP address in it, you respond with your MAC address. From that point forward both sides add that information to their ARP table (and in fact if you hear others ARPing you can update your table as well). The brilliant part of this scheme is that if you ARP for an IP address that is not on your network, the router will respond with its MAC address (the subject of the next section).

### IP Networking



**The Internet** is a mesh of interconnected **IP networks**. **The Cloud** is all of the internet that is accessible by your network, but may also mean servers that are attached to a network somewhere on the internet.

All **devices** on the Internet have a legal [**IP address**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_address) and belong to an (IP) **Network** that is defined by a **Netmask**. **Routers** are devices that connect IP networks by taking IP packets from one network and forwarding them along to the correct next network. This is a complicated task and is outside of the scope of this class, but it is the reason that Cisco is worth $151B. For the purposes of this class you should just think that once you have connected to the network that your packets are magically transported to the other end.

An IP Address uniquely identifies an individual device with a 32-bit number that is generally expressed as four hex-bytes separated by periods. E.g. 192.168.15.7. IP addresses are divided into two parts: the network address (which is the first x number of bits) and the client address which are the last 32-x bits. The netmask defines the split of network/client. E.g. the netmask for 192.168.15.\* is 255.255.255.0

An [IP Network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subnetwork) (sometimes called an IP Subnetwork) is the collection of devices that are all share the same network address e.g. all of the devices on 192.168.15.\* (netmask 255.255.255.0) are all part of the same IP Network.

Most commonly, IP addresses for IoT type devices are assigned dynamically by a Dynamic Host Control Protocol (DHCP) server. To dynamically assign a DHCP address you first send a Layer-2 broadcast datagram requesting an IP address (DHREQUEST). When a DHCP server hears the request it responds with the required information. DHCP is integrated into WICED and handles this exchange of information for you automatically when enabled.

### Device Configuration Table (DCT)

The device configuration table is a section of the WICED flash with a predefined format that is used to store fundamental information about the system (i.e. client AP SSID, client AP passphrase, etc.). This information is then used by the WICED firmware to do the right thing. For example, wiced\_network\_up reads the network information from the DCT and connects to the specified network.

The table is built during the make process and written into the flash along with the programming of the application. It can also be modified (and written) on the fly by your application.

When building a WICED App you can either use the default DCT or you can make a custom one. To preconfigure the DCT table you need to create a .h file (generally called wifi\_config\_dct.h with the correct #defines. You then need to add “WI-FI\_CONFIG\_DCT\_H := wifi\_config\_dct.h” to the makefile so that the your customer DCT is built.

**You can get a template for the file in the directory “include/default\_wifi\_config\_dct.h”**



The device can operate in three modes as seen in the table above: Configuration AP (lines 4-7), Soft AP (10-13), and Client Mode (lines 17-23). It is also possible to have multiple network interfaces as well as support Wi-Fi and Ethernet (line 26). For the purposes of this chapter we will only be a CLIENT so you will only need to touch 20-23.

To find the definition (or possible definitions) of the #defines you can highlight, right click, and select “Open declaration”. For example, if you open the declaration of “WICED\_SECURITY\_OPEN”, it will take you to:



### Documentation

The relevant documentation for the networking management functions are in the WICED-SDK documentation under Components🡪Management🡪Network Management.



Functions that allows you to interface with the Raw IP networking are available in the documentation under Components🡪IP Communication🡪Raw IP.



In addition, there is a document called WICED-DCT.pdf in the Doc directory that includes a discussion of the DCT.

### Introducers

One of the main difficulties of getting IoT devices connected to the network is configuring the network information. There are a number of possible strategies for solving this problem including:

* Connecting to the IoT device using Bluetooth and then using a phone based App to configure the device.
* Connecting the IoT device to a computer using a USB or Serial connection and then configuring the device with a computer based application.
* Starting a Wi-Fi Access Point with a web server on the IoT device, then connecting to the IoT device with a computer or a cellphone. The device configuration section of the DCT is used for this purpose.
* Preprogramming the device with the required information.

WICED supports all of these methods. In this class we use the pre-programmed method in the interest of simplicity and time. However, each of the other methods are demonstrated in the sample applications.

## Exercise(s)

### 01 Create an App that attaches to an open network, have the LED blink red on failure and green on success

1. Make a new folder called 05 and a sub-folder called 01\_attach\_open.
2. Copy the template default\_wifi\_config\_dct.h and name it wifi\_config\_dct.h.
   1. Hint: Remember it is in the WICED include directory.
3. Modify wifi\_config\_dct.h.
4. Create and modify the makefile (don’t forget to add the #define for WI-FI\_CONFIG\_DCT\_H).
5. Create the project name.c (use the function wiced\_network\_up to read the DCT and start the network).
6. Check the error codes and do the appropriate blinking.

### 02 Create a new app by copy/modifying (01) to attach to a WPA2 PSK network

### 03 Create a new app by copy/modifying (02) to print out networking information (Hint: look at the API guide section on “Raw IP”)

* IP address (wiced\_ip\_get\_ipv4\_address)
* Netmask (wiced\_ip\_get\_netmask)
* Router (wiced\_get\_gateway\_address)
* The IP address of [www.cypress.com](http://www.cypress.com) (wiced\_hostname\_lookup)
* MAC Address of your device (wwd\_wifi\_get\_mac\_address)

### 04 Create an application that can switch between two different SSIDs

1. Start the Application and connect to the SSID that is currently in the DCT.
2. If the user presses a button, switch SSIDs, write the DCT, print diagnostics and reboot the device
3. Demonstrate that the SSID is saved by switching and watching the display.

### 05 Create an application that allows the user to enter the SSID and passphrase and write to the DCT

1. Start the Application and connect to the SSID that is currently in the DCT.
2. Wait for user input, take and validate the user input, write to the DCT.
3. Reattach to the network.
4. Demonstrate that the information is saved by rebooting.

## Related Example “Apps”

## Known Errata + Enhancements + Comments

## Recommended Reading

[1] TCP/IP Illustrated – Volume 1: The Protocols, W.R. Stevens, ISBN 0201633469 – “aka” the Networking Bible, if there is one book to get on TCP/IP networking, this is it!

[2] UNIX Network Programming – W.R. Stevens, ISBN 01394 – if you want to learn BSD Socket programming, there is no other reference – best book and the foundation of all networking software today.

[3] RFC 1122 – “Requirements for Internet Hosts – Communications Layers” ; Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1122>

[4] RFC 826 – “An Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol” ; Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc826>

[5] RFC 153 – “Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol”; Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) - https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1531