Honeywell

Dolphin™ Power Tools 8.x

for Mobile Devices with Windows® Embedded Handheld

User's Guide

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1 Introduction

Dolphin Power Tools Overview

Note: Screen captures/icons in this user's guide may differ from what appears on your device.

Power Tools are used to create custom launch menus and to control your application environment. Once you have created your custom environment, your users are presented with a window with just the applications you wish them to see. Dolphin Power Tools are installed in every Dolphin terminal. Different versions of Power Tools apply to different Dolphin terminals depending on the model or operating system.

Software Requirements

Dolphin Terminals

This version of Dolphin Power Tools is designed to work with Windows® Embedded Handheld 6.x.

Desktop

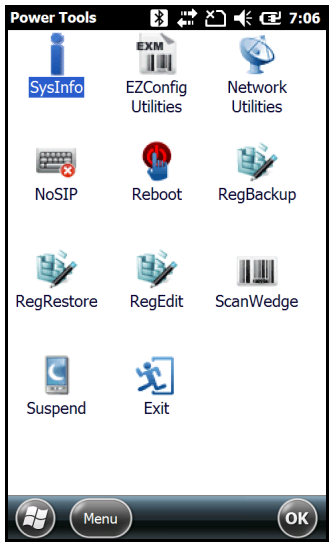
The Power Tools installer and the workstation version of EZConfig Editor are designed to work with the following operating systems:

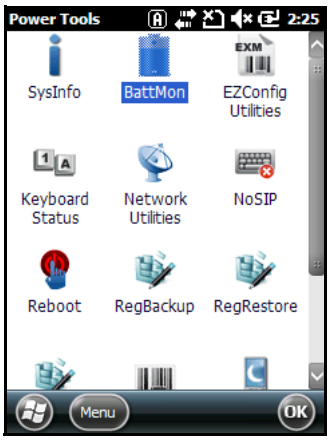
- Microsoft® Windows® XP
- Microsoft® Windows® 2000
- Microsoft® Windows® NT
- Microsoft® Windows Vista®
- Microsoft® Windows® 7
- Microsoft® .NET Framework 2.0
- Microsoft® ActiveSync® (version 4.5 or higher)

Power Tools Main Window

Tap > **Power Tools** to access the Power Tools main window.

Note: The content of the Power Tools screen varies by Dolphin model.





	Description	Page
SysInfo	Displays system information including firmware versions, DLL versions, system parameters, and network and radio information.	11-3
BattMon	Programs the LEDs on the top panel to monitor battery power. *Note: BattMon is model dependent and may not be present in the Power Tools main window of your device. Refer to the terminal User's Guide for battery status indicators specific to your Dolphin model.*	11-1
EZConfig Utilities	Opens a window that displays the EZConfig Editor and a series of exm files.	3-1
Keyboard Status	Puts an icon on the title bar at the top of the screen that indicates the alpha-numeric status of the keyboard. *Note: Keyboard Status is model dependent and may not be present in the Power Tools main window of your device. Refer to the terminal User's Guide for keyboard information specific to your Dolphin model.*	11-1
Network Utilities	Opens a window that displays the Network utilities.	8-1
NoSIP	Turns off the Soft Input Panel (SIP) in every application window.	11-2
Reboot	Performs a reboot.	11-2
RegBackup	Backs up the registry.	9-3
RegRestore	Loads the RegBackup file.	9-4
RegEdit	Allows you to edit the registry and import and export registry keys.	9-1
ScanWedge	Allows you to send bar code data to your application.	10-1
Suspend	Places the terminal in Suspend mode until the Power button is pressed.	11-3
Exit	Exits Power Tools.	

*Note: Select **Menu** > **View** to modify how the Power Tools window appears (e.g., Small Icon, Large Icon, List and Detail).*

Additional Dolphin Power Tools

EZMenu is an additional Power Tool that does not appear in the main window. EZMenu formats application windows to display and launch software programs on the terminal. For further information, see EZMenu beginning on page 13-1.

Upgrading Power Tools

Upgrades for the Power Tools on the Dolphin terminal come in the form of an executable file that installs the upgrade files onto the workstation. Upgrades are available from Customer Support (see page 15-1) or www.honeywellaidc.com. Once the workstation installation is complete, transfer the appropriate upgrade files to the Dolphin terminal to upgrade the terminal's Power Tools.

Note: An active Microsoft ActiveSync or Windows Mobile Device Center connection between a host workstation and the Dolphin terminal is required to upgrade your Power Tools.

Storage Locations

Two folders or paths are used to denote where your files are stored. One path is for permanent storage(**\IPSM\Honeywell**) and one is for active files (**\Honeywell**).

\IPSM\Honeywell

The IPSM folder is the only partition on the terminal that persists across a kernel upgrade (*.UPG file extension). During a kernel upgrade, files are automatically copied from the `\IPSM\Honeywell` folder and then installed in the `\Honeywell` (root file system) folder as part of the upgrade process.

\IPSM\Honeywell\AutoInstall

The files in the `IPSM\Honeywell\AutoInstall` folder are only installed when a factory reset or kernel upgrade occurs. Once the files are installed, they persist through hard and soft resets. If a file is added to the folder and a hard or soft reset is performed, it will have no effect.

\Honeywell

The Honeywell partition or root file system partition is persistent over a hard reset, soft reset, and the removal of the battery pack or the removal of AC power. However, during a kernel upgrade the root file system is reformatted so all data in the folder is deleted and replaced by any files in the `\IPSM\Honeywell` folder as part of the upgrade process.

To prevent data loss, back up all user data to an SD card or external memory device before performing an upgrade.

\Honeywell\AutoInstall

If you run a CAB file from within the `\Honeywell\AutoInstall` (user store) folder, after the program has been installed, the CAB file will be deleted from the User Store. However, the program remains installed through all successive Hard and Soft resets.

If you want the program to be part of the Autoinstall that occurs after a factory reset or software upgrade, paste the program file(s) in both the `\IPSM\Honeywell\Autoinstall` folder and the `\Honeywell\Autoinstall`.

2

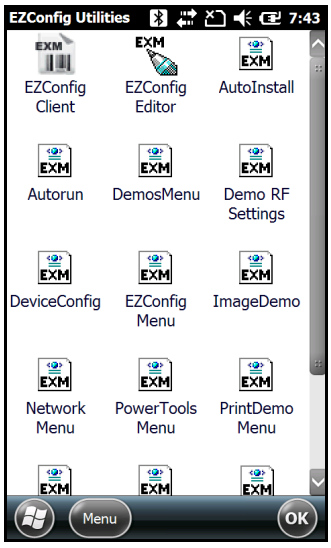
EZConfig Utilities

Overview

EZConfig Utilities is made up of the **EZConfig Editor** the **EZConfig Client** and a series of EXM files.

EZConfig Editor is the tool used to open and edit EXM files. The EXM files are the building blocks for creating the Power Tools windows you see on your terminal. Some EXM files (AutoInstall, Autorun, and DeviceConfig) are used to display and run your applications. The other EXM files are used to build your own customized windows and applications for the Dolphin terminal. There are two versions of EZConfig Editor. One that runs on the Dolphin terminal, and one that can run on your PC or workstation. The EZConfig Editor that runs on your PC is also capable of generating bar codes from EXM files. **EZConfig Client** decodes the bar codes generated by the workstation EZConfig Editor.

EZConfig Utilities Main Window



	Description	Page
EZConfig Client.exm	Decodes the bar codes generated by EZConfig Editor on the workstation.	5-1
EZConfig Editor.exm	Creates, edits, and manages EXM files for customized applications. There are two versions of EZConfig Editor. One that runs on the Dolphin terminal, and one that can run on your PC or workstation. EZConfig Editor on the PC is also capable of generating bar codes from EXM files.	
	EZConfig Editor on the Dolphin Terminal	3-1
	EZConfig Editor on the PC (Workstation)	4-1
AutoInstall.exm	Installs cab files in the AutoInstall folder, ensuring they persist through hard resets.	6-3
Autorun.exm	Specifies the software applications to be launched after each hard reset.	6-1
DemosMenu.exm	Specifies the menu for custom Honeywell demos.	
Demo RF Settings.exm	Specifies the IP Address and TCPPort used by the ImageDemo, ScanDemo, IQImageDemo and the SignatureCapture Demo.	
DeviceConfig.exm	Contains terminal configuration settings.	7-1
EZConfigMenu.exm	Specifies the menu for the Honeywell EZConfig Utilities window.	
ImageDemo.exm	Specifies the configuration settings for the Image Demo.	
Network Menu.exm	Specifies the menu for the Honeywell Network Utilities window.	
Power Tools Menu.exm	Specifies the menu for the Honeywell Power Tools application.	
PrintDemo Menu.exm	Specifies the menu for the PrintDemo window.	
RegBackup.exm	Specifies the exclusion or inclusion of registry key sections and values during an export.	9-1
Scandemo.exm	Specifies the menu for a custom Honeywell scanning demo.	
ScanWedge.exm	Sends data from the decoder or serial port to the foreground application as keystrokes.	10-1

3

EZConfig Editor on the Dolphin Terminal

Overview

EZConfig Editor creates, edits, and manages EXM files for Dolphin terminals. There are two versions of EZConfig Editor: one for the Dolphin terminal and one for the workstation. In the workstation editor, EXM files are edited, saved, then transferred to the Dolphin terminal. In the terminal editor, EXM files are edited and saved right on the terminal

This chapter details EZConfig Editor running on a Dolphin terminal. Refer to EZConfig Editor on the PC (Workstation) beginning on page 4-1 for information about using EZConfig Editor on a workstation.

File Types

EXM Files

The EXM file format is an XML format customized for Dolphin terminals that is comprised of sections that sometimes contain child sections and keys. Keys contain the values that configure the terminal.

The EXM file format supports a multi-level, hierarchical, tree structure. The terminal reads the highest level section first and then reads the key values in each section.

EXM files replace INI files for Power Tools and terminal configuration settings. If both an INI file and an EXM file are present for the same application, the terminal defaults to the EXM file and a warning message appears at startup. Remove the INI file from the terminal to avoid this warning message.

Types of Configuration Files

There are two types of configuration files in the EXM file format:

Configuration Documents - Program and configure the terminal.

Registry Documents - Update and modify the registry.

Accessing EZConfig Editor

EZConfig Editor on the terminal edits and creates EXM files in the terminal and contains the same basic functionality as the editor on the workstation.

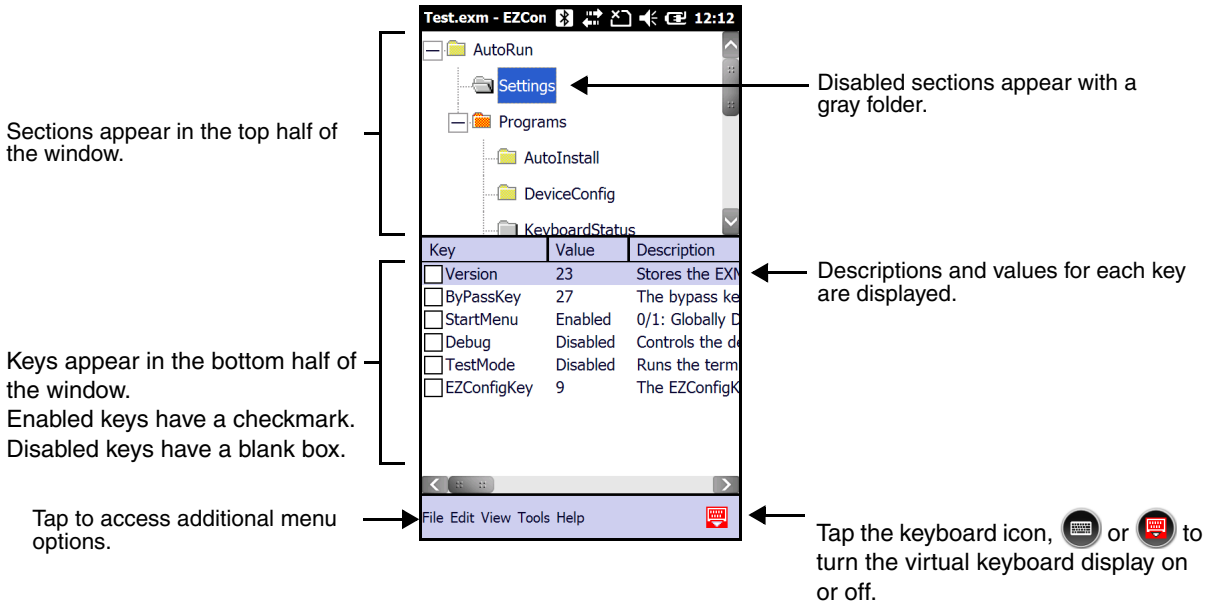
Tap ***Start*** > ***Power Tools*** > ***EZConfig Utilities*** > ***EZConfig Editor***.

Opening EXM Files

Select one of the following methods to open an EXM file.

- Tap directly on an EXM file to open it in EZConfig Editor.
- Tap the EZConfig Editor icon to open EZConfig Editor, then tap **File** > **Open** to open an EXM file.
- In File Explorer, navigate to an EXM file and tap once on the file to open it in EZConfig Editor.

The EZConfig Editor Screen



Menus and Toolbar Options

File Menu

Menu Item	Description
New	Creates a new document. There are two options: • **Config Doc** - Creates a configuration file. See Configuration Documents (page 4-11). • **Registry Doc** - Creates a registry file in the EXM file format. See Registry Documents (page 4-12).
Open	Opens an EXM file.
Save	Saves the open file to the location you select on the terminal. This option is disabled for new and imported files; use Save As instead.
Save As	Saves the open file with a new name to the location you select on the terminal.
Properties	Associates the EXM file with an application on the terminal. See Registry Documents on page 4-12.
Exit	Closes EZConfig Editor.

Edit Menu

For Section Edit menu options, see Editing Sections on page 3-3. For Key Edit menu options, see Editing Keys on page 3-4.

View Menu

Menu Item	Description
Show Locks	Shows or hides the icons indicating if a subsection or key is locked. The key icon means that the section's keys are locked. →  ← The lock icon means the section's subsections are locked. For additional information on locks on subsections and keys, see Status Bar on page 4-4.

Tools Menu

Menu Item	Description
Launch Associated App	If the open EXM file is associated with an application on the terminal, this item is active and launches the associated application.
Simplify Document *Note: You cannot undo this action!*	Simplifies the EXM file, which makes it smaller. Simplifying permanently removes • Disabled sections and keys • Descriptions
Warm Boot	Reboots the terminal.

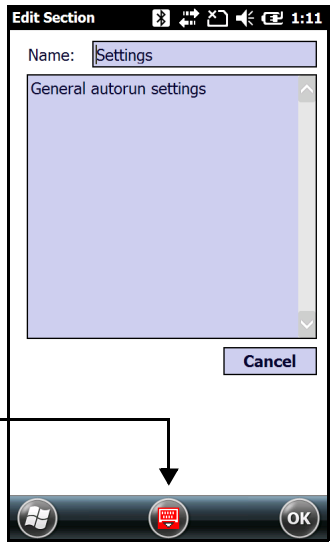
Editing Sections

Modifying Text

There are several options to edit a section name or description:

1. Select the section and tap ***Edit*** > ***Modify***.
   Or: Select an item, then tap **Enter** on the virtual keyboard.
   Or: Tap and hold on the section name, then select ***Modify*** on the Edit menu that pops up.

2. All three options open the Edit Section window.



Tap the keyboard icon,  or  to turn the virtual keyboard display on or off.

3. Tap inside the ***Name*** or description fields and edit the text.

4. Tap ***OK*** to save changes or tap **Enter** on the virtual keypad. Tap ***Cancel*** to close the window without changes.

Note: You cannot modify the name if the section is locked or disabled.

Moving Sections

You cannot drag and drop to move sections in the tree. Use the ***Cut***, ***Copy***, ***Paste***, and ***Paste as Child*** items on the Edit menu to move sections.

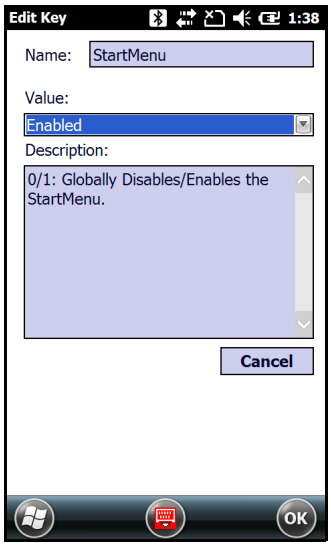
Note: By default, the Paste function pastes sections at the same level they were cut.

Editing Keys

Modifying Text

To edit a key's name, value, or description:

1. Access the Edit Key window by doing one of the following:
   - Select the key and tap ***Edit*** > ***Modify.***
   - Double-Tap the key.
   - Tap and hold on the key's name, then select ***Modify*** on the pop-up Edit menu.



2. Tap inside the ***Name, Value*** or ***Description*** fields and edit the text.
3. Tap ***OK*** to save changes or tap ***Enter*** on the virtual keypad. Tap ***Cancel*** to close the window without changes.

Note: You cannot modify the key Name or Description if the key is locked.

Moving Keys

You cannot drag and drop to move keys. Use the ***Cut***, ***Copy***, and ***Paste as Child*** items on the Edit menu to move keys.

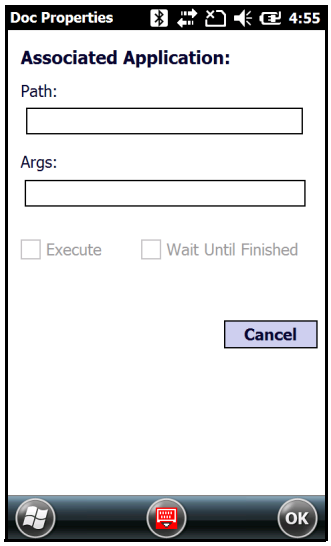
Launching Associated Applications

The Tools menu contains an item named ***Launch Associated App***. **Launch Associated App** is enabled only when there is an application associated with the EXM file. Selecting this item automatically saves the open EXM file and launches the associated application while the EXM file remains open.

To see the associated application, tap ***File*** > ***Properties***.

The ***Path*** field contains the launch location of the application.
The ***Args*** field contains any command line arguments to execute when the application launches.

While the EXM file is open, click ***File*** > ***Properties***.



Field	Description
Path	Enter the location of the EXE on the terminal.
Arguments (Args)	Enter the command line argument you want applied when the application launches. When an application is entered in the Path field, the following command line appears as the argument: **`/exm %filename.`** Enter additional command line arguments (see Command Line Arguments on page 3-6) next to **/ exm %filename** in this field.
Execute	Launches the application. Execute selects automatically when an application is entered in the Path field. You cannot de-select Execute for configuration documents. You can de-select Execute for registry documents; however, EZConfig Client cannot update the registry unless Execute is selected. For more information, see Creating Registry Documents (page 4-13).
Wait Until Finished	This indicates that the EXM should wait until the associated application has exited before continuing.

Example: You've saved changes to an open DeviceConfig.exm file.

To apply those changes immediately, tap **Tools** > **Launch Associated App**. Because the DeviceConfig.exm file is associated with DeviceConfig.exe by default, DeviceConfig launches and applies the settings in the DeviceConfig.exm file.

Example: You've saved changes to an open ScanWedge.exm file. The ScanWedge.exm file has the following parameters as the associated application:

```
Path:\program files\power tools\scanwedge.exe
Args:/restart
```

Tapping **Tools** > **Launch Associated App** refreshes ScanWedge with the new settings.

Command Line Arguments

/%filename	Executes the EXM file; this is the default entry.
/q	Quiet mode
/s	Full screen
/o	No menu
/e	Exit if first scan fails to deliver a valid bar code
/u	Accept (decode) unsecured bar codes

4 EZConfig Editor on the PC (Workstation)

Overview

EZConfig Editor creates, edits, and manages EXM files for Dolphin terminals. There are two versions of EZConfig Editor: one for the Dolphin terminal and one for the workstation. In the workstation editor, EXM files are edited, saved, then transferred to the terminal. In the terminal editor, EXM files are edited and saved right on the terminal.

This chapter details EZConfig Editor running on a PC or workstation. Refer to EZConfig Editor on the Dolphin Terminal beginning on page 3-1 for information about using EZConfig Editor on a Dolphin terminal.

Installing EZConfig on the Workstation

1. Access the Honeywell web site at www.honeywellaidc.com, then locate the product page for your Dolphin model.
2. Select the **Software** tab.
3. Under the **Tools and Utilities** heading, click on the listing for **EZConfig for Mobility Setup**.
4. Follow the security directions as prompted on the screen and click on **Download**.
5. When prompted, select **Save**, then select a location on your PC (e.g., your desktop).
6. Double click on the downloaded **EZConfig for Mobility Setup.zip** file.
7. Double click on the **Setup.exe** file. Select **OK**.
8. Follow the screen prompts to install the **EZConfig for Mobility** program.

Upgrades

Upgrades for EZConfig Editor on the workstation are available from Customer Support (see page 15-1) or www.honeywellaidc.com.

File Types

EXM Files

The EXM file format is an XML format customized for Dolphin terminals, which is comprised of sections that sometimes contain child sections and keys. Keys contain the values that configure the terminal.

The EXM file format supports a multi-level, hierarchical, tree structure. The terminal reads the highest level section first and then reads the key values in each section.

EXM files replace INI files for Power Tools and terminal configuration settings. If both an INI file and an EXM file are present for the same application, the terminal defaults to the EXM file and a warning message appears at startup. Remove the INI file from the terminal to avoid this warning message.

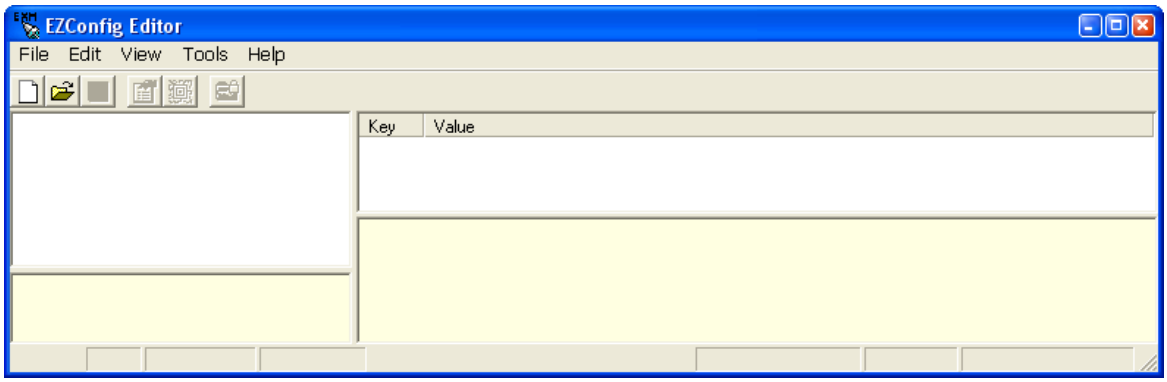
Types of Configuration Files

There are two types of configuration files in the EXM file format: **Configuration Documents,** which Program and configure the terminal and **Registry Documents,** which update and modify the registry.

Accessing EZConfig Editor

After you complete installation, EZConfig Editor is available on the workstation from the **Start** menu.

Click **Start** > **All Programs** > **Honeywell** > **EZConfig for Mobility** > **EZConfig for Mobility** to open the EZConfig Editor.



Menus and Toolbar Options

File Menu

Menu Item	Description
New	Creates a new document. There are two options: • **Configuration Document** - Creates a configuration file. See Configuration Documents (page 4-11). • **Registry Document** - Creates a registry file in the EXM file format. See Registry Documents (page 4-12).
Open	Opens an EXM file located on the workstation.
Open Recent	Opens an EXM file selected from a list of recent files opened.
Open from Device	Opens an EXM file located on the terminal. The location of the file appears in the title bar with the word "[Remote]" to identify that the open file is located on the terminal. *Note: Requires an ActiveSync connection between the workstation and the terminal.*
Save	Saves the open file to the location you select on the workstation. This option is disabled for new and imported files; use Save As instead.
Save As	Saves the open file with a new name to the location you select on the workstation.
Save to Device As	Saves an open file to the Dolphin terminal. *Note: Requires an ActiveSync connection between the workstation and the terminal.*
Create EZConfig Bar Code	Embeds the open EXM file in an Aztec bar code.
Properties	Associates the EXM file with an application on the terminal. See Registry Documents on page 4-12.
Exit	Closes EZConfig Editor.

Edit Menu

For Section Edit menu options, see Working with Sections on page 4-5. For Key Edit menu options, see Working with Keys on page 4-8.

View Menu

Menu Item	Description
Show Locks	Shows or hides the icons indicating if a subsection or key is locked. The key icon means that the section's keys are locked. →  ← The lock icon means the section's subsections are locked. For additional information on locks on subsections and keys, see Status Bar on page 4-4.

Tools Menu

Menu Item	Description
Simplify Document *Note: You cannot undo this action!*	Simplifies the EXM file, which makes it smaller. Simplifying permanently removes: • Disabled sections and keys • Descriptions • Bar Code Settings *Note: When you create a bar code, you can simplify the file embedded in the bar code without affecting the open EXM file. This reduces the size of the bar code package yet keeps the disabled sections, descriptions, and bar code settings in the open EXM file for future reference.*
Because the following menu items execute commands on the terminal, there must be an ActiveSync connection between the workstation and the terminal.	
Launch Associated App	If the open EXM file is associated with an application on the terminal, this item is active and launches the associated application on the terminal. *Note: You would use this option after saving the EXM file to the terminal; see Saving to the Device on page 4-10.*
***Warm Boot**	Soft Reset (Warm Reboot) the terminal.
Factory Reset Device	Factory Reset the terminal.
* Some settings affect the boot process and these menu items can help you run a test without switching to the terminal.	

Opening EXM Files

EZConfig Editor opens EXM files stored on the workstation or the Dolphin terminal (if an ActiveSync connection is established).

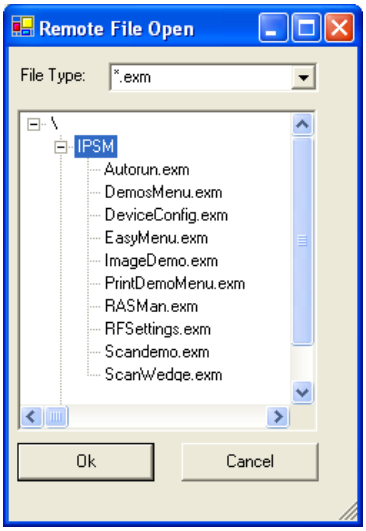
Opening EXM Files on the Workstation

Click **File** > **Open** or the **Open** toolbar button  and select the EXM file.

Opening Remote EXM Files

EZConfig Editor can open EXM files located on the terminal so that you can make edits to the Dolphin terminal's configuration using your PC.

When the terminal and workstation are connected by ActiveSync, click **File** > **Open From Device** and the remote open window opens.

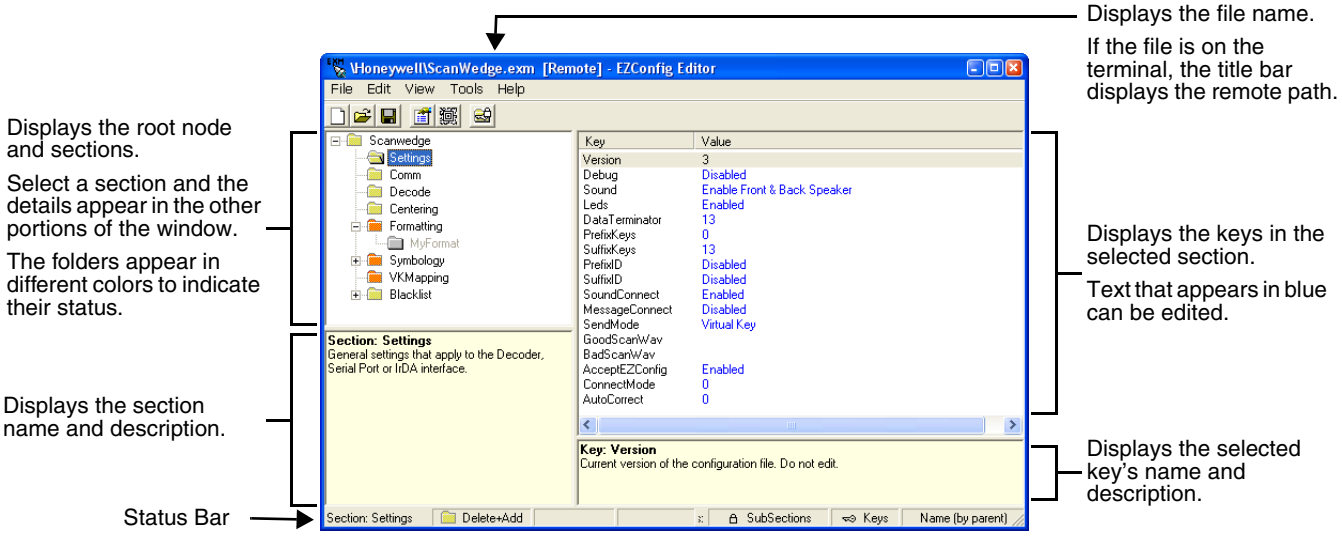


To open a file, select it and click **OK**.

Note: You can also open EXM files in the editor on the terminal. See EZConfig Editor on the Dolphin Terminal beginning on page 3-1.

Working with Open EXM Files

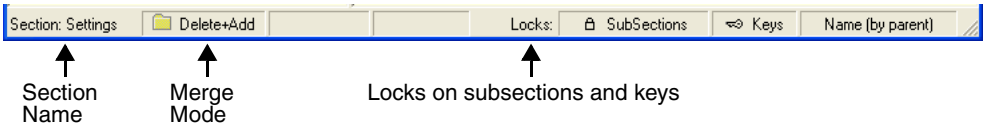
When you open an EXM file, EZConfig Editor displays the content in four different sections of the window.



Status Bar

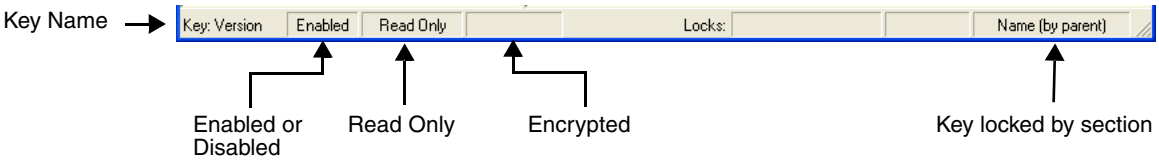
The Status Bar appears at the bottom of the window and displays information about selected sections and keys.

Selected Section



See Section Locks on page 4-7.

Selected Key



See Key Types on page 4-10.

Working with Sections

The EXM file format supports a multi-level tree structure. The section tree appears in the top left quadrant of the window. The root node identifies the EXM file and “Root” appears in the description.

Sections have a Name and Description and contain keys that appear in the upper right quadrant when you select the section name. Select a section by clicking on it. You can select only one section at a time.

Edit Menu Options

Select a section and click **Edit** to see the available options.

Menu Item	Description
Rename	Allows you to rename the section name. You can also double click on the description to bring up the Modify screen. *Note: You cannot modify the name if the section is locked or disabled; see Section Locks (page 4-7).*
Cut	Cuts a selected section.
Copy	Copies a selected section.
Paste	Pastes the section that was just cut or copied at the same level as the selected section.
Paste as Child	Pastes the section that was just cut or copied as a child of the selected section. *Note: You can cut, copy and paste sections within an EXM file or across EXM files.*
Delete	Deletes a selected section. *Note: Because you cannot undo a delete, consider disabling rather than deleting.*
Enable	Sections are enabled by default. This menu item enables sections that were previously disabled. You can enable a section only if its parent section is enabled. To enable all the keys inside a section you are enabling, SHIFT + right-click and select **Enable All**.

Menu Item	Description
Disable All	Sections are enabled by default. This menu item disables a selection section and all of its keys. Disabled sections remain in the file with a gray folder .  If you disable a section that has child sections, all of its child sections (and the child section keys) are disabled automatically. The child section folders are also in gray. When reading the EXM file, the terminal behaves as though disabled sections are not there and moves on to read the next enabled section. Disabled sections can be removed from the EXM file permanently using the Simplify Document (see page 4-3) option. If you want to keep disabled sections in the EXM file on the workstation but not in the file deployed to the terminal, use the Simplified option (see page 4-3).
Insert Section	This menu item inserts a new section.
Append Child Section	This menu item adds a new child section to a selected section. The new child section is inserted below the previous section.

Moving Sections

To move sections within an EXM file, use the drag and drop method. By default, sections are dropped at the same level in the tree.

For additional functionality when dragging and dropping, hold:

- ALT to drop a section as a child section.
- CTRL to copy a section and drop the copy at the same level in the tree.
- CTRL + ALT to copy a section and drop the copy as a child section.

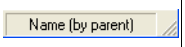
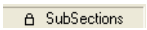
Note: You can select only one section at a time; you cannot use SHIFT+Click or CTRL+Click to select more than one section.

To move sections between EXM files, open **two instances** of EZConfig Editor and drag and drop sections between the session windows. When dragging, a copy of the section is dragged to the new file. When dropping, drop the section directly on top of the section where you want the child section to appear.

Note: To drop the first section into a new file, press and hold the ALT key and drop the section on the root node. (All sections must be child sections of the root node.)

Section Locks

There are different types of locks on sections. The status bar indicates what type of lock is applied to a selected section.

Lock Type	Status Bar Indicator	Description	Effect
Name Lock		The section name is locked.	Section Name and Description cannot be modified.
Key Lock		All keys are locked.	Key Names and Descriptions cannot be modified. Keys cannot be added, moved, or deleted within the section.
Subsection Lock		All immediate subsections are locked.	Immediate subsection Names and Descriptions cannot be modified. Immediate subsections cannot be added, moved, or deleted.

Note: All locks are applied to each individual section and are not recursive. Only text that appears in blue can be modified.

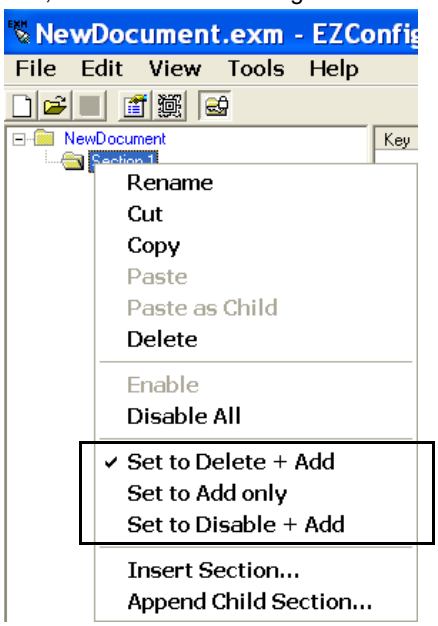
Section-Level Merge Modes

EXM files ship with section-level merge modes already defined according to section content. Merge modes determine how section information is handled when an updated EXM file is deployed to the terminal where an existing version of that EXM file is stored.

Merge modes are indicated by folder icons and in the Status bar.

Mode	Description	Merge Effect
Delete + Add	Deletes non-common children elements (i.e., subsections, and keys) in the target file, then adds the new information from the exm file. Basically, the new section replaces the old section. This is the default merge mode for new sections.	Exclusive
Disable + Add	Disables non-common children elements (i.e., subsections, and keys) in the target file, then adds the new information from the bar code. *Note: Disabled sections and keys end up as disabled in the target file.*	
Add Only	Adds new information (sections and keys) to the existing section. If this is a brand new section, the new section is added to the existing EXM file. *Note: Disabled sections are not modified in the target file.*	Inclusive

To change section-level merge modes, select a section and right click.



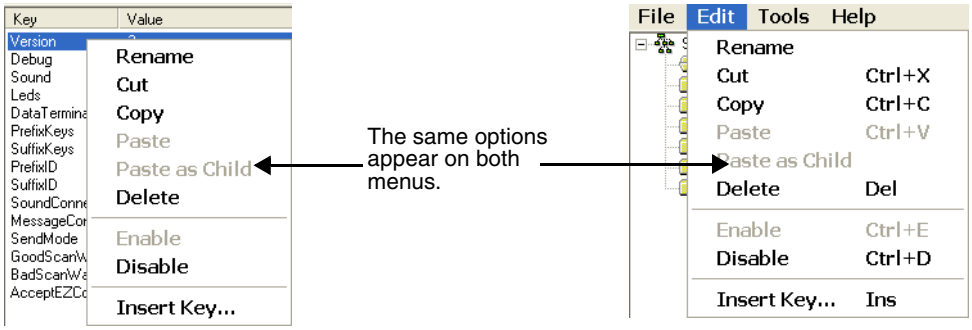
The folder colors change immediately after selection.

Working with Keys

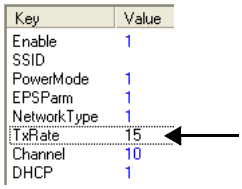
Keys have a Name, a Description, and a Value and reside inside sections. For specific key values, consult the chapters of this User's Guide that describe the EXM file you are editing.

Edit Menu Options

Select a key and right-click or click ***Edit*** to see the available options.



Menu Item	Description
Rename	Activates the key name so that you can rename the key. Rename is disabled if the key is locked or disabled; see Key Types (page 4-10).
Cut	Cuts a selected key.
Copy	Copies a selected key.
Paste	Disabled; keys can be pasted only as children of a section.

Menu Item	Description
Paste as Child	Pastes the key just cut or copied in the selected section. Keys are not multi-level; all keys paste at the same level within a section. You can cut, copy and paste keys within an EXM file or across EXM files.
Delete	Deletes a selected key. *Note: You cannot undo a delete; you might want to consider disabling rather than deleting.*
Enable	Enables keys that were disabled. When a key is enabled, the client application can read and apply its value. When you enable a key, make sure to specify a value for that key; do not leave it blank. To enable a key, its parent section must be enabled.
Disable	Disables keys. Disabled keys have key values in black. Enabled keys have key values in blue.  The terminal does not read disabled keys and disabled keys are removed if the file is simplified. See Simplify Document on page 4-3. Because many key values are 1 for enable and 0 for disable, remember that disabling a key means that the terminal behaves as if the key is not there when reading the file, NOT that the key's value is set to disabled. The terminal simply moves on to read the next enabled key.
Insert Key	This menu item inserts a new key above the selected key. *Note: You can also press the Insert key (INS) on your keyboard.*

Modifying Key Names

To modify key names, double-click on the key name or select ***Rename*** on the Edit menu. Type in the new name and press ENTER or TAB.

Note: You cannot modify the description if the key is locked, see Key Types (page 4-10). Only text that appears in blue can be modified.

Modifying Key Values

You can modify a key value only if its text appears in blue. In that case, double-click on the value or select the key and press ENTER. Type in the new value and press ENTER or TAB to save.

Modifying Key Descriptions

Descriptions are not required to process key values but do help document the EXM file and often contain valuable information. To modify a key's description, click on the key, then click in the key description area. When the cursor is active, you can type in the text.

Note: You cannot modify the description if the key is locked; see Key Types (page 4-10).

Moving Keys

To move keys within an EXM file, use the drag and drop method. Press and hold the CTRL key to drag and drop a copy of the key to the new location.

Note: You cannot move a key if it is locked by its section.

To move keys between EXM files, open **two instances** of EZConfig Editor and drag and drop keys between the windows. When you select the key and drag, a copy of the key is dragged to the new file. In the new file, drop the key in the key area of a selected section; keys are always dropped at the same level within a section.

Key Types

When a key is selected, its properties display in the Status bar.

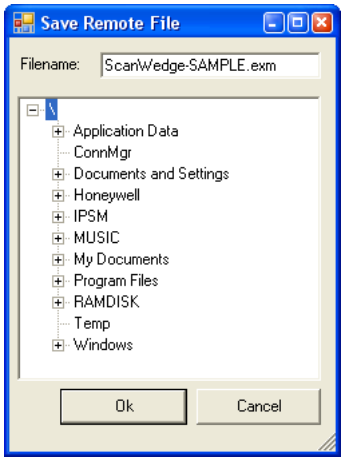
Lock Type	Status Bar Indicator	Description	Effect
Name Lock	Name (by parent)	Keys are locked by the section.	• Name and Description cannot be modified. • Keys cannot be added, moved, or deleted within the section.
	Name	The key name is locked individually.	• Name and Description cannot be modified. • These keys can be moved.
Read Only	Read Only	Read-only keys cannot be modified in any way. They appear in red.	• Name, Description, and Value cannot be modified. • Keys cannot be added, moved, or deleted within the section.
Encrypted	Encrypted	Key's value appears as asterisks (*) for added security.	*Note: Encrypted keys are also stored encrypted in the EXM file. If you open the EXM file in a text editor, you won't see the data as clear text.*

Note: Locked and Read Only properties are not recursive. Properties are applied to each individual key. Only text that appears in blue can be modified.

Saving to the Device

You can save EXM files directly to the terminal when there is an ActiveSync connection between the terminal and the workstation.

9. Select **File** > **Save to the Device As**.
10. From the *Save Remote File* window, select the location on the terminal where you want to store the file.
11. Click **OK**. The file is downloaded directly to the terminal via ActiveSync.



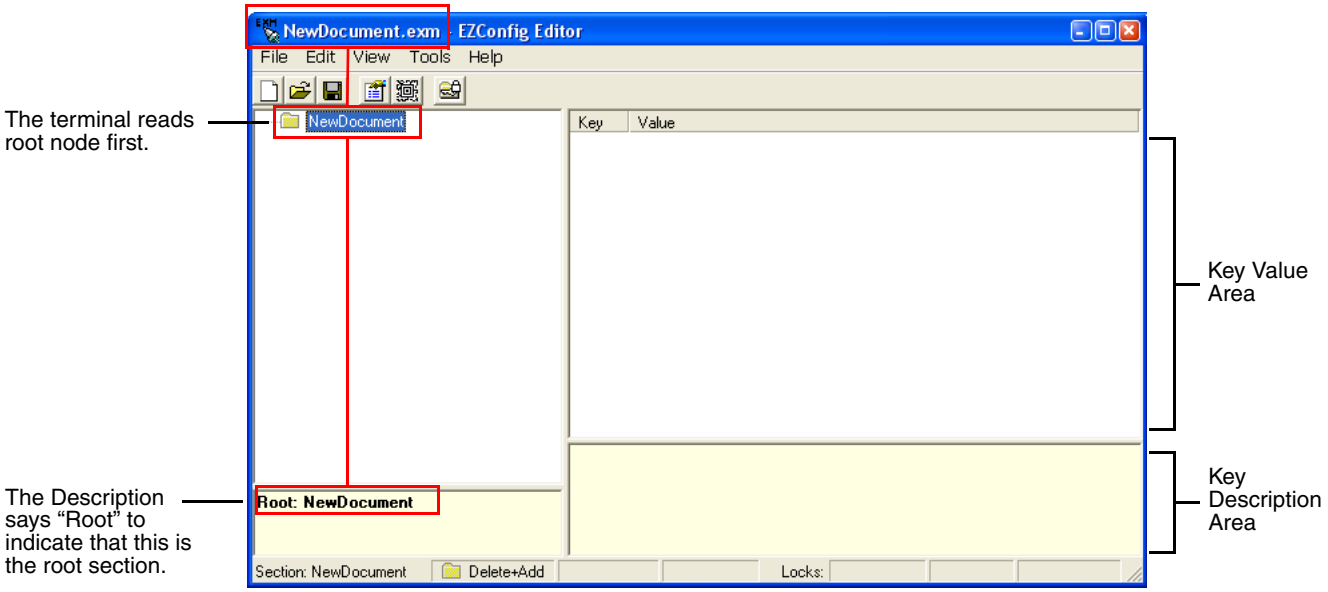
Configuration Documents

EZConfig Editor creates configuration documents in the EXM file format to use for programing and configuring terminals.

Creating New Configuration Documents

To create new EXM files that are configuration documents, you can open an existing EXM file and save it with a new name or create an EXM file from scratch.

1. Click ***File*** > ***New*** > ***Configuration Document***. The root node is created and appears as the top level section. All sections must be at least one level down from the root node. The name of the root node is always the same as the filename.

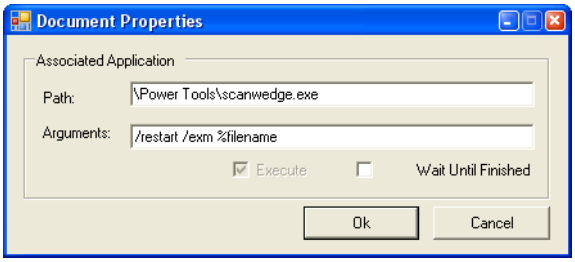


2. To create the first subsection, select the root node, right-click, and select ***Append Child Section***. Insert Section is disabled because you cannot insert sections at the same level as the root node.
3. Enter a ***Name*** and a ***Description*** and click ***OK***. The name is required, the description is optional.
4. To add a new section at the same level, right-click and select ***Insert Section***.
   To add a new section one level down, right-click and select ***Append Child Section***.
5. To add keys, select a section, right-click in the key value area, and select ***Append Key***.
6. After the first key is added under a section, right click and select **Insert Key** for additional entries.
7. Input the **Name** of the new key then double click under the **Value** column heading to enter a value.
8. Right-click in the key description area to add a **Description** for the new key.
9. The name is required, the description is optional.
10. Continue adding sections and keys.
11. If necessary, associate this EXM file with an application; see Registry Documents (page 4-12).
12. Click ***File*** > ***Save As*** to save the file.

Note: Save is disabled so that you save the document with a name other than "NewDocument.exm."

Associating Applications

The Properties function associates an EXM file with an application on the terminal. The associated application launches after EZConfig Client decodes the bar code containing the EXM file. While the EXM file is open, click ***File*** > ***Properties*** or the ***Document Properties*** toolbar button  .



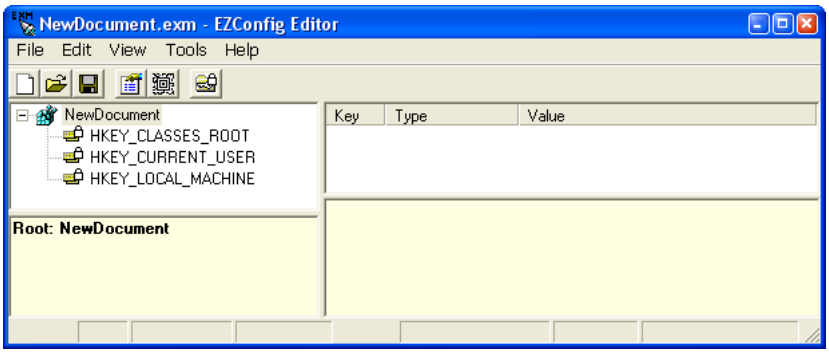
Field	Description
Path	Enter the location of the EXE on the terminal.
Arguments	Enter the command line argument you want applied when the application launches. When an application is entered in the Path field, the following command line appears as the argument: **`/exm %filename.`** Enter additional command line arguments next to **/exm %filename** in this field. "%filename" means that the value immediately after the "%" is variable. Type in the location and file name where the EXM file should be deployed on the terminal. For example, **`\Honeywell\deviceconfig.exm`**. **Command Line Arguments** **`/%filename`** Executes the EXM file; this is the default entry. **`/q`** Quiet mode **`/s`** Full screen **`/o`** No menu **`/e`** Exit if first scan fails to deliver a valid bar code **`/u`** Accept (decode) unsecure bar codes
Execute	If selected, EZConfig Client launches the application after decoding the bar code. Execute is enabled automatically when an application is entered in the Path field. You cannot de-select Execute for configuration documents. You can de-select Execute for registry documents, however, the registry is not updated unless Execute is selected. For more information, see Creating Registry Documents (page 4-13).
Wait Until Finished	If selected, EZConfig Client waits until the associated application is finished processing before finalizing.

Registry Documents

EZConfig Editor creates registry documents in the EXM file format and also opens existing REG files and converts them to the EXM file format. EZConfig Editor cannot save registry documents in the REG file format.

Creating Registry Documents

1. In EZConfig Editor, click ***File*** > ***New*** > ***Registry Document***.

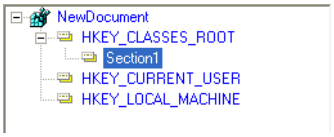


   The new document contains the three top-level sections in a registry. These sections are locked and cannot be changed. You can add subsections to each section and then add keys to those subsections.

2. Click ***File*** > ***Save As***.

3. Choose the name and location and click ***Save***.
   You cannot save the document as a .reg file; you must save it as an EXM file.

4. To add sections, select one of the registry levels, right-click, and select ***Append Child Section***.
   Enter the section information, and click ***OK***.



   For more information about adding sections, see Working with Sections on page 4-5.

5. To add keys to the new section, select the section, and right-click in the key value area.
   For details, see Adding Registry Keys on page 4-13.

6. Continue adding sections and keys.

7. Save the file.

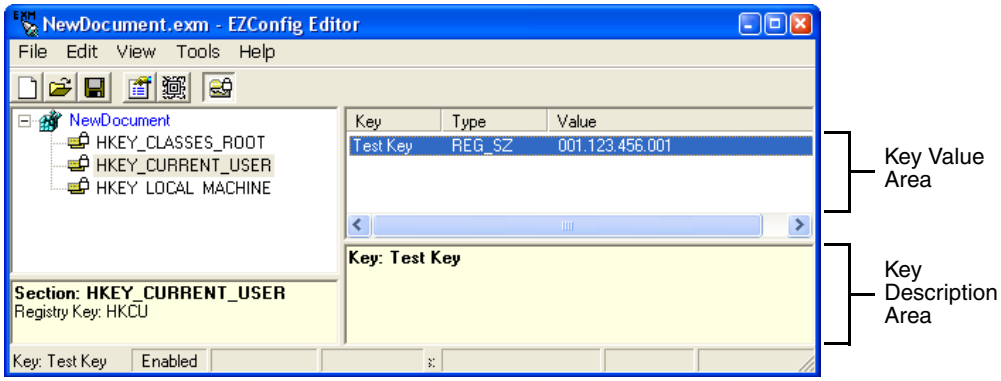
Adding Registry Keys

1. Select a section, right-click in the key value area and select **Append Key**.

   *Note: After the first key is added under a section, right click and select **Insert Key** for additional entries.*

2. Input the **Name** of the new registry key then double click under each column heading to input the key **Type** and **Value**.

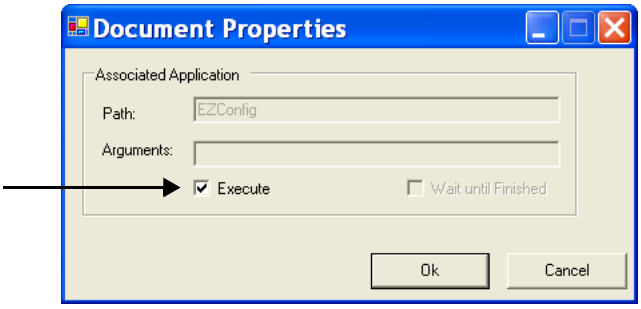
3. Right-click in the key description area of the screen to add a description for the new key.



Default Application Association for Registry Documents

While a registry document is open, click ***File*** > ***Properties.*** By default, registry documents are associated with EZConfig Client with **Execute** enabled.

*Note: **Execute** must remain selected for the registry to be updated. If **Execute** is not selected, the registry document is deployed, but the registry is not updated.*



Updating the Registry on the Terminal

To update the terminal's registry using an Activesync connection between the terminal and PC:

1. Create an EXM file that is a registry document; see Creating Registry Documents on page 4-13.
2. Save the EXM to the terminal; see Saving to the Device on page 4-10.
3. On the terminal open the EZConfig Editor, open the EXM, tap **Tools** > **Launch Associated App** to update the registry.

To update the terminal's registry using a EZConfig bar code:

1. Create an EXM file that is a registry document; see Creating Registry Documents on page 4-13.
2. Create a bar code package from that EXM file; see Create EZConfig Bar Code, below.
3. Scan the bar code with the terminal.

Processing Registry Documents on the Terminal

After EZConfig Client updates the registry, the EXM file itself is deployed to the location entered in the Remote Path (page 4-16) field on the Bar Codes Tab.

Note: EXM files are identified with an  *icon.*

If you do not want to store the registry EXM file on the terminal after updating the registry, select the Temporary (page 4-18) option on the Bar Codes Tab.

Persistent Registry Documents

If you want to update the registry during every Hard Reset (Cold Reboot), create a registry document in the EXM format, save it to the terminal in the active storage folder, then perform a Hard Reset. The registry settings in the EXM file will load during startup.

If you want to save a registry file but not load it every startup, store the registry EXM file in the permanent storage folder where it will only be loaded if a Factory Reset or kernel upgrade is performed.

See Storage Locations on page 1-3 for further information on active and permanent file storage locations.

Create EZConfig Bar Code

EZConfig Editor embeds EXM files in Aztec bar codes. The EZConfig Client on the terminal decodes the bar code and deploys the data. Using bar codes quickly and easily configures Dolphin terminals without an ActiveSync or network connection to a workstation.

Document Types

EZConfig Editor produces two kinds of EXM files: Configuration Documents (page 4-11) and Registry Documents (page 4-12). Both can be embedded in bar codes and processed by EZConfig Client on the terminal.

Note: EXM files are stamped with the time and date the moment EZConfig Editor creates the barcode.

Bar Code Type, Size and Number

EZConfig Editor creates an Aztec bar code. The amount of data in the EXM file determines how many bar codes are generated and the physical size of each bar code. More data means more bar codes and larger bar codes.

EZConfig Editor offers four ways to control how many bar codes are produced and adjust the size of each bar code:

- Set byte size limits on how much data each bar code can contain—see Max Barcode Size on page 2-20.
- Split the data across a specified number of bar codes—see # Bar codes to generate on page 2-19.
- Simplify the EXM file in the bar code—see Simplified on page 2-19.
- Scale the bar codes on the bar code sheet—see Bar Code Scaling Factor on page 2-22.

Bar Code Sheet

EZConfig Editor produces a bar code sheet that contains the generated bar codes. Bar code sheets can be printed from a laser printer, copied to the clipboard, and saved as an HTML file; see Printing and Saving Options on page 2-22.

In addition, individual bar codes can be saved as TIF or PNG graphic files that can then be emailed and printed; see Bar Codes Tab on page 2-19.

Generating Bar Codes

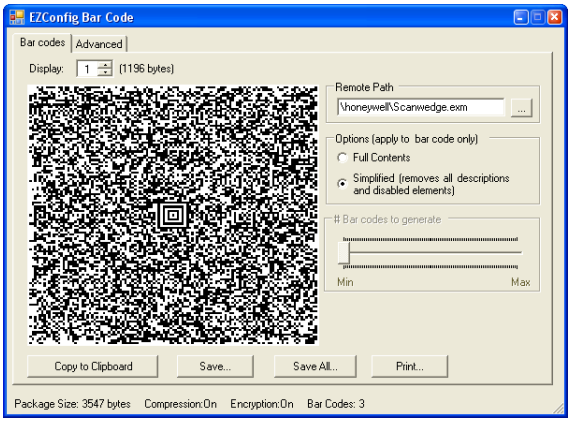
When creating a bar code, EZConfig Editor automatically encrypts and compresses the data in the EXM file. EXM files are stamped with the time and date the moment EZConfig Editor creates the barcode.

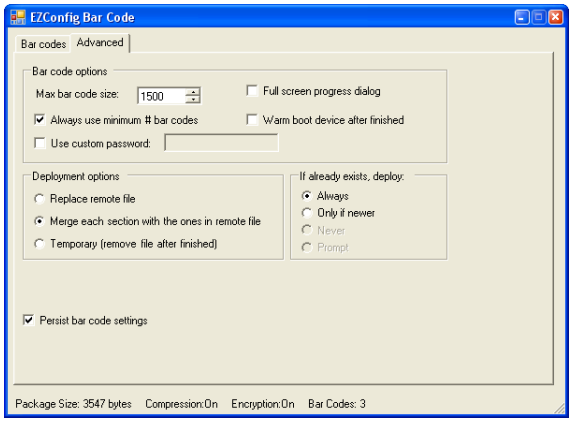
Note: The number of bar codes produced depends on the amount of data present in the EXM file. The more data present, the more bar codes generated. ***You must scan all bar codes to deploy the package!***

To generate a bar code(s):

1. Click **File** > **Create EZConfig Bar Code** OR **Generate Bar Code**  while the EXM file is open.
2. The EZconfig Bar Code Bar window opens displaying the details of the bar code package generated.
3. You can make adjustments using the options on the Bar Codes Tab (page 4-16) and the Advanced Tab (page 4-17) or use one of the options provided to output the package.

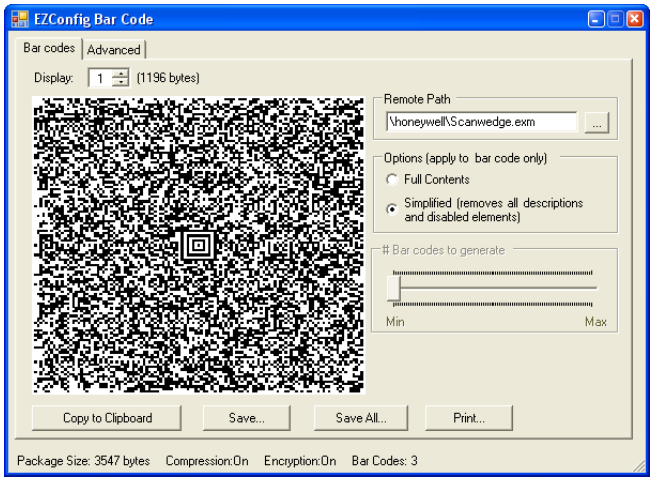
Note: The number of bar codes produced depends on the amount of data present in the EXM file. The more data present, the more bar codes generated. You must scan all bar codes to deploy the package!





Bar Codes Tab

The Bar Codes tab previews and customizes generated bar code(s).

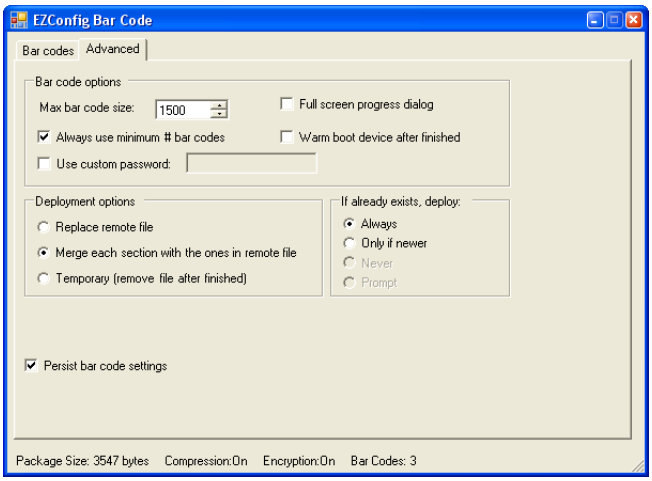


Field/Option	Description
Display	Indicates which bar code is displayed in the preview area; the default is "1," the first bar code in the package. If more than one bar code was generated, you can use the up and down arrows to scroll through the bar codes.
(___ bytes)	Displays the exact byte size of the bar code displayed in the preview area. Total Package Size (page 4-19) is displayed at the bottom of the window. The sum of bar code size is typically larger than the package size.
Remote Path	Type in the active storage location and filename where the EXM file should be deployed on the terminal. For example: **`\Honeywell\deviceconfig.exm`** Tap the browse button ... to navigate to the location on the terminal. Your ActiveSync connection must be active. You may want to copy this file into permanent storage (page 1-3) as well if you want it to persist after a factory reset or kernel upgrade.
Full Contents	Includes the full content of the EXM file in the bar code, without simplifying.
Simplified	Simplifies the EXM file in the bar code, which removes disabled sections, description information, and bar code settings (if any), which decreases the size of the bar code. The open EXM file is **not** simplified. Simplified is selected by default. The differences in total package size are displayed in the Package Size (page 4-19) field. Individual bar code size can be seen in the Display (page 4-16) field.
# Bar codes to generate	This is active only if the Always use minimum # bar codes (see page 4-17) is **not** selected. When this slider is active, you can move the slider toward minimum or maximum to change the number of bar codes generated. As you move the slider, you'll see the number of bar codes in the counter at the bottom of the window and you'll notice the graphic of the bar code in the preview area change.
Copy to Clipboard	Copies the bar code displayed in the preview area to the clipboard. Use this option to paste the bar code into another application.

Field/Option	Description
Save	Saves the bar code displayed in the preview area as a graphic file as a .png or .tiff. By default, the name of the graphic file is the same as the name of the open EXM file. You can enter a different name when saving.
Save All	Saves all bar codes in the package as individual graphic files. By default, the graphic files are saved with the same name as the open EXM file with a number at the end to distinguish the individual graphic files from each other.
Print	Opens the printing window where you can select print options and print the bar code package. For details, see Printing and Saving Options on page 4-19.

Advanced Tab

The Options tab contains settings that tell EZConfig Client how to process the EXM file on the terminal.



Field	Description
Bar Code Options – This section determines some of the basic bar code parameters.	
Max Barcode Size	Set the maximum amount of data (in bytes) one bar code can contain. The lower the number of bytes, the smaller the bar code. On the Bar Codes tab, bar code size appears in the Display field (see page 4-16). The total number of bar codes the are created as a result of the max bar code size limit appears at the bottom of the Advanced window; see Bar Codes (page 4-19).
Always use minimum # bar codes	This option is selected by default. It calibrates the data so that the minimum number of bar codes are used. When this option is selected, the number of bar codes slider on the Bar Codes tab is disabled.
Use custom password	This option enables you to password-protect the bar code you're creating. Select this option, then enter the password in the field provided. You will be able to see the password when you enter it; however, you will not be able to see the password again once you close the window because the password will be encrypted. If you password-protect the bar code, EZConfig Client on the terminal will prompt you to enter that same password on decoding.

Field	Description
Full screen progress dialog	This option runs the deployment progress dialog box on the terminal in full screen mode so that the user cannot open another application while the bar codes are being deployed on the terminal.
Warm boot after finished	This option automatically launches a warm boot on the terminal after the bar code is deployed. Use this options with EXM files that contain application information requiring a warm boot to take effect, such as registry settings.
Deployment Options – These options determine how to deploy the EXM file on the terminal.	
Merge each section… (Default selection)	Deploys information according to the section-level merge mode settings; see Section-Level Merge Modes on page 4-7. If already exists, deploy: **Always**–Select to always use the section-level merge mode settings. **Only if newer**–Select to use the section-level merge mode settings only if the sections are newer than the existing file.
Temporary	Deploys the EXM file temporarily. The settings in the EXM file are applied, but the file does not remain in the system after EZConfig Client is done. If the terminal contains a previous EXM file with the same name, the previous EXM file is preserved.
Replacement EXM Options – This section determines how the EXM file will be deployed if there exists on the terminal an EXM file of the same name in the same location.	
Replace remote file	Replaces the existing file; no section-level merge modes are applied. If already exists, deploy: **Always**–Select to always replace the existing file. **Only if newer**–Select to replace the existing file only if the file in the bar code is newer than the existing. **Never**—Do not deploy the new file; this preserves the existing file. **Prompt**—EZConfig Client asks the user if they want to overwrite the existing file during deployment.
Persist Bar Code Settings	
Stores the settings from the Options, Bar Codes, and Web Page tabs within the EXM file so that the same bar code settings are applied the next time a bar code is created. This increases the size of both the EXM file and the bar code(s). If the **Simplify** option is selected, bar code setting information is not included in the bar code but remains in the open EXM file.	

Information at the Bottom of Tab Windows

Field	Description
Package Size	Displays the total size of the bar code package. This number changes with simplifying.
Compression On	Notifies you that compression and encryption are both on. Compression and encryption are always on by default. EZConfig Editor uses 128-bit encryption automatically.
Encryption On	
Bar Codes	Displays the total number of bar codes generated. This number changes as you move the slider on the Bar Codes tab.

Printing and Saving Options

On the Bar Codes tab, when you click **Print**, a bar code printing window opens offering you a number of printing options.

Field/Option	Description
Preview Area	This is the largest section of the tab window and displays a preview of the bar code sheet. Use the scroll bars to see all the bar codes.
Header	Type in a custom header for the page.
Footer	Type in a custom footer for the page.
Bar Code Scaling Factor	Adjusts the size of each bar code by scaling all of them up or down, which determines how many bar codes can fit on each page. This does not change the amount of data in each bar code, just the size of the bar code on the page.
Save	Saves the bar code sheet as an HTML file.
Preview	Click to see a print preview. Click **Print** on this window to print your bar codes.

5 EZConfig Client

Overview

EZConfig Client decodes bar codes created in EZConfig Editor and deploys the data in the terminal. In addition, if the EXM file in the bar code is associated with an application, EZConfig Client launches that application, which then processes the decoded data.

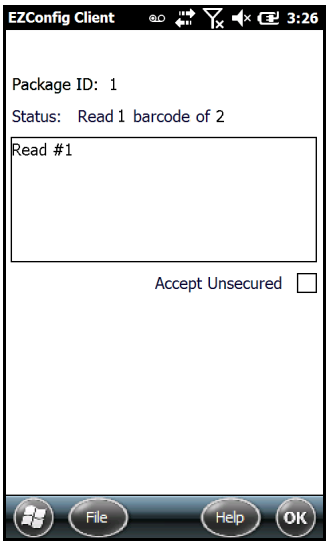
EZConfig Client decodes bar codes with 40-bit and 128-bit encryption.

Accessing EZConfig Client

EZConfig Client

On the Dolphin terminal, tap ***Start*** > ***Power Tools*** > ***EZConfig Utilities*** > ***EZConfig Client***.

The EZConfig Client Screen



Field	Description
Package ID	Displays the package ID assigned by the EZConfig Editor
Status	Indicates the decode status of the bar codes scanned. If there is more than one bar code in the package, the field acts as a decode counter indicating; how many bar codes have been scanned and how many codes are in the package.
Read # Box	Displays a list of the bar codes scanned and decoded.
Accept Unsecured	If enabled (checked) the EZConfig Client scans bar codes that are not encrypted. *Note: By default, all bar codes created in EZConfig Editor are encrypted.*

Note: Bar code decoding in EZConfig Client is compatible with ScanWedge. You can set ScanWedge to pass bar code information to EZConfig Client for further processing.

Using EZConfig Client

1. On the Dolphin terminal, tap ***Start*** > ***Power Tools***.
2. Tap **EZConfig Utilities** > **EZConfig Client**.
3. Point the terminal at the first EZConfig Editor bar code, then press the **Scan** key.
4. EZConfig Client decodes the bar code.
   - If there is only one bar code in the package, EZConfig Client deploys the package.
   - If there is more than one bar code in the package, EZConfig Client decodes the bar code, records that one bar code has been read, and waits for the next scan.
5. Scan all the bar codes in the package. Bar codes can be scanned in any order.
6. When all bar codes in the package have been scanned, the EZConfig client deploys the data.

Note: If the EXM file is programmed to launch an application such as ScanWedge, a window pops up informing you of initialization.

Scanning Bar Codes Directly from the Power Tools or Demos Main Window

When the Power Tools or Demos main windows are open, press the Scan key and:

- If there is only one bar code in the package, EZConfig Client decodes and deploys the bar code without opening the EZConfig Client window.
- If there are multiple bar codes in the package, EZConfig Client decodes the first bar code and opens the EZConfig Client window showing that one bar code in the package has been scanned.

EXM File Processing

After decoding, EZConfig Client saves EXM files to the location in the terminal specified in the Remote Path (page 4-16) field on the Bar Codes Tab (page 4-16).

Note: If the Temporary (page 4-18), option is selected in the bar code, EZConfig Client does not save the EXM file.)

There are two types of EXM files: configuration documents and registry documents. EZConfig Client processes each type of file differently.

Configuration Documents: If the EXM file was associated with an application, **EZConfig Client** launches and deploys the data to that application for processing.

*Note: DeviceConfig.exm **must** be associated with DeviceConfig.exe to be processed on the terminal appropriately. After decoding the bar code, EZConfig Client deploys the data to DeviceConfig.exe, which applies the settings to the terminal.*

Registry Documents: Registry documents are always associated with **EZConfig Client**. The Execute option (Execute**, page 4-12**) determines whether the registry is updated or not. If Execute is selected, **EZConfig Client** updates the registry immediately after decoding the bar code.

Note: Some EXM files generate more than one bar code. If multiple bar codes were generated, EZConfig Client recognizes that there is more than one bar code in the package and tracks each bar code scanned and decoded. Bar codes can be scanned in any order, but EZConfig Client does not deploy the data until all the bar codes in the package have been scanned.

6 Autorun and AutoInstall

Overview

Startup is the launch sequence when a Dolphin terminal is booted. There are two startup Power Tools: Autorun and AutoInstall.

Autorun

Autorun specifies the software applications to launch after each hard reset (cold reboot). Autorun is located in the **\Honeywell** folder. Autorun consists of an Autorun.exe that is programmed by the Autorun.exm file (see below).

During startup, after a soft (warm) or hard (cold) reset, the operating system looks for and launches \Autorun.exe. If the Autorun.exe is configured (by Autorun.exm) to launch an application, that application launches when Autorun.exe launches. Autorun can launch up to 32 applications or utility programs after each hard reset.

Note: The Autorun.exm file allows applications to be launched based on conditional situations, including the return code of another application launched previously and specific characteristics of the Dolphin terminal itself.

Autorun.exm File

The Autorun.exm file has a multi-level tree structure. There are two top level sections: **Settings** and **Programs**.

Settings Section

The Settings section stores general Autorun settings.

Programs Section

The Programs section contains many child sections and determines the sequence of events at startup, including which programs launch and when.

Programs Section and the Launch Sequence

Under the Programs Section, each child section is a program to launch at startup. The sequence of child sections determines the launch sequence on the terminal; the terminal reads this file consecutively. To change the launch sequence, move the child section up or down in the list. See Working with Sections (page 4-5).

Enabling and Disabling Sections

If you do not want the application to launch at startup, you can delete the child section. However, program child sections contain settings you'll want to keep when adding that same application back into the startup sequence. To keep the program child section in the file for future reference, use disable instead of delete. Disabled child sections appear in gray. When processing files, the terminal behaves as though disabled sections are not there and moves on to the next enabled section.

Programs' Subsections

Each Programs' subsection (child section) contains or can contain the following keys:

Key	Function
Required Keys—These keys must be present in each Program subsection (child section).	
Program	Specifies the command line to execute. This is the location of the program's executable. If you want a Power Tool to launch at startup, enter the location of that tool's EXE here.
Args	Specifies the command line arguments to execute at startup.
Wait	Determines if Autorun should wait for the program to complete and close before continuing to the next program in the sequence. • **0**=Continue to the next program immediately • **1**=Wait enabled

Key	Function
StartOption	Specifies the startup options for the program. Autorun launches the program **only** if the startup options entered here are met. • **Blank**= Always run the program. • **X**=See "Start Options" on page 6-2
Optional Keys—These are keys you can add.	
PNPID	Specifies a card description. This option needs to be entered only when PNPID or NONPNPID values are specified in the **StartOption** key.
DependIndex	Specifies the index of a dependent program.
DependExitCode	Specifies the required result of the dependent program. If the result of the dependent program does not equal the DependExitCode entered here, the current program will not be executed at startup.

Editing the Autorun.exm File

Edit Autorun.exm in EZConfig Editor. For details, see Working with Open EXM Files on page 4-4.

Adding a Program Subsection

To launch at startup, a new program **must** be a child section of the Programs section.

1. In EZConfig Editor on your workstation, right-click on the **Programs** section and select **Append Child Section**. A "New Section" folder is added to the bottom of the list.
2. Enter the **Name**. Click in the section description area (lower left area of the screen) to add a **Description**.
3. Use the click and drag method to move the section to the desired launch sequence.
   Press and hold the ALT key to make sure that you move the section at the same level. Do **not** append the section to an existing section!
4. Right-click in the key area (upper right area of the screen) and select **Append Key**. You must add all the required Autorun keys; see Programs' Subsections on page 6-1.
5. Save the file and transfer it to the terminal.

Copying a File

If you want to copy a file and move it to another location, use AutoInstall and the **`/copy`** command line argument. For details, see Command Line Arguments on page 6-4.

Start Options

Start Options define the required system parameters for a software application to launch. The following values can be entered for the StartOption key, wherever it appears:

Option Name	The program launches if …	Category
DISABLED	Never, regardless of other startup options specified.	**None**
COLDBOOT	The terminal has performed a Hard Reset (Cold Reboot).	**Boot type**
WARMBOOT	The terminal has performed a Soft Reset (Warm Reboot).	
TOUCH	The terminal has a touch screen display installed.	**Touch Screen**
NONTOUCH	The terminal doesn't have a touch screen display installed.	

Option Name	The program launches if …	Category
BATCH	The terminal is a batch unit (no RF or internal modem cards installed).	**Mobility**
RF	The terminal has an RF card installed (e.g., Cisco 802.11b).	
GSM	The terminal has a GSM radio.	
BT	The terminal has a Bluetooth radio.	
MODEM	The terminal has an internal modem card installed.	
IMAGER	The terminal has an imager installed.	**Scanner**
LASER	The terminal has a laser scanner installed.	
BLIND	The terminal has no laser or imager installed.	
ANYSCAN	The terminal has either an imager or a laser scanner installed.	
RFON	The RF radio is Enabled.	**Radio**
GSMON	The GSM radio is enabled.	
BTON	The Bluetooth radio is enabled.	
RFGSMBTOFF	The RF, GSM, & Bluetooth radios are disabled.	
xxKEY	The terminal has a xx-key keyboard. *Note: Input the key quantity in place of "xx" in xxKey (e.g., 29KEY, 56KEY or 30KEY).*	**Keyboard**
NO_KEY	The terminal has no keyboard.	
PNPID	The terminal has a card installed whose identification contains ALL of the strings specified in the PNPID setting.	**Expansion Card**
NONPNPID	The terminal doesn't have a card installed whose identification contains ALL of the strings specified in the PNPID setting.	

Multiple options can be specified for each category. For example, you can specify both 35KEY and 43KEY options to request that the program run in either a 35- or 43-key keyboard terminal. Separate multiple options with commas.

To ignore a category, do not specify any of its options.

Applying Startup Options to the Autorun.exm File

For each category, Autorun validates each startup option specified in the StartOption key. If no specified option is valid in a category, Autorun does not execute the program. If at least one of the specified options is valid in each category evaluated, the program is executed.

To always execute a program, specify no options in the StartOption key.

AutoInstall

AutoInstall consists of an **AutoInstall.exe** program file and an **AutoInstall.exm** file located in the root **`\Honeywell`** folder on the terminal. The **AutoInstall.exe** program runs according to the settings in the **AutoInstall.exm** file. During a hard reset (cold reboot), the AutoInstall program is launched and any cab files placed in the active storage folder (**`\Honeywell\AutoInstall`**)

are installed. See Storage Locations on page 1-3 for additional information on permanent and active file storage locations.

Program Install Locations

When triggered by a reset, the CAB file installs the applications to the directories established in the CAB file. For most applications, this means that an EXE for the software application is placed in the **`\Program Files`** folder.

AutoInstall.exm

The AutoInstall.exm file controls the behavior and appearance of the AutoInstall window and install process.

*Note: The Auto**run**.exm file determines the programs and install sequence, not Auto**Install**.exm.*

Command Line Arguments

Add **`/copy`** to the Autorun.exm file to automatically move a file from one location to another.

Usage: autoinstall /copy <sourcefilename> <destination>

Example: autoinstall /copy "/windows/data.mdf" "/storage card/data.mdf"

7 DeviceConfig

Overview

DeviceConfig configures the Dolphin terminal. DeviceConfig consists of the DeviceConfig.exe and the DeviceConfig.exm file. DeviceConfig.exe looks for and applies the settings in the DeviceConfig.exm file.

DeviceConfig.exm File

The DeviceConfig.exm file contains terminal configuration settings. This file's configuration settings persist through reboots and should be considered system defaults.

Enabling DeviceConfig Functionality

By default, all sections except the About Section (see page 7-5) are disabled, which means that the key values are not applied to the terminal. To use the DeviceConfig.exm file to configure the terminal, enable the sections and keys required by your configuration.

Autorun

Autorun (see page 6-1) launches DeviceConfig.exe, which applies the DeviceConfig.exm settings, then launches a reboot. The DeviceConfig.exm file ***must*** be associated with DeviceConfig.exe. The associated application path must be

`\Honeywell\deviceconfig.exe`

For more information, see Registry Documents, page 4-12.

Bar Code Delivery

When the DeviceConfig.exm file is delivered to the terminal via bar code, EZConfig Client launches DeviceConfig.exe automatically after decoding. DeviceConfig.exe then applies the settings in theDeviceConfig.exm file in the terminal. For more information, see Creating Bar Codes (page 2-17) and EZConfig Client (page 2-26).

The DeviceConfig.exm file **must** be associated with DeviceConfig.exe for EZConfig Client to launch DeviceConfig.exe after decoding the bar code. The associated application path must be **`\Honeywell\deviceconfig.exe`**

For more information, see Registry Documents, page 4-12.

Settings in the WLAN Supplicant

Many settings in the DeviceConfig.exm file match the settings in the WLAN Supplicant on the terminal that allow the user to enter and save the same values. If you change a setting in the WLAN Supplicant, that setting is applied. During the next reboot, Autorun launches DeviceConfig, which then re-applies the settings in the DeviceConfig.exm file.

DeviceConfig.exm Sections and Keys

The sections and keys in the DeviceConfig.exm file are locked, which means that you can change values but not names or descriptions.

Section Name	Description	See Page
Connections	Configures communication parameters. There are child sections that configure the on-board radios and the ActiveSync connection.	7-1
System	Configures basic system settings.	7-5
Applications	Configures software applications.	7-6

Connections Section

The Connections section contains child sections that set communication parameters on the terminal.

ActiveSync Section

The ActiveSync Section configures the terminal's ActiveSync connection parameters. Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings.

*Note: The **Connection** values must be typed exactly as they appear in the Description field, e.g., '115200@Desktop.*

Beam Section

The Beam section enables and disables the IrDA port.

Note: Not all Dolphin products/models are equipped IrDA capabilities. Consult the User's Guide for to see if your terminal is equipped with an IrDA port.

Radio Manager Section

In the Radio Manager, typically, you would enable the radio in the **WiFi** section, enable DHCP in the **TCPIP** section, then configure the radio settings in the **Security\Supplicant\Profile** section.

Bluetooth Section

The keys in this section enable the Bluetooth radio and configure a Bluetooth printer as a Favorite. Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings. If there is no Bluetooth radio installed in the terminal, disable this section.

Bluetooth Default Printer Values

In general, to establish a printer as a Bluetooth Favorite Device, you must establish the printer as a Bluetooth Favorite on the terminal. The Default Printer section stores these settings permanently in the DeviceConfig.exm file so the printer remains a Favorite.

You can distribute a DeviceConfig.exm file with the printer settings to multiple terminals. After DeviceConfig.exe applies the settings in the DeviceConfig.exm file (launched manually or after a reboot), the printer is set up as a Favorite automatically, without any special configuration to each terminal.

After you have established a printer as a Bluetooth Favorite Device on an individual terminal, obtain the value for the ***Address*** key from the registry in RegEdit.

Obtaining the MAC Address

After you have set up the Bluetooth printer on the terminal, use RegEdit to find the printer values.

1. Tap ***Start*** > ***Power Tools*** > ***RegEdit***.
2. Navigate to ***HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE*** > ***Software***> ***Microsoft*** > ***Bluetooth*** > ***Device > [MAC Address]***.
3. Copy the name of the subsection; this is the MAC address of the printer.
4. Enter this address in the ***Address*** key in the **Bluetooth** > **DefaultPrinter** section of the DeviceConfig.exm file.

WiFi Section

The keys in the WiFi section control the settings of the WLAN radio. Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings.

TCPIP Section

The keys in the TCPIP section determine how the radio handles IP addresses. Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings.

Security Section

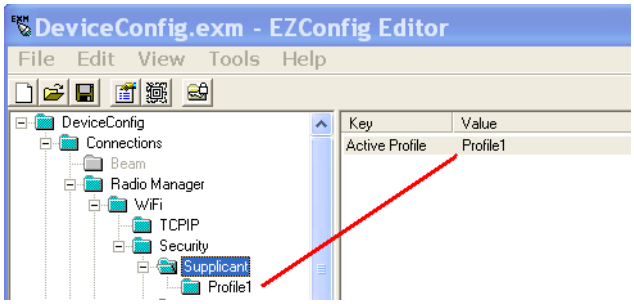
The Security section has no keys and one child section named "Supplicant," which contains several profile subsections.

Supplicant Section

The Supplicant section consists of a number of child sections. The default child section is named **Profile1** and contains all the keys necessary to create a configuration profile for the WLAN radio.

To create multiple radio configurations, copy the **Profile1** section and paste it at the root level of the Supplicant section. Then, rename that profile and configure the keys according the desired network configuration. Each child section name is arbitrary, but each name must be different.

The Supplicant section contains one key named **ActiveProfile**. Type in the Value equal to name of one of the desired profile child sections.



When **DeviceConfig** is activated on the terminal, the terminal will apply the settings in the profile specified in the **ActiveProfile** key. If the **ActiveProfile** key does not have a matching profile, the radio will be enabled by DeviceConfig but no specific radio configuration will be activated, which means that the radio will not connect to your network.

Profile Subsections

Each Profile subsection contains the keys that configure the radio connection from the terminal to the network.

Key	Description	Available Values
Name		
SSID	The service set identifier used to connect to network; usually the network name of the access point or peer station.	X=Your network's SSID Any=Connect to any network
Mode	The radio mode.	0 = Infrastructure 1 = IBSS (Adhoc)
Band	The radio band.	0 = Auto 1 = 802.11b/g/n 2 = 802.11 a/n
Assoc. Mode	The general association mode (sometimes called "authentication") of the radio.	• None (no authentication or encryption) • WEP • IEEE 802.1X (WEP) • WPA-Personal (PSK) • WPA-Enterprise (EAP) • WPA2-Personal (PSK) • WPA2-Enterprise (EAP)
Encryption	The encryption mode available for the association mode.	• Open • Shared • TKIP • AES-CCMP • TKIP

Key	Description	Available Values
EAP Method	Available EAP methods for IEEE 802.1X and WPA(2)-Enterprise (EAP) association modes.	• LEAP • PEAPv0-MSCHAPV2 • PEAPv1-MSCHAPV2 • PEAPv1-GTC • PEAPv1-TLS • FAST-MSCHAPV2 • FAST-GTC • FAST-TLS • TLS • TTLS-MD5 • TTLS-MSCHAPV2 • TTLS-GTC
PSK	Enter the private share key for the WEP association mode.	User-defined
Identity	This is the 802.1X identity supplied to the authenticator. The identity value can be up to 63 ASCII characters and is case-sensitive.	User-defined
Password	This is the password used for MD5-Challenge or LEAP authentication. It may contain up to 63 ASCII characters and is case-sensitive. Asterisks appear instead of characters for enhanced security.	User-defined
Anonymous ID	Enter the anonymous ID. This ID creates a tunnel through which the real ID (as entered in the Identity field) can pass. For additional security, make this ID different than the one entered in the Identity field.	User-defined
Tunnel PAC **Machine PAC**	For EAP-FAST, a one-time provisioning exchange establishes a shared secret, called a Protected Access Credential (PAC) Key. That PAC Key is used for all subsequent authentications.	Enter the address on the Dolphin terminal of either PAC (tunnel or machine). *Note: The PACs **must** be located on the Dolphin terminal!*
Provisioning	Provisioning refers to service activation and involves programming various network databases with the customer's information.	• No Provisioning • Anonymous • Authenticated • Anonymous + Authenticated
CA and/or Client Certificate	CA certificates are any certificates created by a certified authority (CA). Client certificates contain information that identifies the user, as well as information about the organization that issued the certificate. This ensures that you can encrypt data end-to-end.	Enter the address on the Dolphin terminal of either certificate (CA or Client). The certificates **must** be located on the Dolphin terminal!
Private Key	Private keys are used with certain types of EAP authentication.	Enter the address on the Dolphin terminal of the private key. The private key **must** be located on the Dolphin terminal!

Key	Description	Available Values
Priv Key Password	Private keys can be locked by passwords.	Enter the password that unlocks the private key.
WEP Key Mode	Mode being used by the WEP keys (in Key1–Key4 keys). Key validation occurs when DeviceConfig is loaded on the terminal (often during AutoInstall), not when you save the DeviceConfig.exm file.	ASCII uses all alpha numeric characters. HEX uses only numerics and A-F. Valid lengths are as follows: • 64-bit ASCII=5 • 128-bit ASCII=13 • 64-bit HEX=10 • 128-bit HEX=26
WEP Key1–Key4	In fields Key 1—Key 4, enter the specific key. The format of each key must match the key length type selected in the WEP Key Mode key. To use dynamic keys in your configuration, leave all the key fields blank.	User-defined
Active Key	Enter the number of the key that you want to be active in this configuration.	1, 2, 3, or 4

GSM Section

If there is no GSM radio installed in the terminal, disable this section. Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings.

System Section

The System section contains child sections that configure various system settings. Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings.

About Section

The About section sets a unique device name and description for the terminal. By default, this section is enabled and applied to the terminal after each reboot.

DeviceName Restrictions

- The DeviceName must begin with a letter.
- The DeviceName cannot exceed 15 characters in length.
- Any text outside brackets (“[xxxx]”) will appear as text in the **Device name** field.

The following appears in the Device name field:

[SERIALNUMBER] The terminal’s serial number pulled dynamically from the kernel. This is the serial number that appears in SysInfo (see page 12-1).

[MODELNUMBER] The terminal’s model number pulled dynamically from the kernel. This is the serial number that appears in SysInfo (see page 12-1).

Power Management Section

The Power Management section contains child sections that configures various Backlight and Power Timeout settings by power source (i.e., Battery, External or USB) and enabling or disabling the Power Button. Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings.

Keyboard

The Keyboard section contains the **Default SIP** child section, which enables or disables the enhanced Honeywell virtual keyboard as the default virtual keyboard.

Note: Not all Dolphin models come equipped with the enhanced Honeywell virtual keyboard. A license fee is required to run the enhanced keyboard on all mobile devices except the Dolphin 70e Black. Contact a Honeywell sales representative to purchase a license for your Dolphin device.

Honeywell Virtual Keypad Creator

The enhanced Honeywell virtual keyboard is fully customizable using the *Honeywell Virtual Keypad Creator* software available for download at www.honeywellaidc.com. The user-friendly utility allows you to personalize multiple keyboard features including key position, size, quantity, color, and the keyboard skin. In addition, you can make language changes, create alternate or function keys for special character sets, and add application launch keys to streamline common business tasks. Refer to the terminal *User's Guide* for additional information on the Honeywell Virtual Keypad Creator.

Applications Section

The Applications section configures specific software applications installed on the terminal. Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings.

Internet Explorer Section

The Internet Explorer section defines the home page for Pocket® Internet Explorer and enables or disables Clear Type text in Internet Explorer.

ReM Section

If the terminal includes the MobiControl Bootstrap Agent (MCBootstrapAgent.exe), then DeviceConfig can be used to configure the terminal to connect to a MobiControl Server and download the appropriate agent to the device.

This section is disabled by default and should only be enabled when configuring the device to connect to the MobiControl Server for the first time.

The root level of the ReM section contains the main ConfigPath.

Command Line Arguments

`/q` Quits the program; this command line in the Args field of the Associated Application window stops the confirmation message from appearing after DeviceConfig.exe finishes processing.

Launching DeviceConfig.exe Manually

DeviceConfig.exe launches automatically after each reboot. However, if you make changes to the DeviceConfig.exm file that you want applied in the terminal immediately, manually launch DeviceConfig.exe.

1. Tap ***Start*** > ***Power Tools*** > ***EZConfig Utilities*** > ***DeviceConfig.exm***.
2. Tap ***Tools*** > ***Launch Associated App***.
3. The settings in the DeviceConfig.exm file are saved and applied to the terminal configuration by DeviceConfig.exe.

Temporary Option for Bar Code Deployment

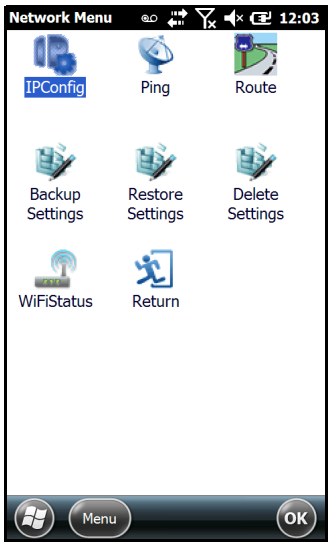
Enable the **Temporary** option on the Advanced Tab (see page 4-17) during bar code creation in the EZConfig Editor on the PC (Workstation) if you want to establish a temporary configuration in the Dolphin terminal (e.g., access to a specific network in a facility) without changing the default configuration. When the bar code is scanned, EZConfig Client launches DeviceConfig.exe, which applies the settings in the temporary DeviceConfig.exm file on the terminal. After processing, the temporary DeviceConfig.exm file is deleted and the original DeviceConfig.exm file settings are restored during the next Hard Reset (Cold Reboot).

8 Network Utilities

Accessing Network Utilities

Tap ***Start*** > ***Power Tools > Network Utilities***. The Network Utilities window opens.

Network Utilities Main Window



	Description	Page
Standard Network Utilities		
IP Config	Displays, releases, and renews IP parameters for on-board network adapters.	8-1
Ping	Sends out an echo request to a specific computer on the network.	8-2
Route	Determines how packets are routed to subnets.	8-3
*Note: The **Radio Settings** and **WiFi Status** Power Tools appear on this window only if an RF radio is installed in the terminal.*		
Radio Settings		
Backup Settings	Backs up radio settings in the registry.	8-5
Restore Settings	Restores radio settings in the registry.	8-5
Delete Settings	Deletes stored radio settings from a previous backup.	8-5
Wi-Fi Status		
WiFiStatus	Configures operating parameters and displays statistics on the 802.11 adapter installed in the terminal.	8-6
Return	Returns to the Power Tools menu.	

IP Config

IPConfig is a kernel utility that displays, releases, and renews IP parameters for on-board network adapters. IP Config contains three tab windows: **Input**, **Output**, and **About**.

The following fields appear on the **Input** tab:

Field	Description
Adapter	This drop-down list contains the network adapters currently installed in the Dolphin terminal. Every field and button on this screen pertains to the adapter selected in this drop-down list.
MAC Addr	Displays the MAC (Media Access Control) address of the selected Adapter. This is the serial number burned into the adapter that uniquely identifies it.
IP Addr	Displays the IP address.
Subnet Mask	Displays the adapter's subnet mask. The subnet mask determines the subnet upon which the adapter resides.
Gateway	Displays the adapter's gateway information.
Release the IP address	Tap this button to release the IP address.
Renew the IP address	Tap this button to renew the IP address.
Display full configuration	Tap this button to retrieve and review the full configuration of the terminal's IP setup. For more information, see below.

Displaying the Terminal's IP Configuration

On the **Input** tab, tap the ***Display full configuration*** button. The Dolphin terminal retrieves and displays the IP configuration for the entire terminal. The results display on the **Output** tab.

Ping

Ping provides a GUI-based version of the traditional command line ping utility. Pinging sends out an echo request to a specific computer on the network. Use Ping to verify communication links or to make sure a specific IP address is working.

Ping contains three tab windows: **Input**, **Output**, and **About**. Enter and send packet information to a specified remote host on the **Input** tab, and see the result on the **Output** tab. The following fields appear on the **Input** tab:

Field	Description
Note: You do not need to complete all the fields on the Ping window to successfully execute. Just enter the Destination IP address.	
Destination	Enter the IP address. This field is required.
Timeout (milliseconds)	Enter the timeout time in millisecond intervals; 1000 is the default.
Send buffer size	Indicate the buffer size for sending; 32 is the default.
Send count	Indicate the count for sending; 4 is the default. Check **Infinite** to make the send count infinite.
TTL	Short for Time To Live (TTL), this is the maximum amount of time a packet is allowed to travel through the network before it is discarded.

Field	Description
TOS	Enter the Type of Service (TOS); it should be eight bits broken into five subfields.
Rec route for count hops	Enter the number of hops to record in the IP header; 1–9. This field traces the route of the packets for each hop.The hop count is the number of network devices between the starting node and the destination node that an IP packet hits while traveling over a network. The number of hops is recorded in the IP header.
Timestamp route	Enter the number of timestamps to record for each hop; 1–4 The timestamp is the packet's arrival time at each hop.
Don't fragment	Check this box if you don't want the packet to fragment during routing.
DNS address required	Check this box if you want the domain name server to be part of the route path.
Execute	Tap **Execute** to send the ping. The **Output** tab displays the response.

Reading the Output Tab

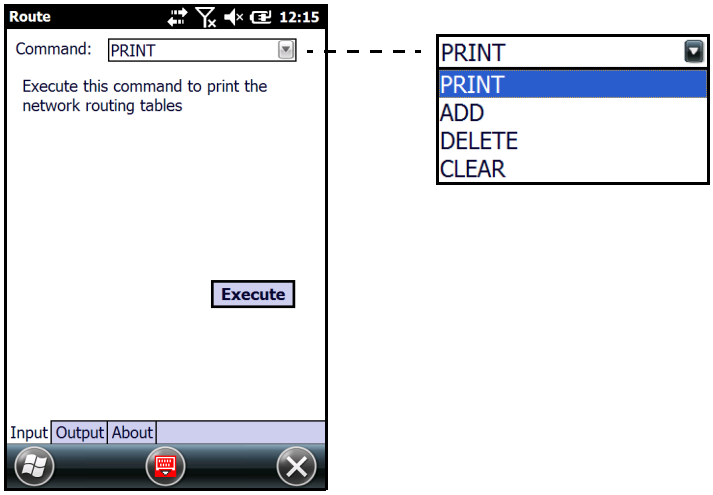
After you enter the IP information on the Input tab and click ***Execute***, the Output tab appears and begins displaying the ping results.

You can click the ***Stop*** button at any time to stop the ping. Any errors encountered display on the screen.

Route

Route

Route is a kernel utility that allows the user to view and edit the rules that govern how packets destined for various subnets are routed. These rules tell the device which gateways on a given interface's subnet may be used to route packets to hosts on other subnets. Route contains three tab windows: **Input**, **Output**, and **About**. Enter and execute a command on the **Input** tab and review the results on the **Output** tab. On the Network Menu window, tap the Route icon ***once***. The Route screen opens to the Input tab.



Print

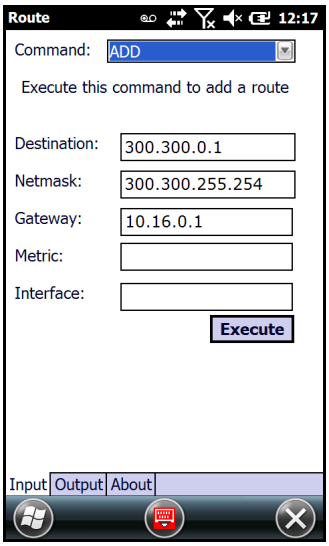
This selection prints network routing tables to the **Output** tab.

On the Input tab, select ***PRINT*** from the drop-down list and tap ***Execute***. The Output tab appears displaying the network routing table.

Add

This selection adds a route.

1. On the Input tab, select ***ADD*** from the drop-down menu.
2. Specify the range of IP addresses to which this rule will apply using the **Destination** and **Netmask** fields. For example, the settings below specify an address range from 300.300.0.1 to 300.300.255.254.



3. Enter the ***Gateway***.
4. Enter the ***Metric*** (not required).
5. Enter the ***Interface*** (not required).
6. Tap ***Execute***. The system verifies your results and the **Output** tab lets you know if your entry was added successfully.

Delete

You can delete active routes.

1. On the Input tab, tap ***DELETE***.
2. Enter the IP address in the ***Destination*** field.
3. Tap ***Execute***. The system processes the request and displays how many routes were deleted.

Clear

Executing this command clears routing tables of all gateway entries.

On the Input tab, tap ***CLEAR*** and tap ***Execute***. The system processes your request and the number of entries deleted appears on the **Output** tab.

Backup Settings (Radio)

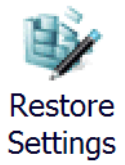
The registry contains configuration settings for the terminal radios. You can use the **Backup Settings** option on the Network Utilities window, to export the radio settings into a **RadioSettings.reg** file.

Note: The RegBackup.exm file determines the content of the RadioSettings.reg file; see RegBackup.exm on page 9-4.

1. On the Network Utilities (page 8-1) window, tap the **Backup Settings** icon.
2. A pop-up window notifies you where the **RadioSettings.reg** file will be saved on the terminal. Tap **Yes** verify the export.

By default, the settings in the RadioSettings.reg file are added to the registry during the next Hard Reset (Cold Reboot) automatically configuring the radios when the boot process is complete.

Restore Settings (Radio)



Several methods are available to restore the registry using the RadioSettings.reg file.

Tap Restore Settings

On the Network Utilities (page 8-1) window, tap the **Restore Settings** icon. A message appears asking if you want to import the information in the RadioSettings.reg file. Tap **Yes** and RegEdit imports the radio registry entries to the current registry.

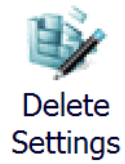
Tap on the RadioSettings.reg file.

Tapping on the RadioSettings.reg file in any folder immediately tries to add the information in that file to the registry. A message appears asking if you want to import the information to the registry. Tap **Yes** to add the information.

Perform a Hard Reset (Cold Reboot).

Since the RadioSettings.reg file is stored in the permanent storage folder (see page 1-3), AutoInstall will launch and install this RadioSettings.reg file during the next Hard Reset.

Delete Settings (Radio)



On the Network Utilities window, tap the **Delete Settings** icon to delete stored radio settings from a previous backup.

WiFi Status

WiFiStatus

The WiFi Status Power Tool displays information from the 802.11 adapter installed in the terminal and enables you to configure certain operating parameters. On the Network Menu window, tap the **WiFiStatus** icon. WiFi Status contains four tab windows: **Status**, **Setup**, **BSSID**, and **About**.

Status Tab

The Status tab displays statistics for the 802.11 radio.

Tap the **Menu** button to:

- **Reset stats** - refresh the status list
- **Enable adapter** or **Disable the adapter** - turn the 802.11 radio on or off
- **Release IP** release the terminal's IP address
- **Renew IP** - renew the terminal's IP address

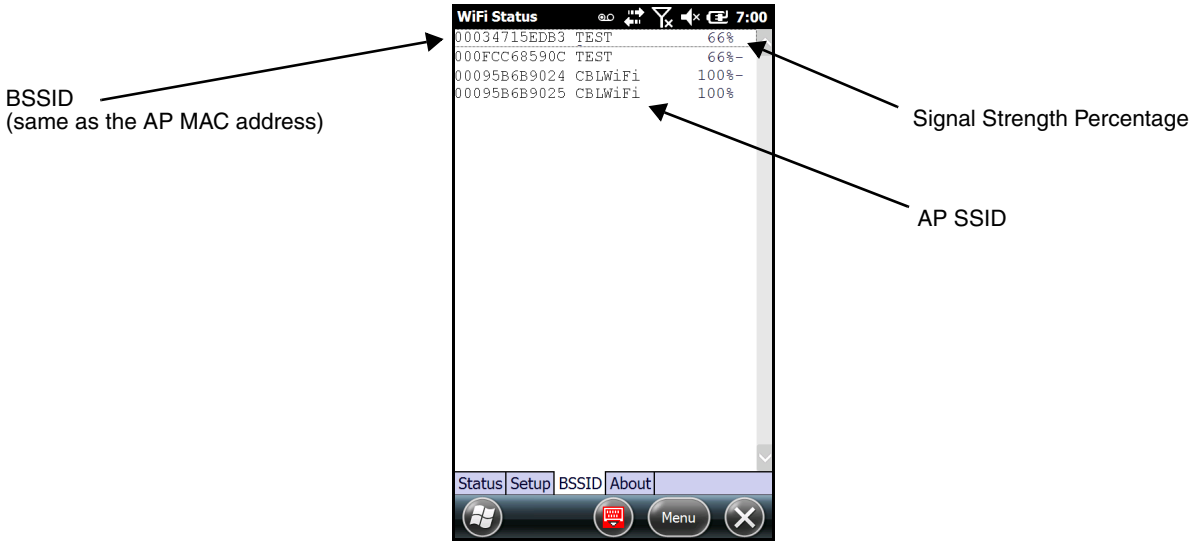
Setup Tab

The Setup tab enables you to change specific parameters of the 802.11 radio.

- **Ping** - Check the box to **Enable** ping and configure the **Destination**, **Interval** (ms), **Timeout** (ms), and **Buffer size** (bytes).
- **Alarming** - Check the box to **Enable** alarming and set the **Min RSSI** (dBm) and **Max noise** (dBm) levels.
- **Logging** - Check the box to **Enable** logging and set the **Interval** (sec) and the location to save the log file.

BSSID Tab

When accessed, the BSSID tab causes the radio to scan for all APs in range and displays the results.



9

Registry Power Tools

Overview

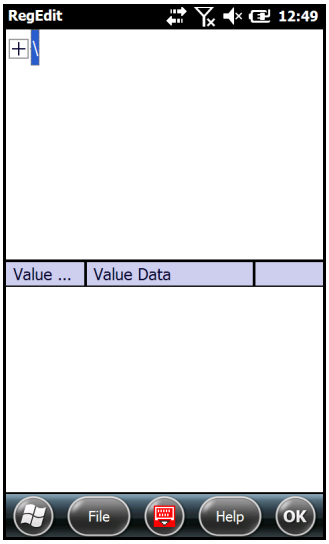
The registry is the configuration database in all 32-bit versions of Windows that contains settings for the hardware and software, consisting of the SYSTEM.DAT and USER.DAT files. Many settings previously stored in the WIN.ini and SYSTEM.ini files in 16-bit Windows (Windows 3.x) are in the registry.

The RegEdit Power Tool enables you to edit the registry through an easy-to-use application window. You can also import and export specific registry keys.

Editing the Registry

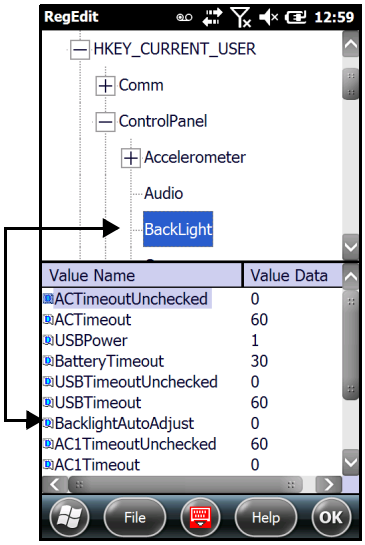
1. On the Power Tools Main Window (see page 1-2), tap the RegEdit icon ***once***. RegEdit opens to a split-pane window with a collapsible menu in the top half.

   Note: The top level of the registry cannot be edited, copied, pasted, or renamed.



2. Click the **+** sign to expand the menu options.
3. RegEdit offers the following registry categories:
   - HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT
   - HKEY_CURRENT_USER
   - HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
4. Expand the appropriate menu by clicking on the **+** sign next to the category.

5. Drill-down to the appropriate registry entry. When you click on registry entry in the top half of the screen, the data appears in the lower half of the screen. The two columns in the bottom half of the window show the **Value Name** and the **Value Data** of the selected entry.



6. Double tap ***Value Name***. The Edit Value window pops up.
7. In the ***Value Data*** field, type the new value.
8. Tap ***OK***. The new data appears in the list.
9. After all your edits are complete, Warm Reboot (see page 11-2) the terminal to save your changes to the registry.

Note: If you want your edits to persist through the next Hard Reset (Cold Reboot), run RegBackup after saving your changes; see RegBackup.exm on page 9-4.

File Menu

Tap the **File** menu button at the bottom of the RegEdit window to access the following options:

Menu Item	Description
New	Creates a new Key, String, or DWORD Value.
Edit	Edits existing registry entries; see Edit Menu on page 9-3.
View	Shift focus between the ***Keys Panel*** and the ***Values Panel***.
Import	Imports a registry file; see Importing Registry Files on page 9-3.
Export	Exports the current registry; see RegBackup.exm on page 9-4.
Exit	Closes RegEdit.

Edit Menu

The Edit menu allows you to edit existing registry entries.

Menu Item	Description
Copy	Copies a selected item.
Paste	Pastes a copied item within RegEdit.
Rename	Renames a registry entry. Enter the new name then tap **OK**.
Delete	Deletes a selected registry entry.
Find	Searches for registry entries within a selected section. (Select an item in the top half of the window before tapping **Edit** > **Find**.) Enter the search criteria and tap **OK**. RegEdit notifies you if the selected section contains data matching the entered criteria.
Find Next	Launches another search for the criteria entered in Find.

Importing Registry Files

The Registry file must be loaded on the terminal and have a *.reg extension.

1. Tap the **File** menu button at the bottom of the RegEdit window.
2. *Select **Import***. By default, the import function searches for Registry files on the terminal and displays the results in the lower half of the window.
3. Tap once on the Registry file (*.reg) you want to load.

Exporting Specific Registry Settings

To export specific registry settings:

1. In **RegEdit**, select the section you would like to export.
2. Tap ***File*** > ***Export***.
3. Input the parameters (i.e., Name, Folder, Type, and Location) for the Registry file that will contain the exported settings.

Backing Up the Entire Registry

To back up the entire registry:

1. On the Power Tools Main Window (see page 1-2), tap the RegBackup icon ***once*** to export the current registry.
2. A pop-up window notifies you where the **_RegBackup.reg** file will be stored on the terminal. Tap **Yes** to verify the export**.**

Note: The next time a Hard Reset (Cold Reboot) is performed, the **_RegBackup.reg** is installed.

Restoring the Registry

Once the entire registry is backed up to the _RegBackup.reg file using the RegBackup application, you can use any of the following methods to restore the registry:

- On the Power Tools Main Window (see page 1-2), tap the **RegBackup** icon ***once***, then tap **Yes** to verify you want to import the information in the _RegBackup.reg to the registry.
- Tap the _RegBackup.reg file
- Perform a Hard Reset (Cold Reboot).

RegBackup.exm

The RegBackup.exm file is located in the root **`\Honeywell`** folder and determines the content of the _RegBackup.reg file and the RadioBackup.reg file (see page 8-5).

Note: The RegBackup.exm file does NOT contain registry settings! Only *.reg files contain registry settings.

Sections

TEMPLATE Section

The _TEMPLATE_ section is a template of the basic registry sections. This section is not used when creating the _RegBackup.reg file. Use these subsections as a basis for modifications and additions to the file.

Backup Section

This default section should never be removed as it contains default “excludes” specified by Honeywell. You can, however, add to the section. **Do NOT change the Mode** (page 9-5)**!**

Radio Section

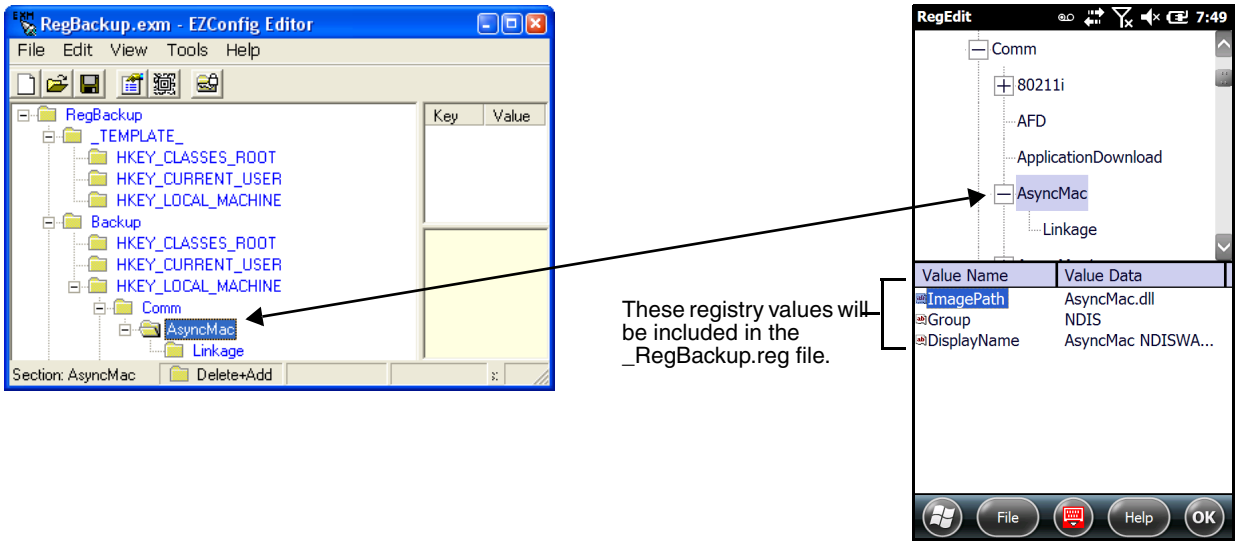
The Radio section determines the content of the RadioBackup.reg file when the **Backup Settings** (page 8-5) app is used on Network Utilities (page 8-1) screen.

Modifying

Modifying the **RegBackup.exm** file allows you to include or exclude registry key sections and values during an export. Multiple subsections can be created. All should be copied from the Template section which should not be modified.

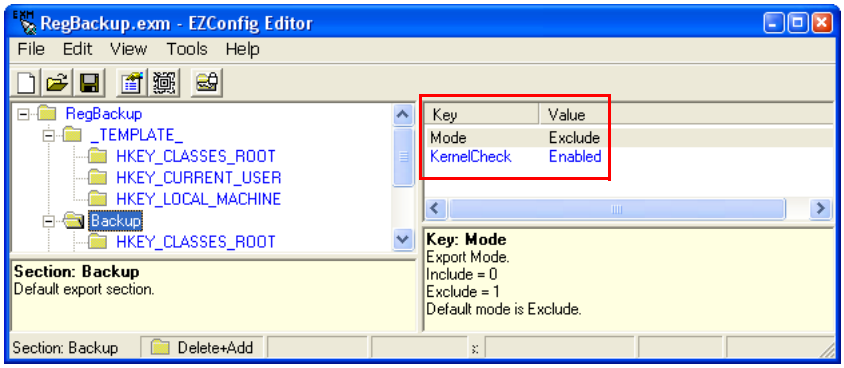
To specify keys and values in the **RegBackup.exm** file, re-create the registry keys as sections and subsections in the tree structure just as they appear in the registry. The same rules that apply to copying directories apply here; if you re-create a key from the registry, all the key’s values and subkey’s values will be copied unless there are values in the top-level key.

Note: Only the key or value name is needed in the EXM file and not the associated value data. The EXM file is a structure used to define the backup file and not the actual registry data.



Mode and Kernel Check

In each Subsection root in the tree, there should be two key-value pairs: Mode and KernelCheck.



If these keys are not present, the following defaults will be applied:

- **Mode =** Exclude
- **KernelCheck =** Enabled

Mode

The Mode key specifies export behavior of the values in the section.

Include Only the values that follow will be included.

Exclude Everything but the values that follow will be included.

KernelCheck

KernelCheck forces kernel version and service pack validation when a previously exported REG file is imported on a Dolphin terminal. This means that if you attempt to load a _RegBackup.reg file (during AutoInstall, for example), RegBackup.exm verifies that the REG file matches the kernel installed on the terminal. If yes, then the REG file loads. If not, you'll receive a warning message and the REG file will not load.

Disabled No kernel validation occurs on importing. In general (especially for radio settings), KernelCheck should be enabled. If the registry does not match the kernel, the terminal will not function properly.

Enabled Kernel validation occurs on importing.

Command Line Arguments

Argument	Description
/export <filename>	Export registry to <filename>. The <filename> part is optional. If no filename is entered, the file will default to **\Honeywell\AutoInstall_RegBackup.reg**.
/import <filename>	Import <filename> to registry. The <filename> part is optional. If no filename is entered, the file will default to **\Honeywell\AutoInstall_RegBackup.reg**.
/exm <filename>	Specify the non-default backup EXM file <filename>. Filenames with spaces must be wrapped in quotes. If omitted, the filename defaults to **\Honeywell\RegBackup.exm**. This argument is only valid when used with /export.
/section <SectionName>	Specify the non-default section in the EXM file for exclude or include export, depending on the mode setting in that section. If omitted, this defaults to the Backup section of whatever EXM file is specified. This argument is only valid when used with /export.
/key <key>	Specify the top level of the registry key structure to export. This argument is not valid when using /export or /import.
/silent	Displays no dialogs.

Registry Edit Options in EZConfig

You can also use EZConfig Editor to create registry documents on the workstation, create a bar code, then use EZConfig Client to decode the bar code and update the registry on the terminal. See EZConfig Editor on the PC (Workstation) (page 4-1).

10 ScanWedge

Overview

ScanWedge sends bar code data from the decoder to the foreground application as keystrokes (as if the data were entered via the keyboard). The foreground application is the open software application whose window is currently active on the display. You can review input data in Windows Mobile applications such as Word Mobile and Excel Mobile without having to load third-party applications.

Enabling or Disabling ScanWedge

ScanWedge

To enable ScanWedge:

On the Power Tools Main Window (see page 1-2), tap the **ScanWedge** icon **once**.

To disable ScanWedge:

Navigate to the Power Tools Main Window (see page 1-2) and tap the **ScanWedge** icon again. Tap **Yes** to close (disable) the application.

OR

Select **Exit** on the Select Exit on the . (page 10-1).

Enabling ScanWedge at Startup

To run ScanWedge automatically when the Dolphin terminal boots up:

Add a link to the ScanWedge.exe in the **`\Windows\Startup`** folder.

OR

Enable the ScanWedge section of the Autorun.exm File (see page 6-1).

Modifying the ScanWedge Configuration File

A ScanWedge.exm file is inserted in the **`\Honeywell`** folder when ScanWedge is installed. This file specifies configuration parameters for ScanWedge and must not be moved.

Use EZConfig Editor on the workstation to modify ScanWedge.exm. For more information, see Working with Open EXM Files on page 4-4.

ScanWedge.exm Sections

Section	Description
Settings	Programs general settings for ScanWede (e.g., sound, leds, prefix and suffix keys, prefix and suffix ID, EZConfig Client compatibility)
Decode	Specifies how the decoder/scanner interfaces with ScanWedge (e.g.,
Centering	Defines the centering window for scanning bar codes when ScanWedge is interfacing with the decoder.
Formatting	Defines data formatting functionality.
Symbologies	Defines the symbologies that the scanner can decode and send to ScanWedge.
VK Mapping	Defines the virtual key sent to ScanWedge for any decoded ASCII character.
Blacklist	Specifies applications where ScanWedge will be disabled.

Select the Section then click or double tap on any Key to view the key's full information or to edit the key values in the ScanWedge.exm.

Data Formatting Reference Charts

ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252)

Note: This table applies to U.S. style keyboards. Certain characters may differ depending on your Country Code/PC regional settings.

Non-Printable Characters					
DEC	**HEX**	**Character (Code)**	**DEC**	**HEX**	**Character (Code)**
0	0	NULL	16	10	DATA LINK ESCAPE (DLE)
1	1	START OF HEADING (SOH)	17	11	DEVICE CONTROL 1 (DC1)
2	2	START OF TEXT (STX)	18	12	DEVICE CONTROL 2 (DC2)
3	3	END OF TEXT (ETX)	19	13	DEVICE CONTROL 3 (DC3)
4	4	END OF TRANSMISSION (EOT)	20	14	DEVICE CONTROL 4 (DC4)
5	5	END OF QUERY (ENQ)	21	15	NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGE-MENT (NAK)
6	6	ACKNOWLEDGE (ACK)	22	16	SYNCHRONIZE (SYN)
7	7	BEEP (BEL)	23	17	END OF TRANSMISSION BLOCK (ETB)
8	8	BACKSPACE (BS)	24	18	CANCEL (CAN)
9	9	HORIZONTAL TAB (HT)	25	19	END OF MEDIUM (EM)
10	A	LINE FEED (LF)	26	1A	SUBSTITUTE (SUB)
11	B	VERTICAL TAB (VT)	27	1B	ESCAPE (ESC)
12	C	FF (FORM FEED)	28	1C	FILE SEPARATOR (FS) RIGHT ARROW
13	D	CR (CARRIAGE RETURN)	29	1D	GROUP SEPARATOR (GS) LEFT ARROW
14	E	SO (SHIFT OUT)	30	1E	RECORD SEPARATOR (RS) UP ARROW

15	F	SI (SHIFT IN)	31	1F	UNIT SEPARATOR (US) DOWN ARROW

Printable Characters								
DEC	HEX	Character	DEC	HEX	Character	DEC	HEX	Character
32	20	<SPACE>	64	40	@	96	60	`
33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
36	24	$	68	44	D	100	64	d
37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
40	28	(	72	48	H	104	68	h
41	29	)	73	49	I	105	69	i
42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	p
49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
59	3B	;	91	5B	[	123	7B	{
60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	|
61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	<DEL>

Extended ASCII Characters								
DEC	HEX	Character	DEC	HEX	Character	DEC	HEX	Character
128	80	€	171	AB	«	214	D6	Ö
129	81		172	AC	¬	215	D7	×
130	82	‚	173	AD		216	D8	Ø
131	83	*ƒ*	174	AE	®	217	D9	Ù
132	84	„	175	AF	¯	218	DA	Ú
133	85	…	176	B0	°	219	DB	Û
134	86	†	177	B1	±	220	DC	Ü
135	87	‡	178	B2	²	221	DD	Ý
136	88	ˆ	179	B3	³	222	DE	Þ
137	89	‰	180	B4	´	223	DF	ß
138	8A	Š	181	B5	µ	224	E0	à
139	8B	‹	182	B6	¶	225	E1	á
140	8C	Œ	183	B7	·	226	E2	â

Extended ASCII Characters (Continued)								
DEC	HEX	Character	DEC	HEX	Character	DEC	HEX	Character
141	8D		184	B8	¸	227	E3	ã
142	8E	Ž	185	B9	¹	228	E4	ä
143	8F		186	BA	º	229	E5	å
144	90		187	BB	»	230	E6	æ
145	91	‘	188	BC	¼	231	E7	ç
146	92	’	189	BD	½	232	E8	è
147	93	“	190	BE	¾	233	E9	é
148	94	”	191	BF	¿	234	EA	ê
149	95	•	192	C0	À	235	EB	ë
150	96	–	193	C1	Á	236	EC	ì
151	97	—	194	C2	Â	237	ED	í
152	98	˜	195	C3	Ã	238	EE	î
153	99	™	196	C4	Ä	239	EF	ï
154	9A	š	197	C5	Å	240	F0	ð
155	9B	›	198	C6	Æ	241	F1	ñ
156	9C	œ	199	C7	Ç	242	F2	ò
157	9D		200	C8	È	243	F3	ó
158	9E	ž	201	C9	É	244	F4	ô
159	9F	Ÿ	202	CA	Ê	245	F5	õ
160	A0		203	CB	Ë	246	F6	ö
161	A1	¡	204	CC	Ì	247	F7	÷
162	A2	¢	205	CD	Í	248	F8	ø
163	A3	£	206	CE	Î	249	F9	ù
164	A4	¤	207	CF	Ï	250	FA	ú
165	A5	¥	208	D0	Ð	251	FB	û
166	A6	¦	209	D1	Ñ	252	FC	ü
167	A7	§	210	D2	Ò	253	FD	ý
168	A8	¨	211	D3	Ó	254	FE	þ
169	A9	©	212	D4	Ô	255	FF	ÿ
170	AA	ª	213	D5	Õ			

Symbology Chart

Symbology	Code ID (hex)
All Symbologies	(0x99)
Australian Post	A (0x41)
Aztec Code	z (0x7A)
British Post	B (0x42)
Canadian Post	C (0x43)
China Post	Q (0x51)
Chinese Sensible Code (Han Xin Code)	H (0x48)
Codabar	a (0x61)
Codablock A	V (0x56)
Codablock F	q (0x71)
Code 11	h (0x68)
Code 128	j (0x6A)
GS1-128	I (0x49)
Code 32 Pharmaceutical (PARAF)	< (0x3C)

Symbology	Code ID (hex)
Code 39 (supports Full ASCII mode)	b (0x62)
Code 49	l (0x6C)
Code 93 and 93i	i (0x69)
Data Matrix	w (0x77)
EAN-13 (including Bookland EAN)	d (0x64)
EAN-13 with Add-On	d (0x64)
EAN-13 with Extended Coupon Code	d (0x64)
EAN-8	D (0x44)
EAN-8 with Add-On	D (0x44)
GS1 Composite	y (0x79)
GS1 DataBar	y (0x79)
GS1 DataBar Limited	{ (0x7B)
GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional	y (0x79)
GS1 DataBar Expanded	} (0x7D)
InfoMail	, (0x2c)
Intelligent Mail Bar Code	M (0x4D)
Interleaved 2 of 5	e (0x65)
Japanese Post	J (0x4A)
KIX (Netherlands) Post	K (0x4B)
Korea Post	? (0x3F)
Matrix 2 of 5	m (0x6D)
MaxiCode	x (0x78)
MicroPDF417	R (0x52)
MSI	g (0x67)
NEC 2 of 5	Y (0x59)
OCR MICR (E 13 B)	O (0x4F)
OCR SEMI Font	O (0x4F)
OCR-A	O (0x4F)
OCR-B	O (0x4F)
PDF417	r (0x72)
Planet Code	L (0x4C)
Postal-4i	N (0x4E)
Postnet	P (0x50)
QR Code and Micro QR Code	s (0x73)
Straight 2 of 5 IATA	f (0x66)
Straight 2 of 5 Industrial	f (0x66)
TCIF Linked Code 39 (TLC39)	T (0x54)
Telepen	t (0x54)
UPC-A	c (0x63)
UPC-A with Add-On	c (0x63)
UPC-A with Extended Coupon Code	c (0x63)

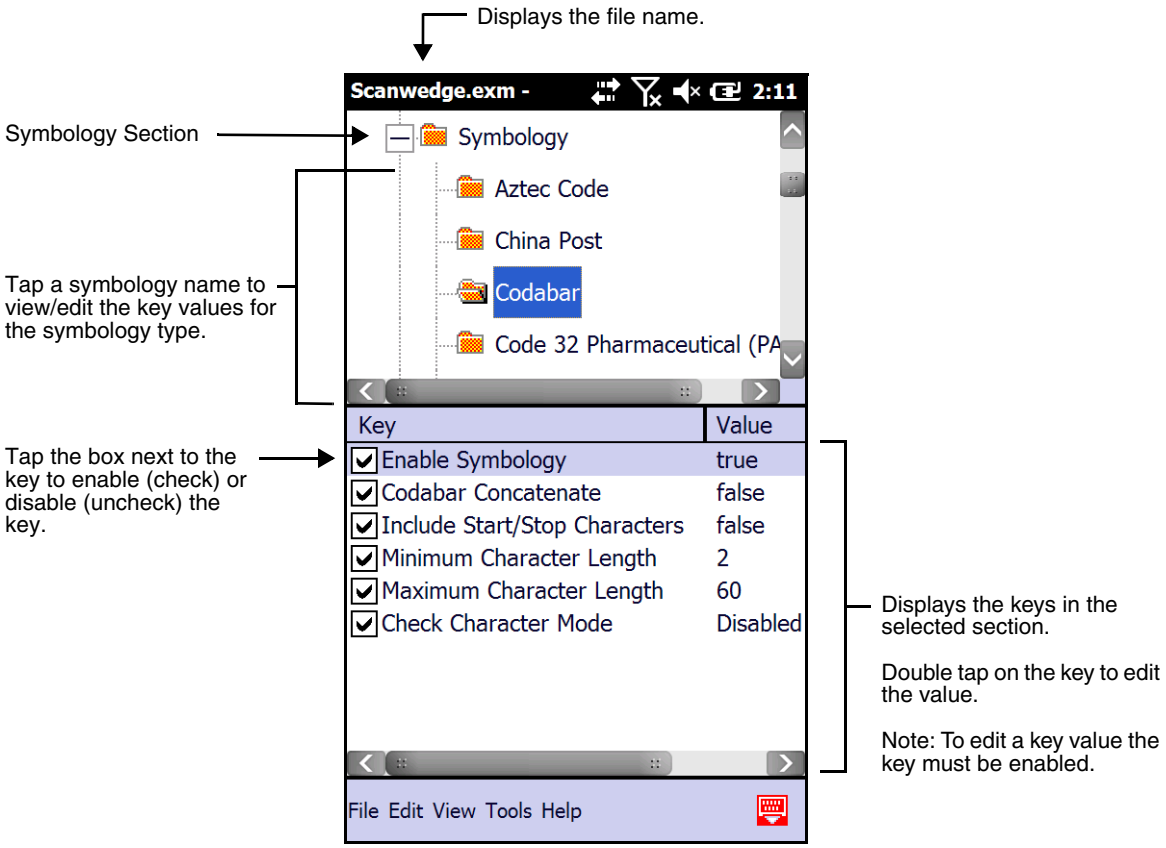
Symbology	Code ID (hex)
UPC-E	E (0x45)
UPC-E with Add-On	E (0x45)
UPC-E1	E (0x45)

Symbologies Section

The Symbologies section specifies the settings for each of the symbologies supported by the decoder. 1D symbologies are available in ScanWedge.exm. Tap on the symbology child section name to display the default value, and the settings for that symbology.

Viewing/Editing the Scanwedge.exm File on the Terminal

Tap ***Start*** > ***Power Tools*** > ***EZConfig Utilities*** > ***Scanwedge.exm.***



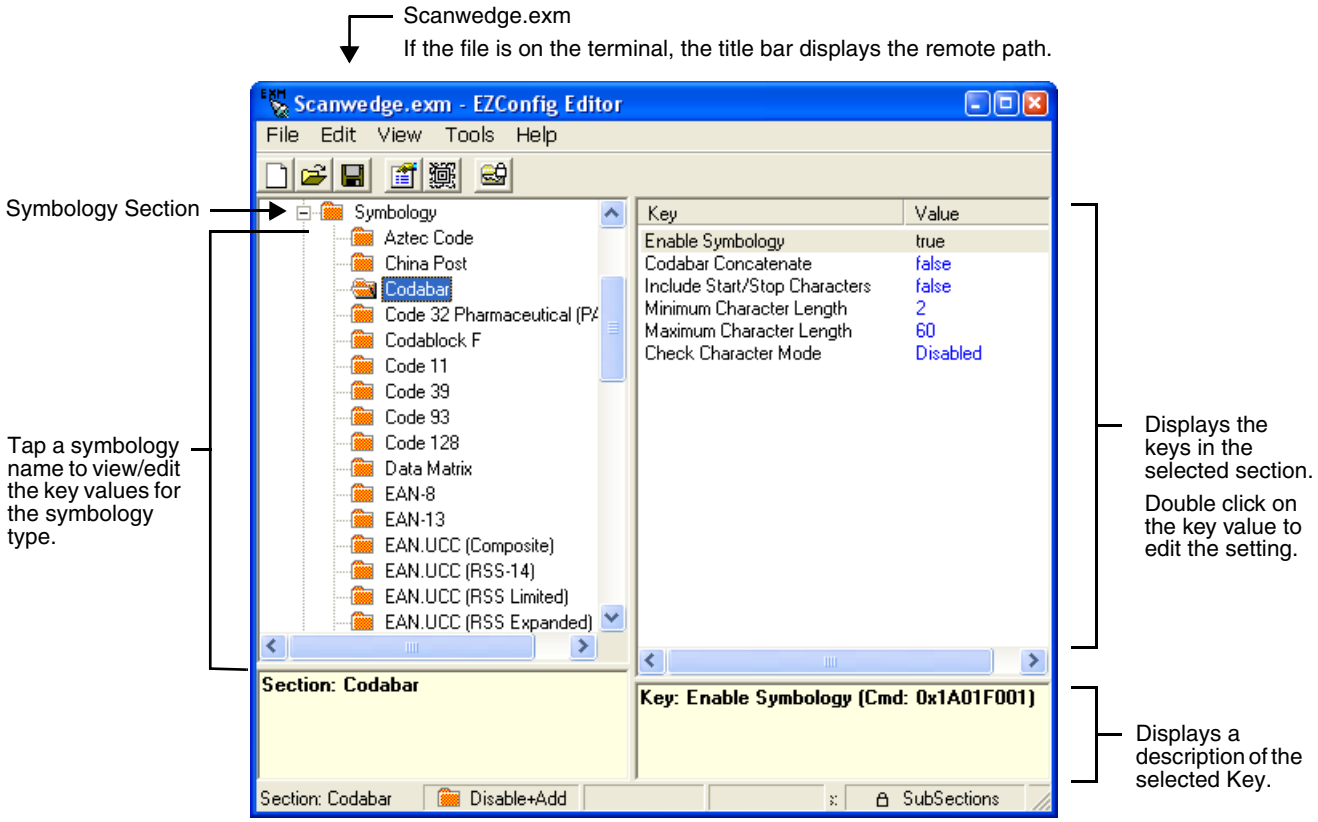
Viewing/Editing the Scanwedge.exm File on the Workstation (PC)

To open the Scanwedge.exm file stored on the workstation:

1. Open EZConfig for Mobility on your workstation; see Accessing EZConfig Editor on page 4-2.
2. Click **File** > **Open** or the **Open** toolbar button and select the Scanwedge.exm file.

To open the Scanwedge.exm file stored on the terminal:

1. When the terminal and workstation are connected by ActiveSync, click **File** > **Open From Device** and the remote open window opens.
2. Expand the **`\Honwyewell`** root folder. Select **Scanwedge.exm**, then click **OK**.



To see For more information regarding the individual settings for each of the symbologies, refer to the Honeywell Decode API documentation in the SDK documentation.

OCR

For comprehensive information about using OCR, refer to the *OCR Programming User's Guide* available on our website at www.honeywellaidc.com.

VK (Virtual Key) Mapping Section

The virtual key map settings are located in the VKMapping section in the ScanWedge configuration file. The virtual key map settings define the virtual key that will be sent to ScanWedge for any decoded ASCII character.

The settings are in the form: **`ASCII Key = Virtual Key, ShiftMode, Modifier`**

Where:

- ASCII Key is an ASCII value between 0 an 255 (decimal)
- Virtual Key is the virtual key to be sent when the specified ASCII key is decoded
- ShiftMode can have the following values:
  - 0 = the virtual key is never shifted
  - 1 = the virtual key must be shifted
  - 2 = the virtual key needs to be shifted if Caps Lock is off
  - 3 = the virtual key needs to be shifted if Caps Lock is on
- Modifier

Virtual Key Codes Table

The following table shows the symbolic constant names, hexadecimal values, and keyboard equivalents for the virtual-key codes used by Windows Embedded Handheld 6.5. The codes are listed in numeric order.

Note: To use these codes in the VKMapping section, the hexadecimal values need to be converted to decimals.

Symbolic Constant Name	Decimal Value	Hexadecimal Value	Touch Screen or Keyboard Equivalent
VK_LBUTTON	1	01	Touch screen
VK_CANCEL	3	03	Control-break processing
——	5-7	05-07	Undefined
VK_BACK	8	08	BACKSPACE key
VK_TAB	9	09	TAB key
——	10-11	0A-0B	Undefined
VK_CLEAR	12	0C	CLEAR key
VK_RETURN	13	0D	ENTER key
——	14-15	0E-0F	Undefined
VK_SHIFT	16	10	SHIFT key
VK_CONTROL	17	11	CTRL key
VK_MENU	18	12	ALT key
VK_CAPITAL	20	14	CAPS LOCK key
——	21-25	15-19	Reserved for Kanji systems
——	26	1A	Undefined
VK_CLEAR	12	0C	CLEAR key
VK_RETURN	13	0D	ENTER key
——	14-15	0E-0F	Undefined
VK_SHIFT	16	10	SHIFT key
VK_CONTROL	17	11	CTRL key
VK_MENU	18	12	ALT key
VK_CAPITAL	20	14	CAPS LOCK key
——	21-25	15-19	Reserved for Kanji systems
——	26	1A	Undefined
VK_ESCAPE	27	1B	ESC key
——	28-31	1C-1F	Reserved for Kanji systems
VK_SPACE	32	20	SPACEBAR key
VK_PRIOR	33	21	PAGE UP key

Symbolic Constant Name	Decimal Value	Hexadecimal Value	Touch Screen or Keyboard Equivalent
VK_NEXT	34	22	PAGE DOWN key
VK_END	35	23	END key
VK_HOME	36	24	HOME key
VK_LEFT	37	25	LEFT ARROW key
VK_UP	38	26	UP ARROW key
VK_RIGHT	39	27	RIGHT ARROW key
VK_DOWN	40	28	DOWN ARROW key
VK_SELECT	41	29	SELECT key
——	42	2A	Original equipment manufacturer (OEM)– specific
VK_EXECUTE	43	2B	EXECUTE key
VK_SNAPSHOT	44	2C	PRINT SCREEN key for Windows 3.0 and later
VK_HELP	47	2F	HELP key
VK_0	48	30	0 key
VK_1	49	31	1 key
VK_2	50	32	2 key
VK_3	51	33	3 key
VK_4	52	34	4 key
VK_5	53	35	5 key
VK_6	54	36	6 key
VK_7	55	37	7 key
VK_8	56	38	8 key
VK_9	57	39	9 key
——	58-64	3A-40	Undefined
VK_A	65	41	A key
VK_B	66	42	B key
VK_C	67	43	C key
VK_D	68	44	D key
VK_E	69	45	E key
VK_F	70	46	F key
VK_G	71	47	G key
VK_H	72	48	H key

Symbolic Constant Name	Decimal Value	Hexadecimal Value	Touch Screen or Keyboard Equivalent
VK_I	73	49	I key
VK_J	74	4A	J key
VK_K	75	4B	K key
VK_L	76	4C	L key
VK_M	77	4D	M key
VK_N	78	4E	N key
VK_O	79	4F	O key
VK_P	80	50	P key
VK_Q	81	51	Q key
VK_R	82	52	R key
VK_S	83	53	S key
VK_T	84	54	T key
VK_U	85	55	U key
VK_V	86	56	V key
VK_W	87	57	W key
VK_X	88	58	X key
VK_Y	89	59	Y key
VK_Z	90	5A	Z key
——	91-95	5B-5F	Undefined
VK_NUMPAD0	96	60	Numeric keypad 0 key
VK_NUMPAD1	97	61	Numeric keypad 1 key
VK_NUMPAD2	98	62	Numeric keypad 2 key
VK_NUMPAD3	99	63	Numeric keypad 3 key
VK_NUMPAD4	100	64	Numeric keypad 4 key
VK_NUMPAD5	101	65	Numeric keypad 5 key
VK_NUMPAD6	102	66	Numeric keypad 6 key
VK_NUMPAD7	103	67	Numeric keypad 7 key
VK_NUMPAD8	104	68	Numeric keypad 8 key
VK_NUMPAD9	105	69	Numeric keypad 9 key
VK_MULTIPLY	106	6A	Asterisk (*) key
VK_ADD	107	6B	Plus sign (+) key

Symbolic Constant Name	Decimal Value	Hexadecimal Value	Touch Screen or Keyboard Equivalent
VK_SEPARATOR	108	6C	Separator key
VK_SUBTRACT	109	6D	Minus sign (–) key
VK_DECIMAL	110	6E	Period (.) key
VK_DIVIDE	111	6F	Slash mark (/) key
——	88	88-8F	Unassigned
——	146-185	92-B9	Unassigned
——	186-192	BA-C0	OEM-specific
——	193-218	C1-DA	Unassigned
——	219-228	DB-E4	OEM-specific
——	229	E5	Unassigned
——	230	E6	OEM-specific
——	231-232	E7-E8	Unassigned
——	233-245	E9-F5	OEM-specific
VK_ATTN	246	F6	
VK_CRSEL	247	F7	
VK_EXSEL	248	F8	
VK_EREOF	249	F9	
VK_PLAY	250	FA	
VK_ZOOM	251	FB	
VK_NONAME	252	FC	
VK_PA1	253	FD	
VK_EM_CLEAR	254	FE	
VK_LWIN	91	5B	
VK_RWIN	92	5C	
VK_APPS	93	5D	
VK_LSHIFT	160	A0	
VK_RSHIFT	161	A1	
VK_LCONTROL	162	A2	
VK_RCONTROL	163	A3	
VK_LMENU	164	A4	
VK_RMENU	165	A5	

Command Line Arguments

`/restart` Forces ScanWedge to process its configuration file (ScanWedge.exm) again, which applies changes immediately. If the **SoundConnect** setting is enabled (set to 1), an ascending connect sound is played on restart.

`/quit` Shuts down ScanWedge.

11 Additional Power Tools

BattMon

When the BattMon application is enabled, the terminal LED indicates the charge status of the battery. The LED indicators are located on the top, front panel of Dolphin terminals. Refer to the terminal *User's Guide* for additional LED status information applicable for your Dolphin model.

Note: The BattMon application is model dependent and may not appear on the Power Tools Main Window (see page 1-2) of your terminal. Refer to the terminal User's Guide for information on battery charge indicators applicable for your specific Dolphin model.

To Enable BattMon

Tap the **BattMon** icon **once**. After initialization, the terminal LED indicates the charge status of the battery.

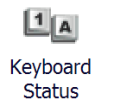
When the battery is at 100%, the LED lights solid green.
When the battery is charging the LED solid red.

Note: To start BattMon automatically after each Hard Reset (Cold Reboot), enable the BattMon Program section of the Autorun.exm File (see page 6-1).

To Disable BattMon

Navigate to the Power Tools Main Window (see page 1-2), then tap the **BattMon** icon. Select **Yes** to close the application.

Keyboard Status



On Dolphin terminals equipped with physical keyboards, you can switch between alpha and numeric keyboard modes using key combinations. When enabled, the Keyboard Status application displays a status icon in the Title bar at the top of the screen, which indicates the active keyboard mode (e.g., alpha mode or numeric mode). Refer to the terminal *User's Guide* for additional information on keyboard modes and key combinations applicable for your Dolphin model.

Note: The Keyboard Status application is model dependent and may not appear on the Power Tools Main Window (see page 1-2) of your terminal.

Indicator	Keyboard is in …
a	Alpha mode, lower case (CAPS lock off).
A	Alpha mode, upper case (CAPS lock on).
1	Numeric mode.

Note: The background color of the icon indicates if a modifier key (e.g., blue 1 or red 1) is enabled. Refer to the terminal User's Guide for additional information on modifier keys applicable for your Dolphin model.

To Enable Keyboard Status

Tap the **Keyboard Status** icon **once**.

To Disable Keyboard Status

Navigate to the Power Tools Main Window (see page 1-2), then tap the **Keyboard Status** icon **once**.

NoSIP

NoSIP

NoSIP toggles the Soft Input Panel (SIP) between enabled (on) or disabled (off). When **NoSIP** is enabled, the SIP (virtual keyboard) does not automatically pop-up over application windows and the SIP icon,  or  does not appear in the Tile bar on the terminal screen.

To Enable NoSIP

Tap the NoSIP icon **once** to initialize **NoSIP**.

Note: To disable the SIP automatically after each hard reset, enable the NoSIP Program section of the Autorun.exm File (see page 6-1).

To Disable NoSIP

Navigate to the Power Tools Main Window (see page 1-2), then tap the **NoSIP** icon. Select **Yes** to close the application.

Reboot

Reboot

Tap the **Reboot** icon and then select **Warm Boot** to perform a Soft reset when:

- the terminal fails to respond,
- after installing software applications that require a re-boot, or
- after making changes to certain system settings, such as network cards.
-

Note: Refer to the terminal User's Guide for additional information on the methods and types of resets supported by your Dolphin model.

12 SysInfo

SysInfo

SysInfo provides a read-out of important system information including firmware versions, DLL versions, system parameters, as well as network and radio information.

To See System Information

Tap the ***SysInfo*** icon once. SysInfo queries the system, compiles the data, and displays a read-only file on the SysInfo screen. This information is gathered from the Dolphin terminal and changes only when the terminal's configuration has changed. To refresh the system information, go to ***File*** > ***Refresh***. The system re-compiles system information.

To Save the System Information to a Text File

Tap ***File*** > ***Save to File***. A file named "SYSINFO.txt" is generated and saved to the folder specified in the prompt.

To open the file, tap ***Start*** > ***File Explorer***. Navigate to the **`\Honeywell`** folder. The **SysInfo.txt** file appears in the list. If you tap on the SysInfo.txt file, the file opens in Word® Mobile. You cannot change system information by editing the text.

To Upload SYSINFO.txt to a Workstation

You can upload the SysInfo.txt file to a workstation via ActiveSync.

1. On the workstation, open Windows Explorer.
2. Navigate to the ***Mobile Device*** folder.
3. Double click ***My Windows Mobile-Based Device*** and navigate to the **`\Honeywell`** folder. The SysInfo.txt file appears here.
4. Copy this file to your workstation.

13 EZMenu

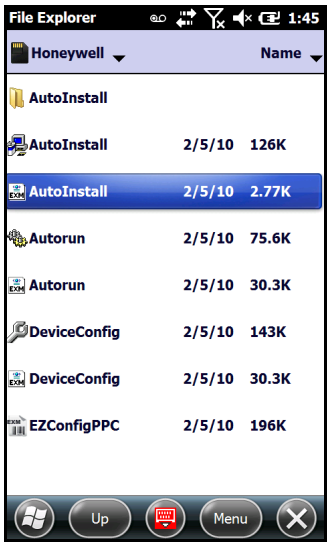
Overview

EZMenu is an additional tool that is not located under Power Tools. EZMenu formats application windows to display and launch software programs on the terminal. For example, the Power Tools Main Window (see page 1-2) is managed by EZMenu.

EZMenu consists of:

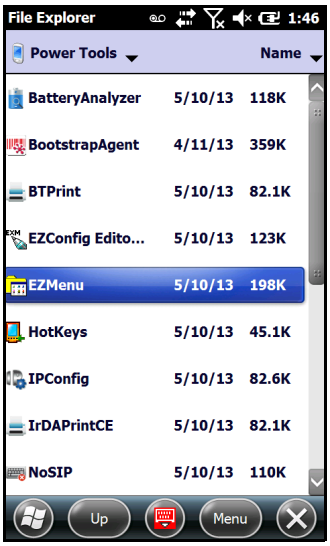
- Menu configuration files (i.e., EXM files that end in "*Menu.exm"). They contain the settings for application windows.
- The EZMenu.exe in the **`\Program Files\Power Tools`** folder. This applies the exm file settings in the terminal. EZMenu.exe is launched during AutoInstall by default.

Menu.exm Files



EXM files have an icon.

EZMenu.exe



Executables have an icon.

Running Easy Menu

EZMenu runs when you access an application window that has a menu configuration file. EZMenu.exe calls that menu configuration file to format the window.

Menu Configuration Files

Sample Menu Configuration Files

Samples of these default menu configuration files are downloaded when EZConfig Editor is installed on your workstation. These samples are located in: **`C:\Program Files\Honeywell\Power Tools and Demos\EZConfig EXM Files`**.

Modifying Menu Configuration Files

Menu configuration files can be modified in EZConfig Editor on the workstation or the terminal. If modified on the workstation, the *Menu.exm file must be deployed to the terminal.

For details about modifying EXM files in EZConfig Editor:

- See EZConfig Editor on the PC (Workstation) on page 4-1.
- See EZConfig Editor on the Dolphin Terminal on page 3-1.

Creating Menu Configuration Files

1. On the workstation, navigate to the following folder: **`C:\Program Files\Honeywell\Power Tools and Demos\EZConfig EXM Files`**.
2. Open a sample menu configuration file in EZConfig Editor.
3. Click on **File** > **Save As** and save the file with a new name ending in “Menu.exm.”
4. Modify the file. Refer to Menu Configuration File Sections, below.
5. Save or transfer the file to the terminal.

Menu Configuration File Sections

Menu configuration files contain two basic sections: **Settings** and **MenuEntries**. Both sections are locked, which means only their Values can be changed, not their section names.

Settings Section

The Settings section defines general EZMenu settings. Click on each Key in EZConfig Editor to display the available values.

MenuEntries Subsections

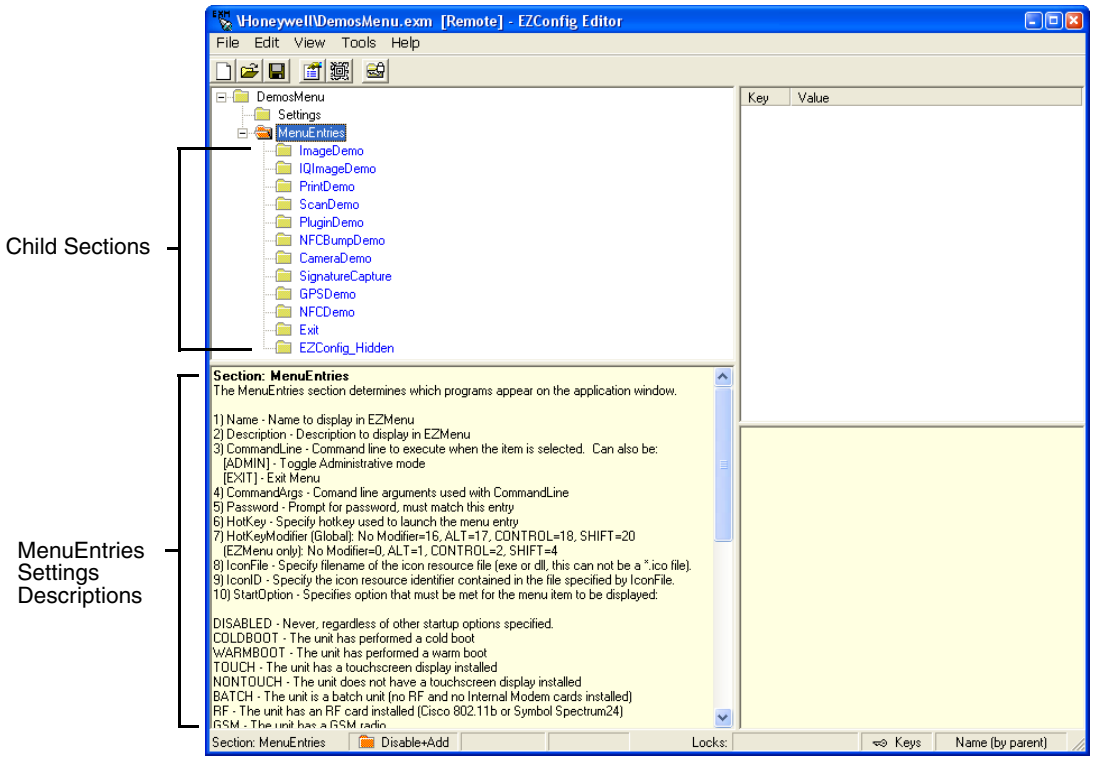
The MenuEntries section determines which programs appear on the application window.

The MenuEntries section is locked, which means that you cannot change its name or description. However, its child sections are not locked and can have any name and description.

Each child section is a program that launches from the application window and must be at the same level underneath the MenuEntries section. The order of child sections from top to bottom determines the order that the programs appear on the application window.

Child Section Keys

The keys in the child sections are locked, which means only their Values can be changed. Double tap or click on the MenuEntries folder to get full information about the settings in the child sections.



Exit Icon

Default EZMenu configuration files contain a section named **Exit** as a child section of the MenuEntries section.

Enabling the Exit section places the Exit icon on the application window, which allows users to exit. If you want users to be able to exit the application window, make sure the Exit section is a child of the MenuEntries section. If you want users to be unable to exit the application window, disable or delete the Exit section.

Start Options

Start Options define the required system parameters for a software application to launch. The following values can be entered for the StartOption key, wherever it appears:

Option Name	The program launches if …	Category
DISABLED	Never, regardless of other startup options specified.	**None**
COLDBOOT	The terminal has performed a cold restart (hard reboot).	**Boot type**
WARMBOOT	The terminal has performed a warm restart (soft reboot).	
TOUCH	The terminal has a touch screen display installed.	**Touch Screen**
NONTOUCH	The terminal doesn't have a touch screen display installed.	
BATCH	The terminal is a batch unit (no RF or internal modem cards installed).	**Mobility**
RF	The terminal has an RF card installed (e.g., Cisco 802.11b).	
GSM	The terminal has a GSM radio.	
BT	The terminal has a Bluetooth radio.	
UPHON	The terminal has a UPHONE installed.	
NOUPHON	The terminal does not have a UPHONE installed.	
MODEM	The terminal has an internal modem card installed.	
CAMERA	The terminal has a camera installed	
IMAGER	The terminal has an imager installed.	**Scanner**
LASER	The terminal has a laser scanner installed.	
BLIND	The terminal has no laser or imager installed.	
ANYSCAN	The terminal has either an imager or a laser scanner installed.	

Option Name	The program launches if …	Category
RFON	The RF radio is Enabled.	**Radio**
GSMON	The GSM radio is enabled.	
BTON	The Bluetooth radio is enabled.	
RFGSMBTOFF	The RF, GSM, & Bluetooth radios are disabled.	
xxKEY	The terminal has a xx-key keyboard. *Note: Input the key quantity in place of "xx" in xxKey (e.g., 29KEY, 56KEY or 30KEY).*	**Keyboard**
NO_KEY	The terminal has no keyboard.	
PNPID	The terminal has a card installed whose identification contains ALL of the strings specified in the PNPID setting.	**Expansion Card**
NONPNPID	The terminal doesn't have a card installed whose identification contains ALL of the strings specified in the PNPID setting.	

Multiple options can be specified for each category. For example, you can specify both 35KEY and 43KEY options to request that the program run in either a 35- or 43-key keyboard terminal. Separate multiple options with commas.

To ignore a category, don't specify any of its options.

Booting the Terminal to the Application Window

You can program the terminal to boot to the application window by modifying the Autorun.exm File (see page 6-1).

1. In EZConfig Editor, open Autorun.exm.
2. Open the Programs section and enable the EasyMenu section.
3. In the EasyMenu section, modify the **Args** key to call the EXM file of the application window. This is the path to the menu configuration file; i.e., "/***menu.exm."
   By default, the **Args** key calls **`/demosmenu.exm`**.
4. Warm boot the terminal and verify that startup finishes on the application window.

14 Printing

Overview

Dolphin terminals contain two print utilities, BTPrint and Print Demo.

BTPrint

BTPrint allows you to print to a Bluetooth printer wirelessly via the command line, provided that the Bluetooth printer is set up as a Bluetooth Favorite on the Dolphin terminal.

Call BTPrint.exe from the command line **`\Program Files\Power Tools\BTPrint.exe`** – with the path of the document as the command line argument.

Print Demo

All Dolphin terminals contain a Print Demo (***Start*** > ***Demos*** > ***Print Demo***) that prints a sample receipt or bar code to a Bluetooth printer. The Print Demo calls the BTPrint.exe when printing to a Bluetooth device.

Note: You can also call EXE to print to a Bluetooth printer via command line.

15 Customer Support

Technical Assistance

If you need assistance installing or troubleshooting your device, please contact us by using one of the methods below:

Knowledge Base: www.hsmknowledgebase.com

Our Knowledge Base provides thousands of immediate solutions. If the Knowledge Base cannot help, our Technical Support Portal (see below) provides an easy way to report your problem or ask your question.

Technical Support Portal: www.hsmsupportportal.com

The Technical Support Portal not only allows you to report your problem, but it also provides immediate solutions to your technical issues by searching our Knowledge Base. With the Portal, you can submit and track your questions online and send and receive attachments.

Web form: www.hsmcontactsupport.com

You can contact our technical support team directly by filling out our online support form. Enter your contact details and the description of the question/problem.

Telephone: www.honeywellaidc.com/locations

For our latest contact information, please check our website at the link above.

Honeywell Scanning & Mobility
9680 Old Bailes Road
Fort Mill, SC 29707

www.honeywellaidc.com