

DolphinTM Power Tools

with Windows[®] Mobile 6.X for the Dolphin 6000 Scanphone

User's Guide

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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® Mobile 6.

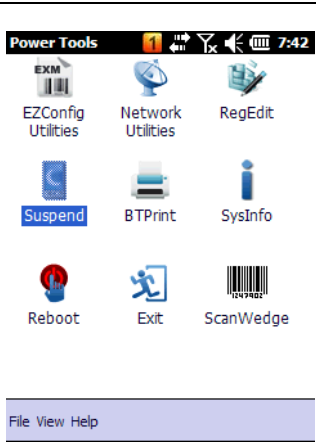
Desktop

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® .NET Framework 2.0
- Microsoft® ActiveSync® (version 4.5 or higher)

Power Tools Main Window

Tap  > **Power Tools** and the Power Tools main window opens.

	Description	Page
	EZConfig Utilities	Opens a window that displays the EZConfig Editor and a series of exm files. 3-1
	Network Utilities	Opens a window that displays the Network utilities. 7-1
	RegEdit	Allows you to edit the registry and import and export registry keys. 8-1
	Suspend	Suspends the terminal until the power button is touched.
	BTPrint	Allows you to print to a Bluetooth printer. 13-1
	SysInfo	Displays system information including firmware versions, DLL versions, system parameters, and network and radio information. 11-1
	Reboot	Performs a reboot. 10-1
	Exit	Exits Power Tools.
	ScanWedge or ScanManWedge	Allows you to send bar code data to your application. 9-1

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 12-1.

Upgrading Power Tools

Upgrades for the Power Tools on the Dolphin come in the form of an executable file that installs the upgrade files onto the workstation. Upgrades are available from [Customer Support](#) (see page 14-1) 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.

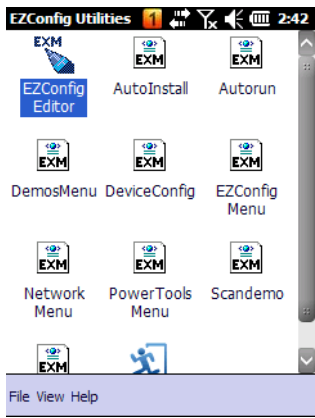
Note: An active Microsoft ActiveSync or Windows Mobile Device Center connection between a host workstation and the Dolphin terminal is required to upgrade your Power Tools.

EZConfig Utilities

Overview

EZConfig Utilities is made up of the EZConfig Editor 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.

EZConfig Utilities Main Window

	Description	Page	
	EZConfig Editor	Edits 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 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.	5-4
	Autorun.exm	Specifies the software applications to be launched after each hard reset.	5-1
	DemosMenu.exm	Specifies the menu for custom Honeywell demos.	
	DeviceConfig.exm	Contains terminal configuration settings.	6-1
	EZConfigMenu.exm	Specifies the menu for the Honeywell EZConfig Utilities window.	
	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.	
Scandemo.exm	Specifies the menu for a custom Honeywell scanning demo.		
ScanWedge.exm and ScanManWedge.exm	Sends data from the decoder or serial port to the foreground application as keystrokes.	9-1	



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



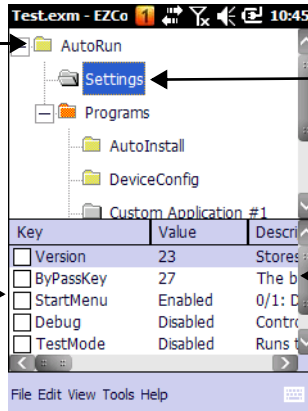
EZConfig Editor on the terminal edits and creates EXM files in the terminal and contains the same basic functionality as the editor on the workstation.

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

Opening EXM Files

- 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.

Sections appear in the top half of the window.



Disabled sections appear in gray.

Keys appear in the bottom half of the window. Enabled keys have a checkmark. Disabled keys have a blank box.

Descriptions and values for each key are displayed.

Menus and Toolbar Options



File Menu

Menu Item	Description
New	Creates a new document. There are two options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuration Document - Creates a configuration file. See Creating New Configuration Documents (page 4-12). • Registry Document - Creates a registry file in the EXM file format. See Registry Documents (page 4-13).
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 Associating Applications 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 4-5.

Tools Menu

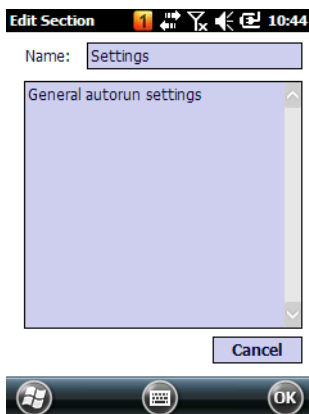
Menu Item	Description
Launch Associated App	If the open EXM file is associated with an application on the terminal, this item is active and launches the associated application.
Simplify Document <i>Note: You cannot undo this action!</i>	Simplifies the EXM file, which makes it smaller. Simplifying permanently removes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and press the ENTER key.
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.



3. Tap inside the **Name** or description fields and edit the text.
4. Tap **OK** to save changes. (You can also press the ENTER key.) Tap **Cancel** to close the window without changes.

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: The Paste function pastes sections at the same level they were cut by default.

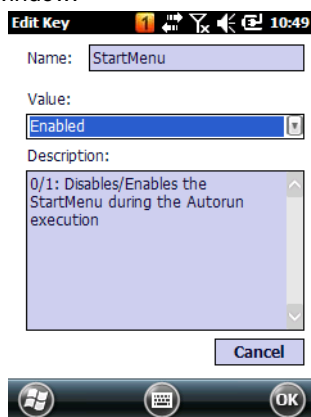
Editing Keys

Modifying Text

There are several options to edit a key's name, value, or description:

1. Select the key and tap **Edit > Modify**,
Select the key and press the ENTER key, OR
Tap and hold on the key's name, then select **Modify** on the Edit menu that pops up.

All three edit options open the Edit Key window.



2. Tap inside the **Name**, **Value** or **Description** fields and edit the text.
3. Tap **OK** to save changes. (You can also press the ENTER key.) Tap **Cancel** to close the window without changes.

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

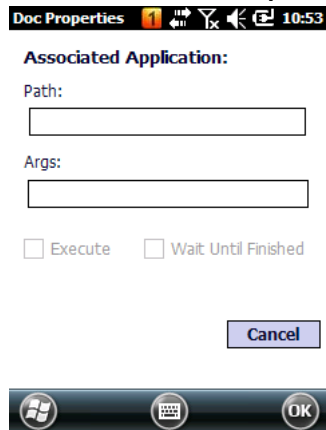
The Tools menu contains an item named **Launch Associated App**. **Launch Associated App** is enabled only when there is an application associated with the EXM file. Selecting this item automatically saves the open EXM file and launches the associated application while the EXM file remains open.

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** 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: <code>/exm %filename.</code> Enter additional command line arguments (see Command Line Arguments on page 3-5) next to <code>/exm %filename</code> 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 Launch Associated Application (page 4-14).
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) unsecure bar codes

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

Go to www.honeywellaidc.com to download and install **Honeywell EZConfig Editor Setup.exe** on the workstation.

Upgrades

Upgrades for EZConfig Editor on the workstation are available from [Customer Support](#) (see page 14-1) or www.honeywellaidc.com.

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:

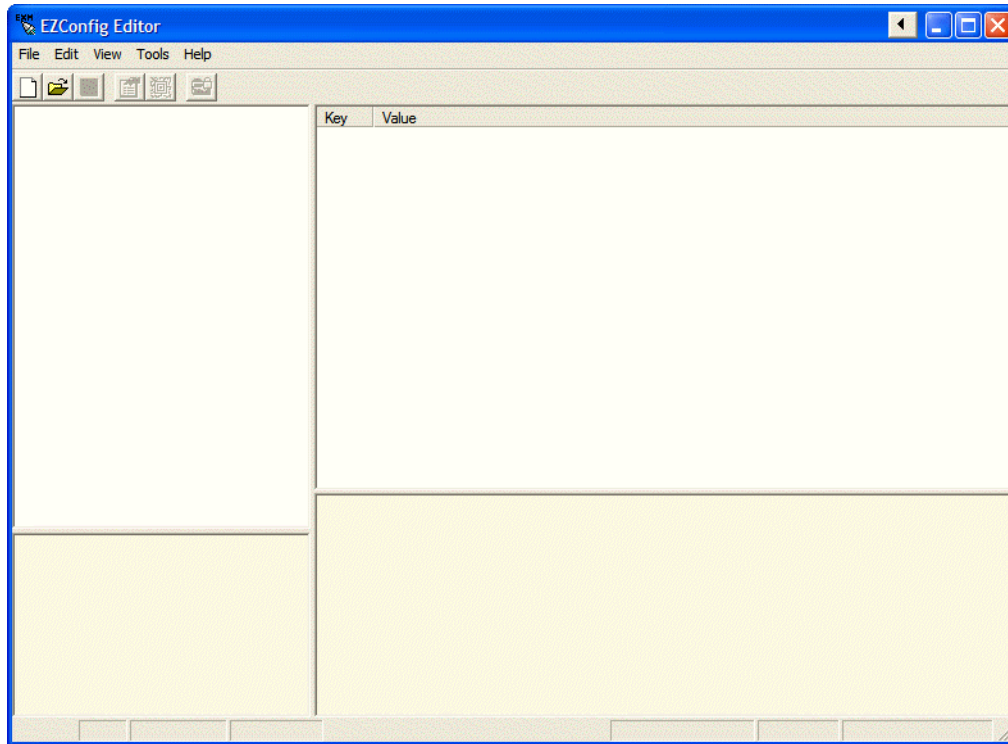
Configuration Documents - Program and configure the terminal.

Registry Documents - Update and modify the registry.

Accessing EZConfig Editor

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

Click **Start > Programs > Honeywell > EZConfig for Mobility > EZConfig for Mobility**. The following screen appears:



Menus and Toolbar Options



File Menu

Menu Item	Description
New	Creates a new document. There are two options: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuration Document - Creates a configuration file. See Creating New Configuration Documents (page 4-12).• Registry Document - Creates a registry file in the EXM file format. See Registry Documents (page 4-13).
Open	Opens an EXM file located on the workstation.
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. <i>Note: Requires an ActiveSync connection between the workstation and the terminal.</i>
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.
Properties	Associates the EXM file with an application on the terminal. See Associating Applications on page 4-12.
Exit	Closes EZConfig Editor.

Edit Menu

For Section Edit menu options, see [Working with Sections](#) on page 4-6. For Key Edit menu options, see [Working with Keys](#) on page 4-9.

View Menu

Menu Item	Description
Show Locks	<p>Shows or hides the icons indicating if a subsection or key is locked.</p> <p>The key icon means that the section's keys are locked.  The lock icon means the section's subsections are locked. </p> <p>For additional information on locks on subsections and keys, see Status Bar on page 4-5.</p>

Tools Menu

Menu Item	Description
Simplify Document <i>Note: You cannot undo this action!</i>	<p>Simplifies the EXM file, which makes it smaller. Simplifying permanently removes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disabled sections and keys• Descriptions
<p>Because the following menu items execute commands on the terminal, there must be an ActiveSync connection between the workstation and the terminal.</p>	
Launch Associated App	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Note: You would use this option after saving the EXM file to the terminal; see Saving to the Device on page 4-11.</i></p>
*Cold Boot	Factory reset. Not supported.
*Warm Boot	Reboots the terminal.
<p>* Some settings affect the boot process and these menu items can help you run a test without switching to the terminal.</p>	

Opening EXM Files

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

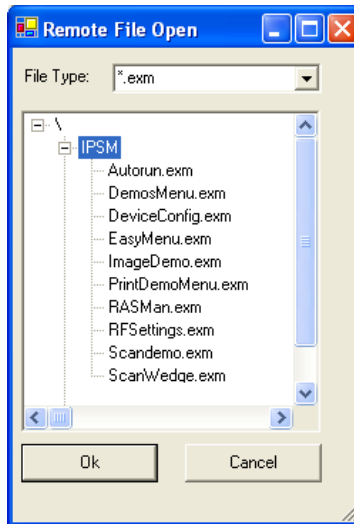
Opening EXM Files on the Workstation

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.

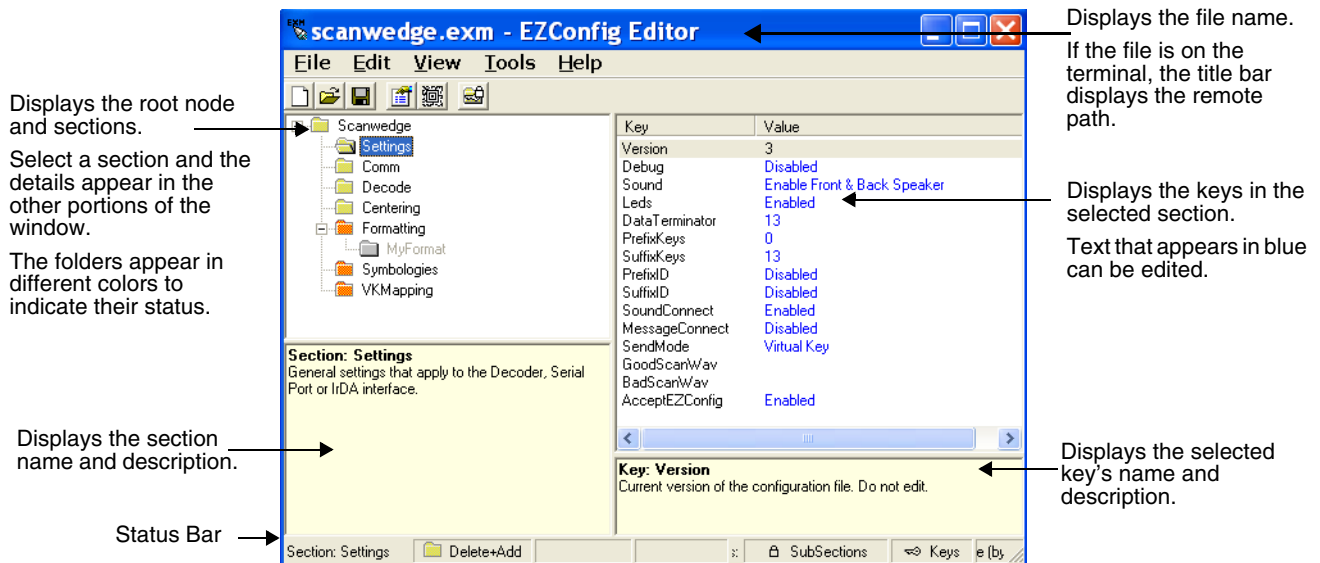


To open a file, select it and click **OK**.

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

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



Status Bar

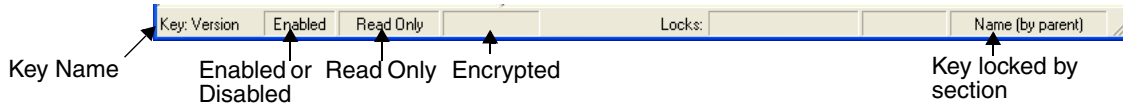
The Status Bar appears at the bottom of the window and displays information about selected sections and keys.

Selected Section



See [Section Locks](#) on page 4-8.

Selected Key



See [Key Types](#) on page 4-11.

Working with Sections

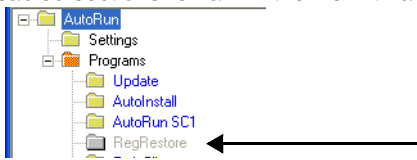
The EXM file format supports a multi-level tree structure. The section tree appears in the top left quadrant of the window. The root node identifies the EXM file and “Root” appears in the description.

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
Modify	Allows you to rename or modify the section name, value, and its description. You can also double click on the description to bring up the Modify screen. <i>Note: You cannot modify the name if the section is locked or disabled; see Section Locks (page 4-8).</i>
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. <i>Note: You can cut, copy and paste sections within an EXM file or across EXM files.</i>
Delete	Deletes a selected section. <i>Note: Because you cannot undo a delete, consider disabling rather than deleting.</i>
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
<p>Disable All</p>	<p>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 icon.</p>  <p>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.</p> <p>When reading the EXM file, the terminal behaves as though disabled sections are not there and moves on to read the next enabled section.</p> <p>Disabled sections can be removed from the EXM file permanently using the Simplify Document (see page 4-4) 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 4-4).</p>
<p>Insert Section</p>	<p>This menu item inserts a new section.</p>
<p>Append Child Section</p>	<p>This menu item adds a new child section to a selected section. The new child section is inserted below the previous section.</p>

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 them. 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.

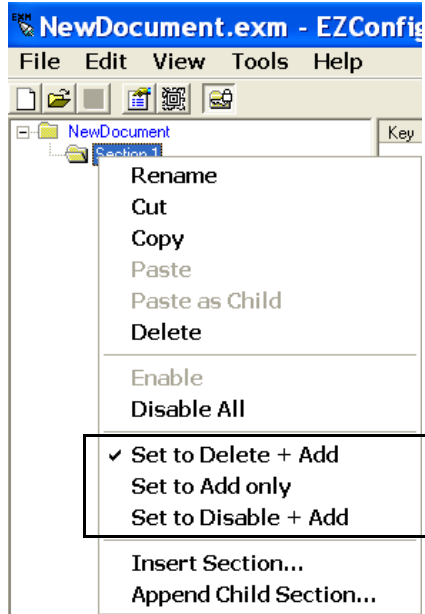
Section-Level Merge Modes

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. <i>Note: Disabled sections and keys end up as disabled in the target file.</i>	
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. <i>Note: Disabled sections are not modified in the target file.</i>	Inclusive

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



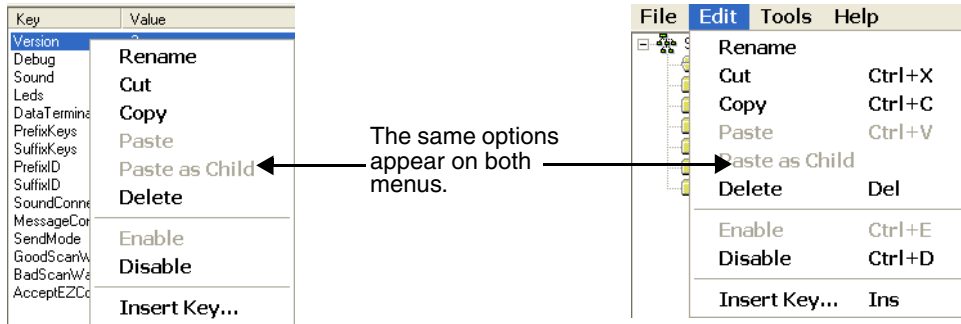
The folder colors change immediately after selection.

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're 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 4-11).
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. 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. <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Key</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enable</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSID</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PowerMode</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPSParm</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NetworkType</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TxRate</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Channel</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DHCP</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>The terminal does not read disabled keys and disabled keys are removed if the file is simplified. See Simplify Document on page 4-4.</p> <p>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.</p>	Key	Value	Enable	1	SSID	1	PowerMode	1	EPSParm	1	NetworkType	1	TxRate	15	Channel	10	DHCP	1
Key	Value																		
Enable	1																		
SSID	1																		
PowerMode	1																		
EPSParm	1																		
NetworkType	1																		
TxRate	15																		
Channel	10																		
DHCP	1																		
Insert New Key	This menu item inserts a new key above the selected key. <i>Note: You can also press the Insert key (INS).</i>																		

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 4-11). 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 4-11).

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 them. 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

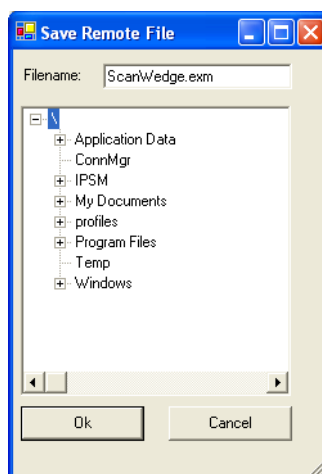
When a key is selected, its properties display in the Status bar.

Lock Type	Status Bar Indicator	Description	Effect
Name Lock		Keys are locked by the section.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and Description cannot be modified. Keys cannot be added, moved, or deleted within the section.
		The key name is locked individually.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and Description cannot be modified. These keys can be moved.
Read Only		Read-only keys cannot be modified in any way. They appear in red.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, Description, and Value cannot be modified. Keys cannot be added, moved, or deleted within the section.
Encrypted		Key's value appears as asterisks (*) for added security.	<i>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.</i>

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. Select **File > Save to the Device As** and the Save Remote File window opens.

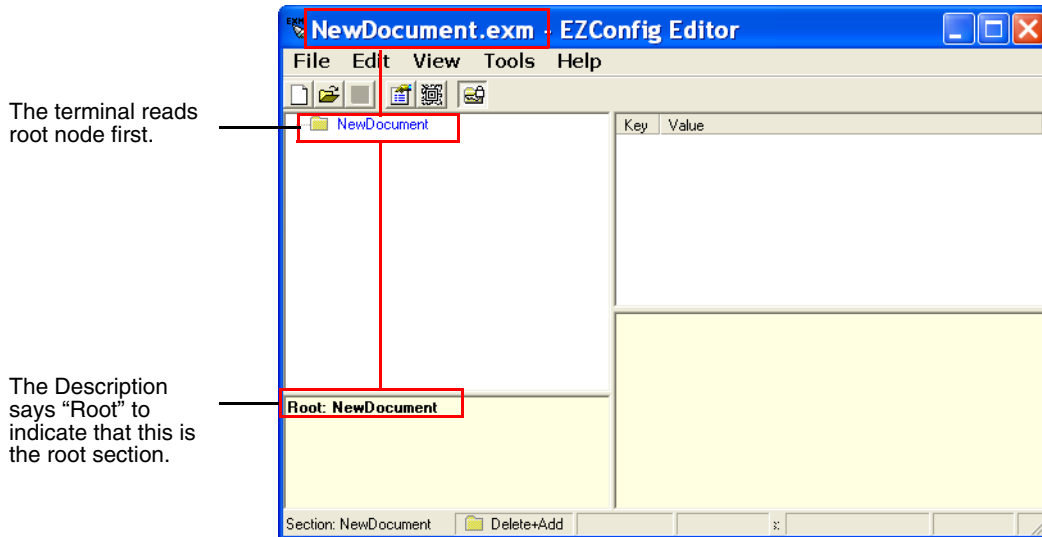


Select the location on the terminal where you want to store the file and click **OK**. The file is downloaded directly to the terminal via ActiveSync.

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.



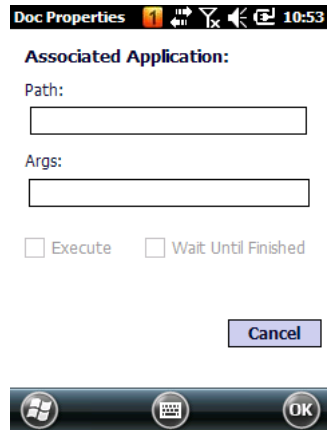
Note: You can also create registry documents in the EXM file format. For details, see [Registry Documents](#) on page 4-13.

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 section, and select **Append Key**.
6. Enter the **Name**, **Value**, and **Description** and click **OK**. The name is required, the description is optional.
7. Continue adding sections and keys.
8. If necessary, associate this EXM file with an application; see [Associating Applications](#) (page 4-12).
9. Click **File > Save As** to save the file. 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. (To launch the associated application, tap on **Tools > Launch Associated App** on the terminal.)

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	<p>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.</p> <p>Enter additional command line arguments next to /exm %filename in this field.</p> <p>“%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, \\Honeywelldeviceconfig.exm.</p> <p>Command Line Arguments</p> <table> <tr> <td>/%filename</td> <td>Executes the EXM file; this is the default entry.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/q</td> <td>Quiet mode</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/s</td> <td>Full screen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/o</td> <td>No menu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/e</td> <td>Exit if first scan fails to deliver a valid bar code</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/u</td> <td>Accept (decode) unsecure bar codes</td> </tr> </table>	/%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
/%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	<p>Launches the application. Execute selects automatically when an application is entered in the Path field.</p> <p>You cannot de-select Execute for configuration documents.</p> <p>You can de-select Execute for registry documents, however, the registry is not updated unless Execute is selected. For more information, see Launch Associated Application (page 4-14).</p>												
Wait Until Finished	Waist 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.

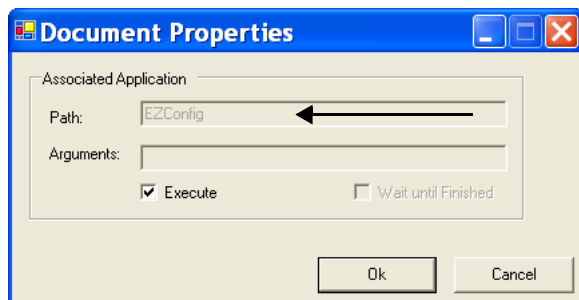
Updating the Registry on the Terminal

To update the terminal's registry, you must

- Create an EXM file that is a registry document – see [Creating Registry Documents](#), below.
- Save the registry document to the terminal
- Tap on **Tools > Launch Associated App** to update the registry.

Launch Associated Application

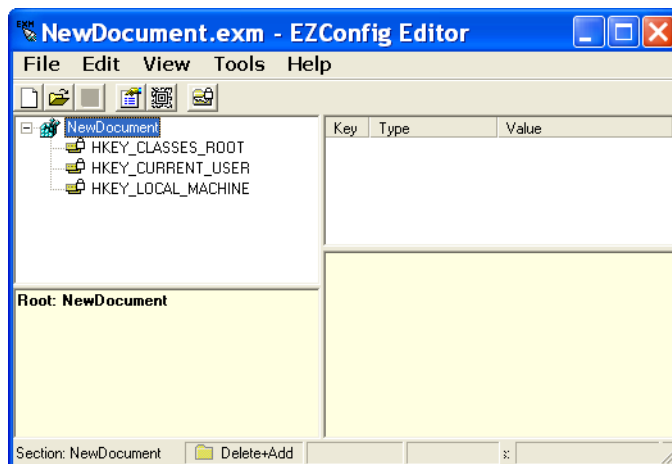
While a registry document is open, click **File > Properties**.



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.

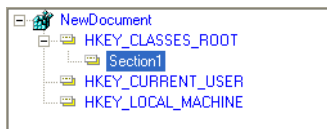
Creating Registry Documents

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**.

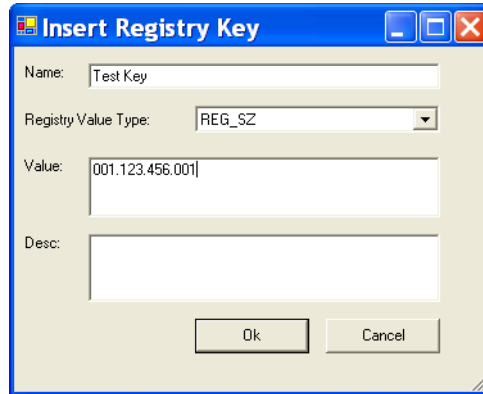


For more information about adding sections, see [Working with Sections](#) on page 4-6.

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 4-15.
6. Continue adding sections and keys.
7. Save the file.

Adding Registry Keys

To add a key, select a section, and right-click in the key area of the EZConfig Editor window.



Field	Description
Name	Enter the key's name.
Registry Value Type	Select the registry type from the drop down list. This value appears in the Type column.
Value	Enter the key's value.
Desc	Enter a description for the key; descriptions appear in the lower half of the EZConfig Editor window when the key is selected.

When you click **OK** to save the key, the data appears in columns in the key area of the EZConfig Editor window.

Key	Type	Value
Test Key	REG_SZ	001.123.456.001

Create EZConfig Bar Code

This feature is not supported by the Dolphin 6000 Scanphone.



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. 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 or hard 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. Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings.

Programs Section

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

Program Sections and Launch Sequence

Each section is a program to launch at startup. The sequence of sections determines the launch sequence on the terminal; the terminal reads this file consecutively. To change the launch sequence, move the section up or down in the list. See [Working with Sections](#) (page 4-6).

Enabling and Disabling Sections

If you don't want the application to launch at startup, you can delete the section. However, program sections contain settings you'll want to keep when adding that same application back to startup. To keep the program section in the file for future reference, disable the program section instead of deleting it. Disabled 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 contains or can contain the following keys:

Key	Function
Required Keys —These keys must be present in each Program subsection.	
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.

Key	Function
Wait	Determines if Autorun should wait for the program to complete and close before continuing to the next program in the sequence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=Continue to the next program immediately • 1=Wait enabled
StartOption	Specifies the startup options for the program. Autorun launches the program only if the startup options entered here are met. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blank= Always run the program. • X=See "Start Options" on page 5-2
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 4-5.

Adding a Program Subsection

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

1. In EZConfig Editor, right click on the **Programs** section and select **Append Child Section**.
2. On the Add New Section window, enter the **Name** and **Description** and click **OK**.
3. The new section is added to the bottom of the list.
4. 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!
5. Right-click in the key area and select **Append Key**. You must add all the required Autorun keys; see [Programs' Subsections](#) on page 5-1.
6. Save the file and transport it to the terminal.

Copying a File

If you want to copy a file and move it to another location, use AutolInstall and the `/copy` command line argument. For details, see [Command Line Arguments](#) on page 5-4.

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

Option Name	The program launches if ...	Category
COLDBOOT	The terminal has performed a factory reset.	Boot type
WARMBOOT	The terminal has performed a 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.	
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.	
29KEY	The terminal has a 29-key keyboard.	Keyboard
35KEY	The terminal has a 35-key keyboard.	
38KEY	The terminal has a 38-key keyboard.	
43KEY	The terminal has a 43-key keyboard.	
56KEY	The terminal has a 56-key keyboard.	
NO_KEY	The terminal has a 56-key keyboard.	
99XX	A Dolphin terminal beginning with 99.	Model

Option Name	The program launches if ...	Category
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.

Applying Startup Options to the Autorun Configuration 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 that, when launched, installs the cab files in the AutoInstall folder. The AutoInstall folder is where you store cab files for software applications if you want them to persist through hard resets. AutoInstall is located in the \Honeywell folder.

The AutoInstall program runs according to the settings in the AutoInstall.exm file.

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. Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings.

Note: The Autorun.exm file determines the programs and install sequence, not AutoInstall.exm.

Command Line Arguments

/copy 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"

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 6-5) 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 5-1) 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 [Associating Applications](#), 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.	6-1
System	Configures basic system settings.	6-5
Applications	Configures software applications.	6-5

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.*

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\SupplicantProfile** 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.

Furthermore, 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

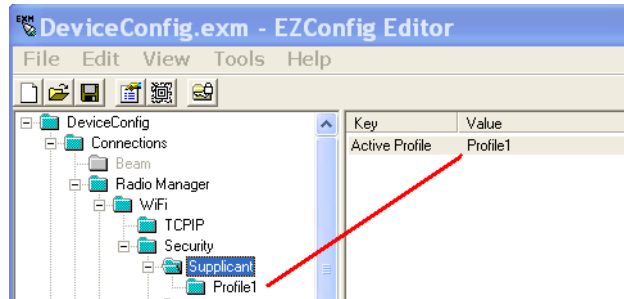
The Security section has no keys and one child section named "Supplicant," which contains several profile sub-sections.

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
Assoc. Mode	The general association mode (sometimes called "authentication") of the radio.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None (no authentication or encryption) • WEP • IEEE 802.1X • WPA-Personal (PSK) • WPA-Enterprise (EAP) • WPA(2)-Personal (PSK) • WPA(2)-Enterprise (EAP)
Encryption	The encryption mode available for the association mode.	Open & Shared (WEP) TKIP, AES-CCMP, TKIP & CCMP (WPA)
EAP Method	Available EAP methods for IEEE 802.1X and WPA(2)-Enterprise (EAP) association modes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Key	Description	Available Values
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 EAP 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). <i>Note: The PACs must be located on the Dolphin terminal!</i>
Provisioning	Provisioning refers to service activation and involves programming various network databases with the customer's information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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!
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64-bit ASCII=5 • 128-bit ASCII=13 • 64-bit HEX=10 • 128-bit HEX=26

Key	Description	Available Values
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 11-1).

[MODELNUMBER] The terminal’s model number pulled dynamically from the kernel. This is the serial number that appears in [SysInfo](#) (see page 11-1).

Power Management Section

The Power Management section contains child sections that configure various backlight and battery settings. Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings.

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.

MobiControl 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 MobiControl 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.

Network Utilities

Accessing Network Utilities



Network Utilities

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

Network Utilities Main Window

	Description	Page
	Route	Determines how packets are routed to subnets. 7-4
	IP Config	Displays, releases, and renews IP parameters for on-board network adapters. 7-3
	Ping	Sends out an echo request to a specific computer on the network. 7-3

Route

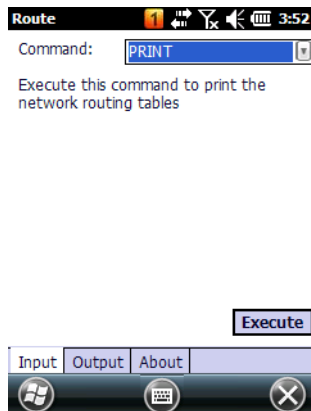


Route

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

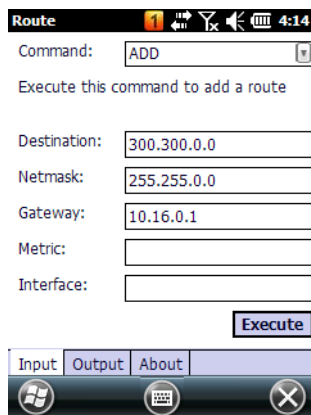
This selection prints network routing tables to the Output tab.

On the Input tab, tap **PRINT** and tap **Execute**. The Output tab appears displaying the network routing table.

Add

This selection adds a route.

1. On the Input tab, tap **ADD**.
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.

7. On the Input tab, tap **DELETE**.
8. Enter the IP address in the **Destination** field.
9. 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.

IP Config



IPConfig

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	Click this button to release the IP address.
Renew the IP address	Click this button to renew the IP address.
Display full configuration	Click 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.

Ping



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:

Note: You do not need to complete all the fields on the Ping window to successfully execute. Just enter the Destination IP address.

Field	Description
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, this is the maximum amount of time a packet is allowed to travel through the network before it is discarded.
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 if you want the domain name server to be part of the route path.
Execute	Click 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.

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.

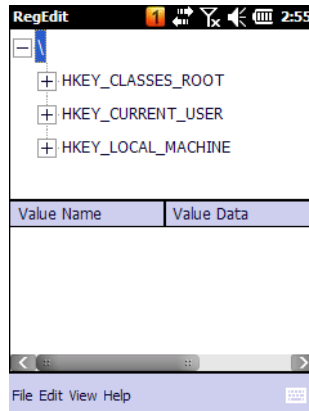
The RegEdit Power Tool enables you to edit the registry through an easy-to-use application window. You can also import and export specific registry keys.

Editing the Registry



RegEdit

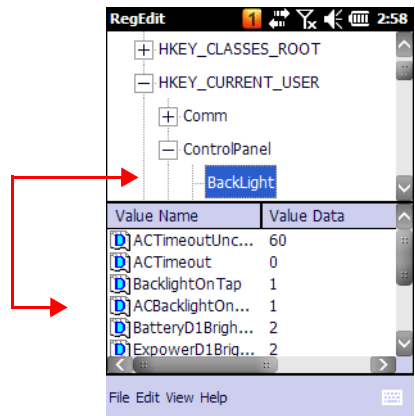
1. On the [Power Tools Main Window](#) (see page 1-1), tap the RegEdit icon **once**. RegEdit opens to a split-pane window with a collapsible menu in the top half.



This is the top level of the registry; it 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.

- 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.

- Double tap **Value Name**. The Edit Value window pops up.
- In the **Value Data** field, type the new value.
- Tap **OK**. The new data appears in the list.
- After all your edits are complete, **Reboot** (see page 10-1) the terminal to save your changes to the registry.

Menus

The menus on the RegEdit window offer the following editing options:

File Menu

The File menu allows you to create registry entries as well as import and export registry settings.

Menu Item	Description
New	Creates a new Key, String, or DWORD Value.
Import	Imports a registry file; see Importing Registry Files on page 8-3.
Export	Exports the current registry; see RegBackup.exm on page 8-3.
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 and press the ENTER or OK key.

Menu Item	Description
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.

View Menu

These menu items shift focus between the **Keys Panel** and the **Values Panel**.

Importing Registry Files

The file must be loaded on the terminal and have a REG extension.

1. Tap **File > Import**. By default, the import function searches for REG files and displays the search results in the lower half of the window.
2. Tap once on the REG file and it loads automatically.

Exporting Specific Registry Settings

You can export specific registry settings. In RegEdit, navigate to the section you would like to export and select it.

Tap **File > Export** and select the parameters of the REG file that would contain these settings.

If you want these REG setting to load during AutoInstall, select **AutoInstall** in the **Folder** drop-down list and **Honeywell** in the **Location** drop-down list.

RegBackup.exm

The RegBackup.exm file is located in the \Honeywell folder and determines the content of the _RegBackup.reg file.

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.

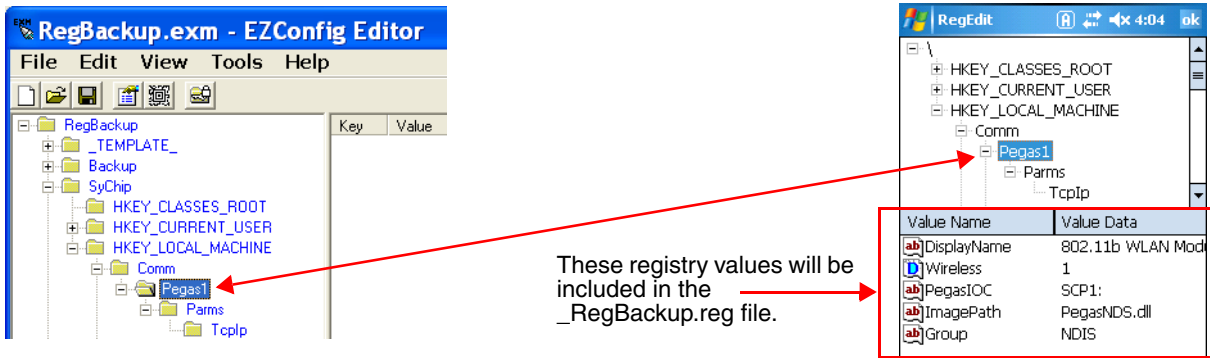
Backup Section

This default section should never be removed as it contains default excludes specified by Honeywell. It can, however be added to. **Do NOT change the Mode** (page 8-4)!

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.

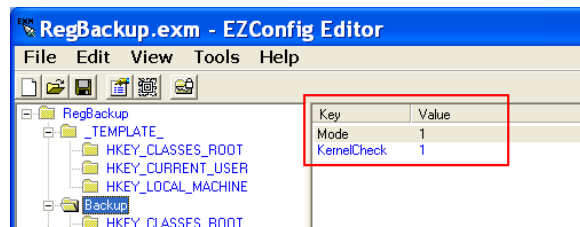
To specify keys and values in the RegBackup.exm file, re-create the registry keys as sections and subsections in the tree structure just as they appear in the registry. The same rules that apply to copying directories apply here in that if you re-create a key from the registry, all the key's values and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



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 defaults will be applied:

Mode = Exclude

KernelCheck = Enabled

Mode

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

1=Include Only the values that follow will be included.

0=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.

0=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.

1=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) and [EZConfig Editor on the Dolphin Terminal](#) (page 3-1).



ScanWedge and ScanManWedge

Overview

ScanWedge and ScanManWedge send 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 Pocket Word, Pocket Excel, and Inbox without having to load third-party applications.

ScanWedge



ScanWedge

ScanWedge decodes and sends 1D bar code data to the application.

ScanManWedge



ScanMan Wedge

ScanManWedge decodes and sends both 1D and 2D bar code data to the application. ScanManWedge must be licensed in order to function. Contact [Customer Support](#) (page 14-1) for further information about licensing.

Tap the ScanWedge or ScanManWedge icon **once** . ScanWedge or ScanManWedge initializes and enables.

Enabling ScanWedge or ScanManWedge at Startup

To run ScanWedge or ScanManWedge automatically when the Dolphin terminal boots up,
Add a link to the ScanWedge.exe or ScanManWedge.exe in the \WINDOWS\STARTUP folder
OR

Enable the ScanWedge or ScanManWedge section of the [Autorun.exm File](#) (see page 5-1).

Disabling ScanWedge or ScanManWedge

Navigate to the [Power Tools Main Window](#) (see page 1-1) and tap the **ScanWedge** or **ScanManWedge** icon again.

OR

Select **Exit** on the [Enabling ScanWedge or ScanManWedge at Startup](#) (page 9-1).

Modifying the ScanWedge or ScanManWedge Configuration File

A ScanWedge.exm or ScanManWedge.exm file is inserted when ScanWedge or ScanManWedge is installed. This file specifies configuration parameters for ScanWedge or ScanManWedge and must not be moved.

Use EZConfig Editor on the workstation to modify ScanWedge.exm or ScanManWedge.exm. For more information, see [Working with Open EXM Files](#) on page 4-5.

ScanWedge.exm or ScanManWedge.exm Sections

Section	Description
Settings	Programs general settings for ScanWedge or ScanManWedge.
Comm	Specifies how the serial (RS-232) port interfaces with ScanWedge or ScanManWedge.
Decode	Specifies how the decoder/scanner interfaces with ScanWedge or ScanManWedge.
Formatting	Defines data formatting functionality.
Symbologies	Defines the symbologies that the scanner can decode and send to ScanWedge or ScanManWedge.
VK Mapping	Defines the virtual key sent to ScanWedge or ScanManWedge for any decoded ASCII character.

Double tap or click on any Key to get full information or to edit the settings in the ScanWedge.exm or ScanManWedge.exm file.

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 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (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	f	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	^	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
141	8D		184	B8	¸	227	E3	ã
142	8E	Ž	185	B9	¹	228	E4	ä
143	8F		186	BA	º	229	E5	å

Extended ASCII Characters (Continued)								
DEC	HEX	Character	DEC	HEX	Character	DEC	HEX	Character
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	ï	204	CC	Ì	247	F7	÷
162	A2	ç	205	CD	Í	248	F8	ø
163	A3	£	206	CE	Î	249	F9	ù
164	A4	α	207	CF	Ï	250	FA	ú
165	A5	¥	208	D0	Ð	251	FB	û
166	A6	ı	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)
<i>All Symbologies</i>	(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	l (0x49)
Code 32 Pharmaceutical (PARAF)	< (0x3C)
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	,
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 (0x7 8)
MicroPDF417	R (0x52)
MSI	g (0x67)
NEC 2 of 5	Y (0x59)

Symbology	Code ID (hex)
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)
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.exe, and both 1D and 2D symbologies are available in ScanManWedge.exe. Double tap on the symbology name to display the default value, and the settings for that symbology.

The settings are in the form:

Symbology Name=Enable(1 or 0), Parm1, Parm2, Parm3, Parm4, Parm5, Parm6, Parm7, Parm8

Where

- Enable specifies that the symbology is enabled or disabled.
- Parm1–8 specify the settings for the symbology.

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 or ScanManWedge configuration file. The virtual key map settings define the virtual key that will be sent to ScanWedge or ScanManWedge for any decoded ASCII character.

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

Where

- ASCII Key is an ASCII value between 0 and 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

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 Mobile 6. 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

Symbolic Constant Name	Decimal Value	Hexadecimal Value	Touch Screen or Keyboard Equivalent
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
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

Symbolic Constant Name	Decimal Value	Hexadecimal Value	Touch Screen or Keyboard Equivalent
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
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

Symbolic Constant Name	Decimal Value	Hexadecimal Value	Touch Screen or Keyboard Equivalent
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
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	

Symbolic Constant Name	Decimal Value	Hexadecimal Value	Touch Screen or Keyboard Equivalent
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 or ScanManWedge to process its configuration file (ScanWedge.exm or ScanManWedge.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 or ScanManWedge.



Reboot

Reboot

You can reboot your system by holding down the power button for 5 seconds, or you can reboot it by tapping the **Reboot** icon. You would perform a reboot when:

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



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 Pocket Word. 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.



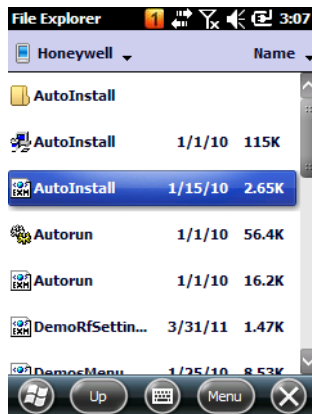
Overview

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 1-1) is managed by EZMenu.

EZMenu consists of:

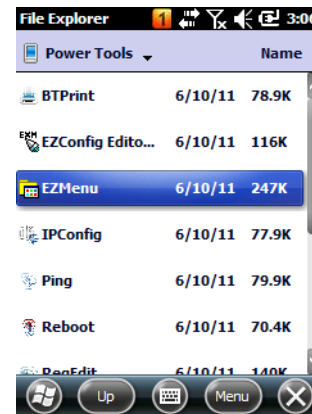
- Menu configuration files (i.e., EXM files that end in “*Menu.exm”). They contain the settings for application windows.
- The EZMenu.exe in the `\Program Files\Power Tools` folder. This applies the exm file settings in the terminal. EZMenu.exe is launched during AutoInstall by default.

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 for <product name>\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 for <product name>\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.

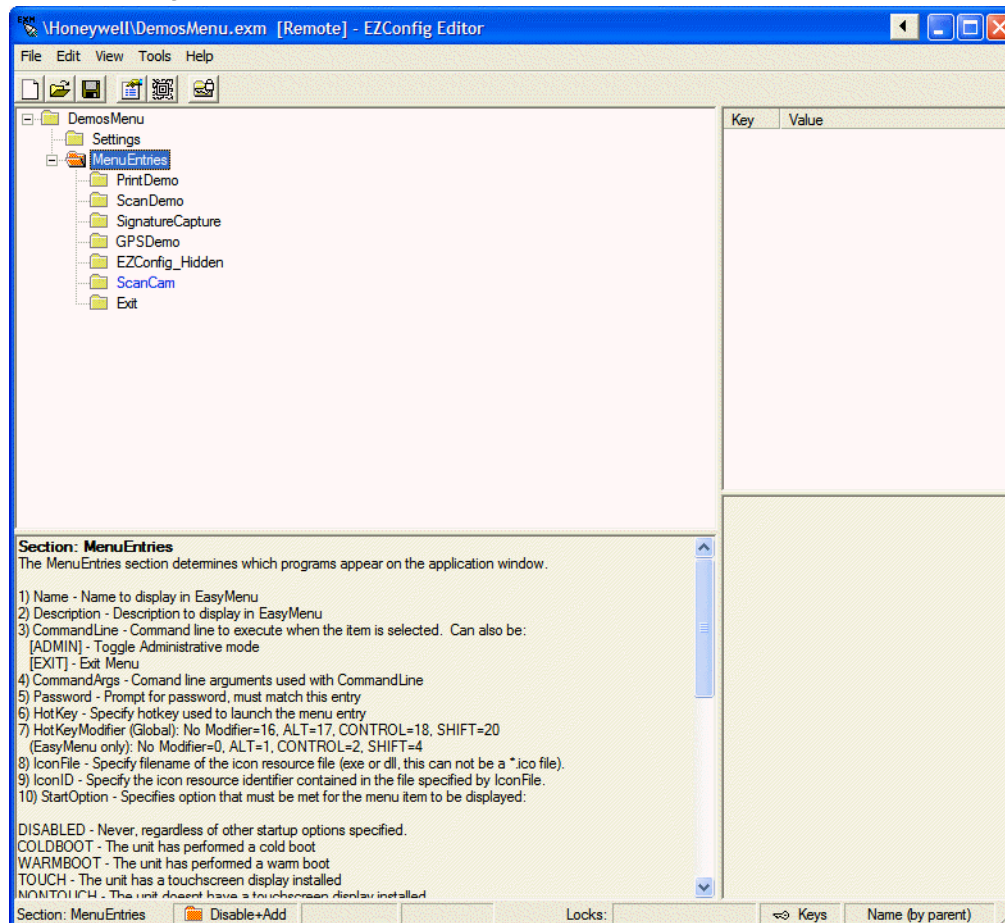
MenuEntries Subsections

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 this icon **Exit** 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 factory reset.	Boot type
WARMBOOT	The terminal has performed a 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.	
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.	

Option Name	The program launches if ...	Category
29KEY	The terminal has a 29-key keyboard.	Keyboard
35KEY	The terminal has a 35-key keyboard.	
38KEY	The terminal has a 38-key keyboard.	
43KEY	The terminal has a 43-key keyboard.	
56KEY	The terminal has a 56-key keyboard.	
NO_KEY	The terminal has a 56-key keyboard.	
7300	It's a Dolphin 7300 terminal.	Model
7400	It's a Dolphin 7400 terminal.	
7450	It's a Dolphin 7450 terminal.	
74XX	It's any Dolphin terminal beginning with "74".	
7600	It's a Dolphin 7600 terminal.	
76XX	It's any Dolphin terminal beginning with "76".	
7850	It's a Dolphin 7850 terminal.	
78XX	It's any Dolphin terminal beginning with "78".	
7900	It's a Dolphin 7900 terminal.	
79XX	It's any Dolphin terminal beginning with "79".	
9500	It's a Dolphin 9500 terminal.	
9501	It's a Dolphin 9501 terminal.	
9550	It's a Dolphin 9550 terminal.	
9551	It's a Dolphin 9551 terminal.	
95XX	It's any Dolphin terminal beginning with "95".	
9700	It's a Dolphin 9700 terminal.	
9900	It's a Dolphin 9900 terminal.	
99XX	It's any Dolphin terminal beginning with "99".	

Option Name	The program launches if ...	Category
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 5-1).

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 `/demomenu.exm.`
4. Warm boot the terminal and verify that startup finishes on the application window.



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 either EXE to print to a Bluetooth printer via command line.



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.





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