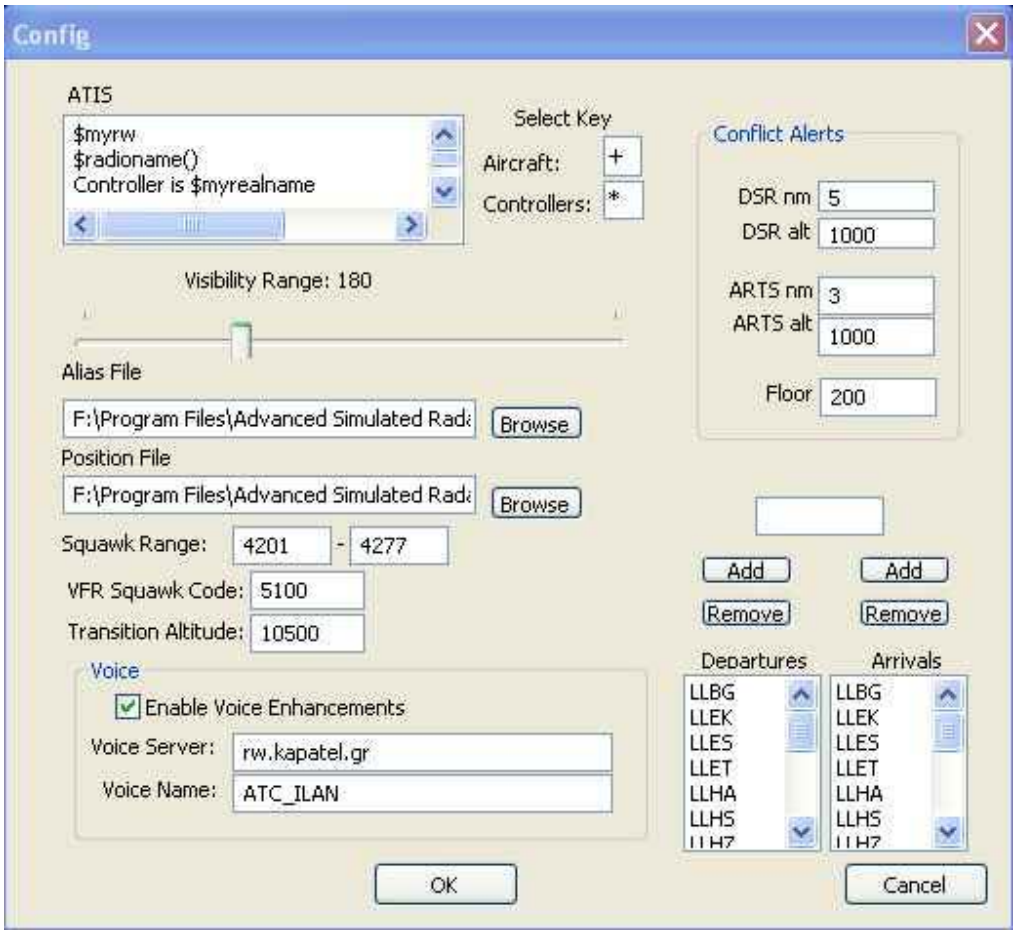
First steps to setup ASRC

This is not a replacement for reading the manual!!!!

I made this very quickly, to match the surprise release of ASRC – forgive me for language and spelling mistakes…

So here we go, step by step:

1. Download ASRC setup files and install. Then Download the latest Roger Wilco Build or it will not work!
2. Run the program. You will see the radar screen, to which we will get accustomed soon.
3. Now select from the menu at the top Options -> Settings. You will see this window:



4. Let's go clockwise from top left (ATIS):

    a. ATIS: in this window you will put your ATIS info. ASRC supports many "$" commands here – you will have to see the manual to learn it all (did I mention you have to read the manual?).

    Have a look at the ATIS written above: $myrw will show your roger wilco channel, $radioname() will show the name of you're the station you control, and $myrealname will be - surprise surprise - replaced by your real name.

    Try and make the ATIS up to 4 lines – don't kill the pilots with long stories they don't want to hear (you do remember it rings a bell for every line you send to the pilot's side do you? Have mercy on the pilots…).

    b. Next are the select keys: VERY IMPORTANT for working with ASRC. Choose whatever you like, * and + are good choices.

> ⓘ Tip: Any key you choose will be unusable for any other purpose. If you choose – for example, you will not be able to deal with callsigns like 4X-ABC!

    c. Next are the conflict alerts – leave it for now.

    d. Below is the airports list for arrival and departure lists. You can fill in any airport you are interested in – ICAO code of course. If a departure or arrival is planned to an airport you had included here, you will see it in a special list (as usual: Read the manual for more info…).

e. Left to the voice enhancements part: ASRC features a sophisticated voice system. Mark the ticker to enable it. In the first text box, "voice server" write a voice server address, like rw.avsim.net . In the second one, ATC name, write the name you want people to see on the roger wilco channel. More on the voice system later…

f. Up to transition altitude: just write down the correct value. VFR code: write the standard Sqwk code of VFR flights in your area. This will affect the way VFR flights will be displayed.

g. Sqwk code range: ASRC can assign sqwk codes automatically (F9). Here you define the lower and upper limits of the codes your station assign. (remember no 8 or 9 in sqwk codes right?).

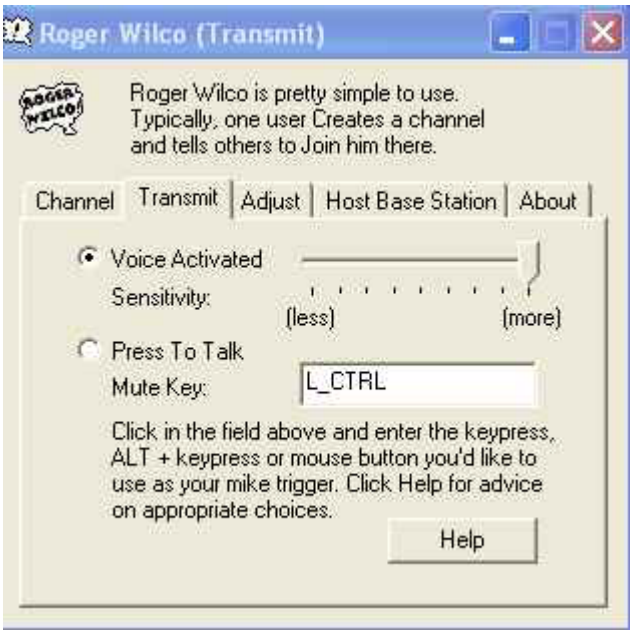
h. Next are the position file and alias files… Alias file is somewhat like procontroller, except you don't need the $aircraft anymore, which will be added automatically. There are lots of new commands available, but this is for another tutorial…

   the Position file however is very important: this file will setup ASRC to work correctly in your area. I added an appendix of basic position files how-to, but I suggest you will wait for an official one made by your training department. Select the position file you made!

i. Last one: visibility range: 5-600nm. PLEASE do not use more than you need! It is very hard on bandwidth and kills our

(donated) servers for no reason! In my opinion 50nm is more than enough for approach, 10-15 for towers.

5. Next step: setup roger wilco. You must have the latest build, named "mk1d3"!. Open RW, and in the "transmit" tab set it to "voice activated" with maximum sensitivity (slider all the way to the right). Then set the mute key below to the LEFT CTRL. Here is how it looks:



6. Back to ASRC: to setup your transmit key do the following:

   type (notice the dot): .rwkey

   press enter

   IMMEDIATELY press the button you want to use for transmitting

   The right CTRL is a good choice.

7. Next: lets setup our primary radio. Press TAB: you will see the comm panel named "VSCS". Every square you see can be set as a different frequency.

   first step is to config a button:

a. Press the blue "butn cnfg" button (on the buttom right). It will start flashing.

b. Press one of the squares above, say the top left one.

c. You will see a dialog with three inputs: on the first one, frequency, write your frequency (121.4 for example).

d. The second is Name: just write the name of the station as you want it to appear on the button. Last one is rw channel: here you should write the channel you want to create on the server we defined in the settings dialog earlier (LLLL_V_CTR or 119.10 for example).

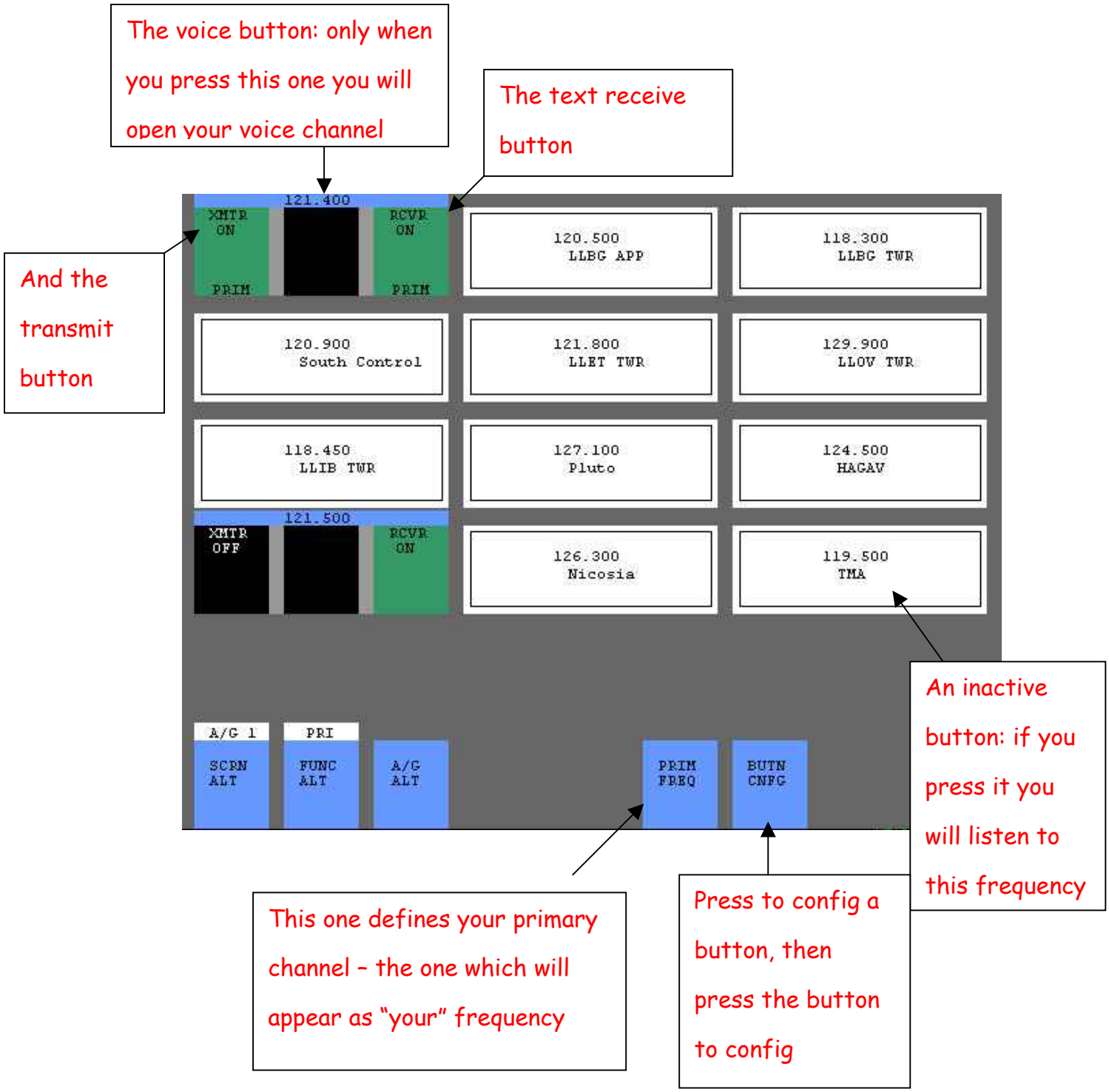
e. That it – you can see the button!

8. Make the button your primary, if it wasn't done automatically – press "prim freq", then the channel you created.

9. Have a look at the channel button: it is divided into three parts. The right is for text receive mode (means you listen on this frequency), middle one is for voice (means you are listening on the rw channel you defined earlier), and the left is transmit: if you enabled the middle one, you can transmit on voice, if not then text only.

ⓘNote: you cant turn off the primary frequency, don't be alarmed.

10. You can define as many frequencies as you wish this way – yes, ASRC can listen and transmit on more than one channel simultaneously!



11. OK, we made our initial preparations, what next? I will teach you how to use private chats, so you can ask for help ;-).

12. In the top right corner you will see an area labeled "CL". This means controller list. It will show active stations in your area (if they are in yellow then they are using ASRC…).

13. there is a small letter to the right of the title: press it until it shows "B" – this will show all controllers and observers in your area.
14. Notice a letter or number before the station's name: this is his assigned code (you can define this in your position file). Let's say you want to chat with a controller with an "A" by his name. All you need to do is to type A and press your controller select key you defined in your settings - * for example.
15. you will see a chatbox above the radio area – you can now chat with the guy!
16. What if you want to transmit on your channel? Any text you write will appear in the chatbox… very simple: just press enter (on an empty line of course) and focus will change between chatbox and radio channel. Try it!
17. you can use multiple chatboxes of course – to switch between active chats click the station name in the CL.
18. To close a chatbox use ".X".
19. If you want to initiate a chat with someone who is not on your CL, you can always type .chat <callsign> - this will open a chatbox with the callsign you typed.
20. If someone wants to chat with you, you will see him flashing in the CL – you can answer the same way you initiate a chat.

This is it for this first tutorial – more to follow if you wish!

Don't forget to setup sounds (options menu – sounds). Use WAV files only…

If you have anything to say you can reach me at

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Oh, and read the manual PLEASE!

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Appendix: Basic making of a position file

A position file is a text file with a .POF extension.

It will define info on stations in your area and is very important for working with ASRC.

The format goes like this:

Ben Gurion Approach:-:120.500:20:A:LLBG:APP:LLBG:APP:4201:4277

This will define LLBG approach. Here is the explanation of all parts (written in the original POF of ASRC):

; THIS FILE USES THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

;

NAME:RNAME:FREQ:SECID:ARTSTAG:CALLPREFIX:CALLSUFFIX:LINE1:LINE2:LSQUAWK:HSQUAWK

Name = the name of the station – Ben Gurion Approach for example.

RNAME = Callsign, not mandatory (use a -).

Freq = frequency – use the correct frequency here!

SECID = an id you assign to the station. It will be shown by the name in the CL, and used for chats or handoffs.

ARTSTAG = a letter to represent this station (read the manual ☺).

Call prefix: the station's ICAO code – LLBG, or any other code you use (ZOA for example).

Call suffix: the last part of the callsign - CTR, TWR, APP, DEL etc…

Line1 and line2: the text you want to represent this station in ground comm via VSCS – first and second line.

LSQUAWK: bottom limit of the sqwk code this station assigns.

LSQUAWK: upper limit of the sqwk code this station assigns.

Each of the parts is divided with a : symbol.

Try it!