

# **fli4l – flexible internet router for linux**

## **Version 4.0.0-trunk-x86\_64-r60784**

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# 1. Documentation of the base package

## 1.1. Introduction

fli4l is a Linux-based router, capable of handling ISDN, DSL, UMTS, and ethernet connections, with little hardware requirements: an USB stick used for booting, an Intel Pentium MMX processor, 64 MiB RAM as well as (at least) one ethernet network adapter are completely sufficient. The necessary boot medium can be created under Linux, Mac OS X or MS Windows. You don't need any specific Linux knowledge, but it is definitely helpful. However, you should possess basic knowledge about networking, TCP/IP, DNS, and routing. For developing your own extensions exceeding the basic configuration, you will need a working Linux system as well as Linux skills.

fli4l supports various boot media, among them USB sticks, hard disks, CDs, and last but not least booting over the network. An USB stick is in many respects ideal: Today, almost every PC can boot from it, it is relatively cheap, it is big enough, and installing fli4l onto it is relatively easy under both MS Windows and Linux. In contrast to a CD it is writable and thus additionally able to hold non-volatile configuration data (as e.g. DHCP leases).

- General features
  - Creation of boot media under [Linux](#) (Page 254), [Mac OS X](#) (Page 254), and [MS Windows](#) (Page 257)
  - Configuration through flat ASCII/UTF-8 files
  - Support for IP masquerading and port forwarding
  - Least Cost Routing (LCR): automatic provider selection based on daytime
  - Displaying/Computing/Logging of connection times and costs
  - MS Windows/Linux client imonc talking to imond and telmond
  - Upload of updated configuration files via MS Windows client imonc or via SCP under Linux
  - Boot media use the VFAT file system as permanent storage
  - Packet filter: External access to blocked ports is logged
  - Uniform mapping of WAN interfaces to so-called circuits
  - Running ISDN and DSL/UMTS circuits in parallel is possible
- Router basics
  - Linux kernel 3.18 or 3.19
  - Packet filter and IP masquerading
  - Local DNS server in order to reduce the number of DNS queries to external DNS servers

## *1. Documentation of the base package*

- Remotely accessible imond server daemon for monitoring and controlling Least Cost Routing
  - Remotely accessible telmond server daemon logging incoming phone calls
- Ethernet support
  - Up-to-date network device drivers: Support for more than 140 adapter types
- DSL support
  - Roaring Penguin PPPoE driver supporting Dial-on-Demand (can be switched off)
  - PPTP for DSL providers in Austria and the Netherlands
- ISDN support
  - Support for some 60 adapter types
  - Multiple possibilities for ISDN connectons: incoming/outgoing/callback, raw/point-to-point (ppp)
  - Channel bundling: automatic band width adaptation or manual activation of the second channel using MS Windows/Linux client software
- Optional software packages
  - DNS server
  - DHCP server
  - SSH server
  - Simple online/offline display using a LED
  - Serial console
  - Minimalistic Web server for ISDN and DSL monitoring as well as for reconfiguring and/or updating the router
  - Ability to let external hosts access LAN hosts in a controlled manner
  - Support for PCMCIA cards (called PC cards nowadays)
  - Logging of system messages
  - Configuration of ISAPnP cards by the use of isapnp tools
  - Additional tools for debugging
  - Configuration of the serial port
  - Rescue system for remote administration over ISDN
  - Software for displaying configurable information on an LCD, e.g. transmission rates, CPU load etc.
  - PPP server/router over the serial port
  - ISDN modem emulator over the serial port
  - Print server
  - Time synchronization with external time servers

## 1. Documentation of the base package

- Execution of user-defined commands on incoming phone calls (e.g. to perform Internet dial-up)
  - Support for IP aliasing (multiple IP addresses per network interface)
  - VPN support
  - IPv6 support
  - WLAN support: fli4l can be an access point as well as a client
  - RRD tool for monitoring the fli4l
  - and much more...
- Hardware requirements
    - Intel Pentium processor with MMX support
    - 64 MiB RAM, better 128 MiB
    - Ethernet network adapter
    - ISDN: supported ISDN adapter
    - an USB stick, an ATA hard disk or a CF card (which is accessed the same way as an ATA hard disk); alternatively, booting from a CD is also possible
  - Software requirements

The following tools are required on Linux systems:

- GCC and GNU make
- syslinux
- mtools (mcopy)

No additional tools are required on MS Windows systems, all necessary tools are provided by fli4l.

Last but not least, the client utility imonc exists for controlling the router and for displaying the router's state. This tool is available for MS Windows (windows/imonc.exe) and also for Linux (unix/gtk-imonc).

And now ...

Have fun with fli4l!

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## 2. Setup and Configuration

### 2.1. Unpacking the archives

Under Linux:

```
tar xvfz fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784.tar.gz
```

If this does not work, try the following:

```
gzip -d < fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784.tar.gz | tar xvf -
```

If you unpack the current version into a directory which already contains fli4l files from a previous installation, you should execute `mkfli4l.sh -c`:

```
cd fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784
sh mkfli4l.sh -c
```

However, we recommend to use a fresh directory for a new version as you can easily take over the configuration with a file comparing tool.

If you use a MS Windows system, you can extract the compressed tar archive e.g. with WinZip. You have to check, however, that all files are extracted together *with* their corresponding directories (there is a WinZip setting to achieve this). Also, you have to disable the so-called “Smart TAR CR conversion” under *Settings*  $\Rightarrow$  *Configuration*, as some important files are corrupted during extraction otherwise.

Alternatively, we recommend using the OpenSource application 7-Zip (<http://www.7-zip.org/>) which is as powerful as WinZip.

The following files are installed in the subdirectory `fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784/`:

- Documentation:
  - `doc/deutsch/*` German documentation
  - `doc/english/*` English documentation
  - `doc/french/*` French documentation
- Configuration:
  - `config/*.txt` Configuration files, these ones have to be edited to suit your needs
- Scripts/Procedures:
  - `mkfli4l.sh` Creates boot media or files: Linux/Unix version
  - `mkfli4l.bat` Creates boot media: Windows version
- Kernel/Boot files:

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- img/kernel Linux kernel
- img/boot\*.msg bootscreen texts
- Additional packages:
  - opt/\*.txt These ones describe which files will be included in the opt.img archive.
  - opt/... Optional kernel modules, files, and programs
- Source code:
  - src/\* Source code/tools for Linux, see src/README
- Programs:
  - unix/mkfli4l\* Creates boot medium: Linux/Unix version
  - windows/\* Creates boot medium: Windows version
  - unix/imonc\* imond client for Unix/Linux
  - windows/imonc/\* imond client for Windows

## 2.2. Configuration

### 2.2.1. Editing the configuration files

To configure fli4l, you only have to adapt the files config/\*.txt. We recommend to make a copy of the “config” directory and perform the adaption within this copy. So you will be able to compare your own configuration with the distributed one later and you are also able to manage multiple configurations. Comparing two configurations is relatively simple by using an adequate tool (i.e. “diff” under \*nix). Let’s assume that your own config files reside in a directory named my\_config under the fli4l directory. In this case you could execute:

```
~/src/fli4l> diff -u {config,my_config}/build/rc.cfg | grep '^[+-]'
```

```
--- config/build/rc.cfg      2014-02-18 15:34:39.085103706 +0100
+++ my_config/build/rc.cfg    2014-02-18 15:34:31.094317441 +0100
-PASSWORD='/P6h4i0IN5Bbc'
+PASSWORD='3P8F3KbjYgzUc'
-NET_DRV_1='ne2k-pci'
+NET_DRV_1='pcnet32'
-START_IMOND='no'
+START_IMOND='yes'
-OPT_PPPOE='no'
+OPT_PPPOE='yes'
-PPPOE_USER='anonymous'
-PPPOE_PASS='surfer'
+PPPOE_USER='me'
+PPPOE_PASS='my-passwd'
-OPT_SSHD='no'
+OPT_SSHD='yes'
```

You can also see by this example that a simple DSL router can be configured without much effort, even if you feel at first overwhelmed by the sheer amount of possible settings.

### 2.2.2. Configuration via a special configuration file

Due to the module concept of fli4l, the configuration is distributed across different files. As editing these separate files may become tedious, it is possible to store the configuration into a single file called `<config directory>/_fli4l.txt`. This file is read in addition to the other configuration files and its contents override any settings found in the other configuration files. Recall the example above: In order to configure a simple DSL router, we could simply write the following lines into this file:

```
PASSWORD='3P8F3KbjYgzUc'
NET_DRV_N='1'
NET_DRV_1='pcnet32'
START_IMOND='yes'
OPT_PPPOE='yes'
PPPOE_USER='me'
PPPOE_PASS='my-passwd'
OPT_SSHD='yes'
```

You should avoid to mix both flavours of configuration.

### 2.2.3. Variables

You will notice that the lines of some variables are prefixed with a `'#'` and thus are commented. If this is the case a reasonable default setting is already in effect. Those defaults are documented for each variable. If you wish to set another value delete the `'#'` at the beginning of the line and put your value between the apostrophs.

## 2.3. Setup flavours

Previous versions of fli4l only supported booting from a floppy disk which is not possible anymore due to causes already described. There are many alternative possibilities nowadays, amongst them using an USB stick.

Many other boot media (CD, HD, network, Compact-Flash, DoC, ...) exist and fli4l may also be installed permanently on some of them (obviously only the read-write ones). fli4l may be booted in three different ways:

**Single Image** The boot loader loads the linux kernel and then fli4l in a single image. After that, fli4l is able to continue the boot process without the need to access other boot media. Examples are the boot types *integrated*, *attached*, *netboot*, and *cd*.

**Split Image** The boot loader loads the linux kernel and then a rudimental fli4l image which mounts the boot medium in a first step, then loads the configuration and the remaining files from an archive residing on that mounted medium. Examples for this are the boot types *hd (Type A)*, *ls120*, *attached*, and *cd-emul*.

**Installation on a Medium** The boot loader loads the linux kernel and then a rudimental fli4l image which mounts an existing fli4l installation without the need to extract any further archives. An example for this is a type B hard disk installation.

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Before you try the more advanced installation procedures you should make yourself comfortable with fli4l by setting up a minimal version. If you want to use your fli4l as an answering machine or a HTTP-proxy later on, you already feel confident and have the experience of setting up a basic running system.

That said, four variants of installations are possible:

**USB-Stick** Router on an USB stick

**CD-router** Router on a CD

**Netzwerk** Network boot

**HD-Installation Typ A** Router on a hard disk, CF, DoC – only one FAT-Partition

**HD-Installation Typ B** Router on a hard disk, CF, DoC – one FAT- and one ext3-Partition

### 2.3.1. Router on a USB-Stick

USB-Sticks are addressed as harddisks by Linux hence the same explanations as for the hard-disk installation are valid here. Please note that the according drivers for the USB port have to be loaded via `OPT_USB` in order to access the stick with `OPT_HDINSTALL`.

### 2.3.2. Router on a CD, or network boot

All necessary files are on the boot medium and are extracted to a dynamically sized RAM disk while booting. Using a minimalistic configuration, it is possible to run the router with only 64 MiB of RAM. The maximum setup is only limited by the capacity of the boot medium and available RAM.

### 2.3.3. Type A: Router on hard disk—only one FAT partition

This corresponds to the CD version, with the only difference of the files residing on a hard disk instead, the term “hard disk” also enclosing Compact Flash from 8 MiB upwards and other devices which are accessed like hard disks under Linux. As of fli4l 2.1.4, you can also use DiskOnChip Flash memory from M-Sys or SCSI hard disks.

The limit for the archive `opt.img` is removed by disk capacity, but all these files have to be installed into a RAM disk of suitable size during the boot process. This increases the necessary amount of RAM if you use many software packages.

In order to update software packages (i.e. the archive `opt.img` and the configuration `rc.cfg` over the network), the FAT partition has to provide enough space for the kernel, the RootFS and TWICE the size of the `opt.img` archive! If you also want to enable the recovery option, the required space is increased one more time by the size of the `opt.img` archive.

### 2.3.4. Type B: Router on hard disk—one FAT and one ext3 partition

In contrast to type A, most of the files are not put into the RAM disk. Instead, they are copied from the `opt.img` archive to the ext3 partition on the hard disk at the very first start after the initial installation or an update. On successive reboots they are loaded from the ext3 partition. Using this type of installation, the amount of RAM needed for running the router



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is the smallest, such that running the router with very low memory is possible in the majority of cases.

You can find further information on the hard disk installation in the documentation of the HD package (a separate download) starting at the description of the configuration variable `OPT_HDINSTALL`.

### 3. Base configuration

Since fli4l 2.0 the distribution is designed to be modular and consists of multiple packages which have to be downloaded separately. The package `fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784.tar.gz` contains only the base software for a pure ethernet router. For DSL, ISDN, and other software you will have to download further packages and extract them into the directory `fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784/`. In order to allow free choice of the fli4l's linux system kernel, the kernel has been removed from the base package and was put into an own package. This implies that at least both the base and kernel packages are required. Table 3.1 gives an overview of additional software packages.

The files necessary for configuring the fli4l router are placed in the directory `config/`. They are described later in this chapter.

These files can be edited with a *simple* text editor, or alternatively with an editor specially designed for fli4l. Miscellaneous editors can be found under

<http://www.fli4l.de/en/download/additional-packages/addons/>.

If you need to adapt/extend the fli4l system in addition to the possible settings described below, you will need a working Linux system in order to adjust the RootFS. The file `src/README` will provide you with more information.

### 3. Base configuration

Table 3.1.: Overview of additional packages

Archive to download	Package
fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784	BASE, required!
kernel_4_19	Linux kernel, required!
fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784-doc	Complete documentation
advanced_networking	Extended network configuration
cert	Certificate management
chrony	Time server/client
dhcp_client	Miscellaneous DHCP clients
dns_dhcp	DNS und DHCP servers
dsl	DSL router (PPPoE, PPTP)
dyndns	Support for DYNDNS services
easycron	Time planning service
hd	Needed for hard disk installation
httpd	Minimalistic Web server
hwsupp	Hardware support
imonc_windows	Windows imonc client
imonc_unix	GTK/Unix imonc client
ipv6	Internet Protocol Version 6
isdn	ISDN router
openvpn	VPN support
pcmcia	Support for PCMCIA (PC cards)
ppp	PPP connection over serial port
proxy	Proxy server
qos	Quality of Service
sshd	SSH server
tools	Miscellaneous Linux tools
umts	Connection to the Internet via UMTS
usb	USB support
wlan	Support for WLAN cards

#### 3.1. Example file

The content of the example file `base.txt` in directory `config/` is as follows:

```
##-----
## fli4l __FLI4LVER__ - configuration for package "base"
##
## P L E A S E   R E A D   T H E   D O C U M E N T A T I O N !
##
## B I T T E   U N B E D I N G T   D I E   D O K U M E N T A T I O N   L E S E N !
##
##-----
## Creation:      26.06.2001   fm
## Last Update:   $Id: base.txt 60747 2022-09-15 11:47:18Z florian $
##
```

### 3. Base configuration

```
## Copyright (c) 2001-2016 - Frank Meyer, fli4l-Team <team@fli4l.de>
##
## This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
## it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
## the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
## (at your option) any later version.
##-----

#-----
# General settings:
#-----
HOSTNAME='fli4l'           # name of fli4l router
PASSWORD='fli4l'          # password for root login (console, sshd,
                           # imond)
BOOT_TYPE='hd'            # boot device: hd, cd, ls120, integrated,
                           # attached, netboot, pxeboot
LIBATA_DMA='disabled'     # Use DMA on ATA Drives ('enabled') or not
                           # ('disabled'). The default 'disabled' allows
                           # ancient IDE CF cards to be booted from.
                           # Use 'enabled' if you boot from a VirtualBox's
                           # virtual device.
MOUNT_BOOT='rw'           # mount boot device: ro, rw, no
BOOTMENU_TIME='5'         # waiting time of bootmenu in seconds
                           # before activating normal boot
TIME_INFO='MEZ-1MESZ,M3.5.0,M10.5.0/3'
                           # description of local time zone,
                           # don't touch without reading documentation
RTC_SYNC='hwclock'        # how to synchronize the hardware clock?
KERNEL_VERSION='5.4.213'  # kernel version
KERNEL_BOOT_OPTION=''     # append option to kernel command line
COMP_TYPE_OPT='xz'        # compression algorithm if compression is
                           # enabled for OPT archive;
                           # NOTE that some boot types may disallow
                           # some compression algorithms
IP_CONNTRACK_MAX=''       # override maximum limit of connection
                           # tracking entries
POWERMANAGEMENT='acpi'    # select pm interface: none, acpi, apm, apm_rm
                           # apm_rm switches to real mode before invoking
                           # apm power off

#-----
# Localisation
#-----
LOCALE='de'               # defines the default language for several
                           # components, such as httpd

#-----
# Console settings (serial console, blank time, beep):
#-----
CONSOLE_BLANK_TIME=''     # time in minutes (1-60) to blank
                           # console; '0' = never, '' = system default
BEEP='yes'                # enable beep after boot and shutdown
SER_CONSOLE='no'          # use serial interface instead of or as
```

### 3. Base configuration

```
# additional output device and main input
# device
SER_CONSOLE_IF='0'          # serial interface to use, 0 for ttyS0 (COM1)
SER_CONSOLE_RATE='9600'     # baudrate for serial console

#-----
# Debug Settings:
#-----
DEBUG_STARTUP='no'          # write an execution trace of the boot

#-----
# Keyboard layout
#-----
KEYBOARD_LOCALE='auto'      # auto: use most common keyboard layout for
                             # the language specified in 'LOCALE'
#OPT_MAKEKBL='no'           # set to 'yes' to make a new local keyboard
                             # layout map on the fli4l-router

#-----
# Ethernet card drivers:
#-----
#
# please see file base_nic.list in your config-dir or read the documentation
#
# If you need a dummy device, use 'dummy' as your NET_DRV
# and IP_NET_%_DEV='dummy<number>' as your device
#
#-----
#NET_DRV[]='ne2k-pci'        # 1st driver: name (e.g. NE2000 PCI clone)
#{
#  OPTION=''                 # 1st driver: additional option
#}
#NET_DRV[]='ne'              # 2nd driver: name (e.g. NE2000 ISA clone)
#{
#  OPTION='io=0x320'          # 2nd driver: additional option
#}

#-----
# Network prefixes
#-----
#OPT_NET_PREFIX='no'         # enable use of network prefixes: yes or no
#NET_PREFIX                  # network prefixes not bound to an interface
#{
#  []                         # network prefix assignment
#  {
#    NAME="site"              # name of network prefix
#    TYPE="static"            # type of network prefix
#    STATIC_IPV4="192.168.10.0/24" # static IPv4 prefix
#    STATIC_IPV6="fd6e:d748:fd6d::/48" # static IPv6 prefix
#  }
#}
#}
```

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```
#-----
# ULA prefixes
#-----
#OPT_NET_PREFIX_ULA='no'          # enable generation of ULAs: yes or no
#NET_PREFIX
#{
# []
# {
#   NAME="LAN"                    # name of network prefix
#   TYPE="generated-ula"          # type of network prefix
#   ULA_DEV='eth0'                # Ethernet interface of which the MAC is taken
# }
#}

#-----
# Networks
#-----
OPT_IPV4='yes'                    # enable IPv4 networking
                                  # WARNING: Don't set this to 'no', this is
                                  # currently not supported!

#IP_NET[1]='192.168.6.1/24'        # IP address of your n'th ethernet card and
                                  # netmask in CIDR (no. of set bits)

#{
#   DEV='eth0'                    # required: device name like ethX
#}

#OPT_IPV6='no'                    # set to 'yes' to activate IPv6 support

#IPV6_NET[1]='{internet-v6}+::1:0:0:0:1/64'
                                  # The router address and net mask of
                                  # this subnet. If this subnet is associated
                                  # with a circuit (i.e. the address is
                                  # prefixed by {<circuit>}), use an address
                                  # WITHOUT the subnet prefix; when the
                                  # associated circuit comes up, its prefix
                                  # will be combined with the address
                                  # specified here to yield a complete
                                  # address.
                                  #
                                  # NOTE that the net mask must be equal to
                                  # 64 if you want to use stateless IPv6
                                  # autoconfiguration!
                                  #
                                  # In this example, a /48 subnet prefix is
                                  # assumed which is extended by the subnet
                                  # '1' and the host part '0:0:0:1'. So with
                                  # e.g. '2001:db8:13bc/48' as subnet prefix
                                  # provided by circuit 'internet-v6', the
                                  # complete address and mask becomes
                                  # '2001:db8:13bc:1::1/64'.
                                  #
                                  # If no circuit prefix is used, no circuit
```

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```
# is associated, so the address
# specification is taken "as is" and is not
# completed by any prefix

#{
#  DEV='IP_NET_1_DEV'          # interface this subnet is bound to
#  ADVERTISE='yes'            # should the subnet prefix be advertised
#                             # automatically via RA in order to enable
#                             # stateless autoconfiguration?
#  ADVERTISE_DNS='no'         # should the DNS service be advertised
#                             # within this subnet via RA?
#}

#-----
# Additional routes, optional
#-----
#IP_ROUTE[]='192.168.7.0/24 192.168.6.99'
#                             # network/netmaskbits gateway
#IP_ROUTE[]='0.0.0.0/0 192.168.6.99'
#                             # example for default-route

#IPV6_ROUTE[]='2001:db8:13bc:2::/64 2001:db8:900:530::1'
#                             # example route

#-----
# Packet filter configuration
#-----
#-----
# INPUT chain
#-----
PF_INPUT_POLICY='REJECT'      # be nice and use reject as policy
PF_INPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'     # use default rule set
PF_INPUT_LOG='no'             # don't log at all
PF_INPUT_LOG_LIMIT='3/minute:5' # log 3 events per minute; allow a burst of 5
#                             # events
PF_INPUT_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5' # reject 1 connection per second; allow a burst
#                             # of 5 events; otherwise drop packet
PF_INPUT_UDP_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'
#                             # reject 1 udp packet per second; allow a burst
#                             # of 5 events; otherwise drop packet
#PF_INPUT[]='IP_NET_1 ACCEPT' # allow all hosts in the local network to
#                             # access the router
#PF_INPUT[]='tmpl:samba DROP NOLOG'
#                             # drop (or reject) samba access

#{
#  COMMENT='no samba traffic allowed'
#                             # without logging, otherwise the log file will
#                             # be filled with useless entries
#}

PF6_INPUT_POLICY='REJECT'     # be nice and use reject as policy
PF6_INPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'    # use default rule set
PF6_INPUT_LOG='no'            # don't log anything
PF6_INPUT_LOG_LIMIT='3/minute:5'
```

### 3. Base configuration

```
# log 3 events per minute; allow a burst of 5
# events
PF6_INPUT_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'
# reject 1 connection per second; allow a burst
# of 5 events; otherwise drop packet
PF6_INPUT_UDP_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'
# reject 1 udp packet per second; allow a burst
# of 5 events; otherwise drop packet

#PF6_INPUT[]='fe80::0/10] ACCEPT'
# allow all hosts in the local network to
# access the router
#PF6_INPUT[]='IPV6_NET_1 ACCEPT'
# allow all hosts in the first subnet to access
# the router
#PF6_INPUT[]='tmp1:samba DROP NOLOG'
# drop (or reject) samba access
#{
# COMMENT='no samba traffic allowed'
# without logging, otherwise the log file will
# be filled with useless entries
#}

#-----
# FORWARD chain
#-----
PF_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'      # be nice and use reject as policy
PF_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'     # use default rule set
PF_FORWARD_LOG='no'             # don't log at all
PF_FORWARD_LOG_LIMIT='3/minute:5'
# log 3 events per minute; allow a burst of 5
# events
PF_FORWARD_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'
# reject 1 connection per second; allow a burst
# of 5 events; otherwise drop packet
PF_FORWARD_UDP_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'
# reject 1 udp packet per second; allow a burst
# of 5 events; otherwise drop packet
#PF_FORWARD[]='tmp1:samba DROP' # drop samba traffic if it tries to leave the
# subnet
#PF_FORWARD[]='IP_NET_1 ACCEPT' # accept everything else

PF6_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'      # be nice and use reject as policy
PF6_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'     # use default rule set
PF6_FORWARD_LOG='no'             # don't log anything
PF6_FORWARD_LOG_LIMIT='3/minute:5'
# log 3 events per minute; allow a burst of 5
# events
PF6_FORWARD_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'
# reject 1 connection per second; allow a burst
# of 5 events; otherwise drop packet
PF6_FORWARD_UDP_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'
# reject 1 udp packet per second; allow a burst
```



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```
# of 5 events; otherwise drop packet

#PF6_FORWARD[]='tmp1:samba DROP'
# drop samba traffic if it tries to leave the
# subnet
#PF6_FORWARD[]='IPV6_NET_1 ACCEPT'
# accept everything else

#-----
# OUTPUT chain
#-----
PF_OUTPUT_POLICY='ACCEPT'      # default policy for outgoing packets
PF_OUTPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'     # use default rule set
PF_OUTPUT_LOG='no'             # don't log at all
PF_OUTPUT_LOG_LIMIT='3/minute:5'
# log 3 events per minute; allow a burst of 5
# events
PF_OUTPUT_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'
# reject 1 connection per second; allow a burst
# of 5 events; otherwise drop packet
PF_OUTPUT_UDP_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'
# reject 1 udp packet per second; allow a burst
# of 5 events; otherwise drop packet
#PF_OUTPUT[]='any 217.197.80.132 REJECT'
# don't allow the fli4l to reach fli4l.de

PF6_OUTPUT_POLICY='ACCEPT'     # default policy for outgoing packets
PF6_OUTPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'    # use default rule set
PF6_OUTPUT_LOG='no'            # don't log anything
PF6_OUTPUT_LOG_LIMIT='3/minute:5'
# log 3 events per minute; allow a burst of 5
# events
PF6_OUTPUT_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'
# reject 1 connection per second; allow a burst
# of 5 events; otherwise drop packet
PF6_OUTPUT_UDP_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'
# reject 1 udp packet per second; allow a burst
# of 5 events; otherwise drop packet
#PF6_OUTPUT[]='any 2001:bf0:c000:a::2:132 REJECT'
# don't allow the fli4l to reach fli4l.de

#-----
# POSTROUTING chain
#-----
#PF_POSTROUTING[]='IP_NET_1 MASQUERADE'
# masquerade traffic leaving the subnet

#PF6_POSTROUTING[]='IPV6_NET_1 MASQUERADE'
# masquerade traffic leaving the subnet

#-----
# PREROUTING chain
#-----
```

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```
#PF_PREROUTING[]='1.2.3.4 dynamic:22 DNAT:@client2'
# forward ssh connections coming from 1.2.3.4
# to client2

#PF6_PREROUTING[]='tmpl:ssh [2001:db8::1] DNAT:@client2'
# forward ssh connections coming from
# [2001:db8::1] to client2

#-----
# PREROUTING_CT chain
#-----
PF_PREROUTING_CT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
# use default rule set
#PF_PREROUTING_CT[]='tmpl:ftp IP_NET_1 HELPER:ftp'
# associate FTP conntrack helper for active FTP
# forwarded from within the LAN to some FTP
# server outside
#PF_PREROUTING_CT[]='tmpl:ftp any dynamic HELPER:ftp'
# associate FTP conntrack helper for passive
# FTP forwarded to the router's external IP
# (some PREROUTING rule needs to forward the
# packets to some FTP server within the LAN)

#PF6_PREROUTING_CT[]='tmpl:ftp IPV6_NET_1 HELPER:ftp'
# associate FTP conntrack helper for active FTP
# forwarded from within the LAN to some FTP
# server outside
#PF6_PREROUTING_CT[]='tmpl:ftp any IPV6_NET_1 HELPER:ftp'
# associate FTP conntrack helper for passive
# FTP forwarded to some FTP server within the
# LAN

#-----
# OUTPUT_CT chain
#-----
PF_OUTPUT_CT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes' # use default rule set
#PF_OUTPUT_CT[]='tmpl:ftp HELPER:ftp'
# associate FTP conntrack helper for outgoing
# active FTP on the router (this rule is added
# automatically by the tools package if
# OPT_FTP='yes' and FTP_PF_ENABLE_ACTIVE='yes')

#PF6_OUTPUT_CT[]='tmpl:ftp HELPER:ftp'
# associate FTP conntrack helper for outgoing
# active FTP on the router (this rule is added
# automatically by the tools package if
# OPT_FTP='yes' and FTP_PF_ENABLE_ACTIVE='yes')

#-----
# USER chain
#-----
#PF_USR_CHAIN[]='...' # some user-defined rule
#PF6_USR_CHAIN[]='...' # some user-defined rule
```

### 3. Base configuration

```
#-----
# Domain configuration:
# settings for DNS, DHCP server and HOSTS -> see package DNS_DHCP
#-----
DOMAIN_NAME='lan.fli4l'      # your domain name
DNS_FORWARDERS='194.8.57.8'  # DNS servers of your provider,
                              # e.g. ns.n-ix.net

# optional configuration for the host-entry of the router in /etc/hosts
#HOSTNAME_IP='IP_NET_1_IPADDR' # IP to bind to HOSTNAME
#HOSTNAME_IP6='IPV6_NET_1_IPADDR'
                              # optional, can be used to explicitly set
                              # the router's IPv6 address; if left empty,
                              # this setting is taken from the first
                              # configured /64 IPv6 subnet (see below)
#HOSTNAME_ALIAS[]='router.lan.fli4l'
                              # first ALIAS name
#HOSTNAME_ALIAS[]='gateway.my.lan'
                              # second ALIAS name

#-----
# optional package: syslogd
#-----
#OPT_SYSLOGD='no'            # start syslogd: yes or no
#SYSLOGD_RECEIVER='yes'      # receive messages from network
#SYSLOGD_DEST[]='*. * /dev/console'
                              # n'th prio & destination of syslog msgs
#SYSLOGD_DEST[]='*. * @192.168.6.2'
                              # example: loghost 192.168.6.2
#SYSLOGD_DEST[]='kern.info /var/log/dial.log'
                              # example: log infos to file

SYSLOGD_ROTATE='no'          # rotate syslog-files once every day
SYSLOGD_ROTATE_DIR='/data/syslog'
                              # move rotated files to ....
SYSLOGD_ROTATE_MAX='5'       # max number of rotated syslog-files

#-----
# Optional package: klogd
#-----
#OPT_KLOGD='no'              # start klogd: yes or no

#-----
# Optional package: logip
#-----
#OPT_LOGIP='no'              # logip: yes or no
LOGIP_LOGDIR='auto'          # log-directory, e.g. /boot or auto-detected

#-----
# Optional package: y2k correction
#-----
#OPT_Y2K='no'                # y2k correction: yes or no
```

### 3. Base configuration

```
Y2K_DAYS='0'                                # correct hardware y2k-bug: add x days

#-----
# Optional package: PNP
#-----
#OPT_PNP='no'                                # install isapnp tools: yes or no

#-----
# Optional: PCI hotplugging
#-----
#OPT_HOTPLUG_PCI='no'                        # if yes, various PCI hotplugging drivers are
                                              # loaded at boot time; note that ACPI hot-
                                              # plugging (as used by e.g. KVM) is built into
                                              # the kernel and does not require this OPT to
                                              # be enabled (but it doesn't hurt neither)

#-----
# Optional package: lua
# (Note: This package will eventually be integrated into the base package as
# it is planned to implement core fli4l services in Lua!)
#-----
#OPT_LUA='no'                                # enable Lua

#-----
# Optional package: luatests
#-----
#OPT_LUATESTS='no'                          # enable Lua test suite
#LUATESTS_RUNATBOOTTIME='yes'               # set to 'yes' if test suite should run when
                                              # the fli4l boots
```

Please note that this file is stored with DOS line endings, i.e. each line contains an additional carriage return (CR) at the end. Since most Unix editors can handle such files it was decided to use this style, as Windows editors typically do have problems if no CR/LF line endings are used!

If your favourite Unix/Linux editor does not like editing some configuration file due to the DOS line endings, you can convert the DOS line endings to Unix ones with the following command before you start editing the file:

```
sh unix/dtou config/base.txt
```

For the creation of the boot media it is irrelevant whether the file contains DOS oder Unix line endings. They are always converted to Unix style when being written to the boot media.

But let's proceed to the contents ...

## 3.2. General settings

**HOSTNAME** Default Setting: `HOSTNAME='fli4l'`

At the very beginning you should choose a name for your fli4l router.

**PASSWORD** Default Setting: `PASSWORD='fli4l'`

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This password is needed for logging on to the router—regardless whether you use a keyboard attached to the router or a remote SSH console (for the latter you will need the `sshd` package). The minimum password length is 1, the maximum 126 characters.

**BOOT\_TYPE** Default setting: `BOOT_TYPE='hd'`

`BOOT_TYPE` determines the boot medium in the broadest sense and affects the drivers (kernel modules) and start scripts being included in the RootFS. A short description of the boot process for better understanding:

- The BIOS of the computer loads and starts the boot loader on the boot medium.
- The boot loader (typically `syslinux`) extracts, loads, and starts the kernel.
- The kernel extracts the RootFS (= the basic file system containing tools and scripts needed for booting), mounts the RootFS and begins to execute the start scripts.
- Depending on `BOOT_TYPE`, the start scripts loads the kernel modules for the boot medium, mounts the boot partition, and extracts the OPT archive (`opt.img`) containing additional programs.
- Subsequently, `fl4l` starts to configure the individual services.

The following values are valid for `BOOT_TYPE` at the moment:

**ls120** Choose this to boot from LS120/240 and ZIP disks.

**hd** Choose this to boot from a hard disk. You will find more information in the [Documentation](#) (Page 124) of the HD package.

**cd** Choose this to boot from CD-ROM. With this setting, the ISO image `fl4l.iso` will be created which you have to burn onto CD with your favourite CD burning application. Please pay attention to choosing the right driver for your CD drive.

**integrated** Choose this if you do not plan to use a conventional boot medium but e.g. want to boot over a network. This setting integrates the OPT archive into the RootFS so the kernel can extract everything at once and does not need not mount a boot medium.

**Note:** You cannot perform a remote update of your `fl4l` router in this case.

**attached** This setting is similar to **integrated** but it does not integrate the contents of the OPT archive into the RootFS; rather, the OPT archive is put “as is” into the `/boot` directory. From there it will be extracted during the boot process. Apart from that, the caveats described for **integrated** apply to this boot type as well.

**netboot** This setting corresponds to **integrated**. However, the script `mknetboot.sh` is additionally run to create an image for booting over the local network. Please read the wiki <https://ssl.networks.org/wiki/display/f/fl4l+und+Netzboot> for further information.

**pxeboot** Two images are generated, kernel and `rootfs.img`. These are the two files to be loaded by the PXE bootloader. During execution the local tftp directory may be specified and in addition a subdirectory in the tftp directory (`-pxesubdir`). Refer to the Wiki here as well: <https://ssl.networks.org/wiki/display/f/fl4l+und+Netzboot>.

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**Note:** How to configure fli4l as a boot-server (pxe/tftp) you can find in the documentation of `opt dns_dhcp`!

**LIBATA\_DMA** Default Setting: `LIBATA_DMA='disabled'`

This options selects if DMA is used for libata based Devices. It is needed for example for incompletely wired IDE to CompactFlash Adapters. Select 'enabled' to use DMA.

**MOUNT\_BOOT** Default Setting: `MOUNT_BOOT='rw'`

This variable specifies how to mount the boot medium. There are three possibilities:

- rw** – Read/Write – Writing and reading is possible
- ro** – Read-Only – Only reading is possible
- no** – None – Medium will be unmounted after booting and can then be removed if desired

Some configurations require mounting the boot medium read/write, e.g. if you want to run a DHCP server or if you want the imond log file to be stored on the boot medium.

**BOOTMENU\_TIME** Default setting: `BOOTMENU_TIME='20'`

This variable controls how LONG the syslinux boot loader should wait until the default installation is booted automatically.

The `OPT_RECOVER` variable of the HD package allows you to activate a function which enables you to create a recovery installation from a working installation. This recovery installation can be activated in the boot menu by choosing the recovery version.

If this variable contains the value '0', the syslinux boot loader will wait indefinitely until the user chooses either the default or the recovery installation!

**TIME\_INFO** Default Setting: `TIME_INFO='MEZ-1MESZ,M3.5.0,M10.5.0/3'`

Normally, Unix operating systems use the UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) for clocks running under their control, and so does fli4l. The UTC is consistent around the world and has to be converted to local time before use. By using `TIME_INFO`, you provide the necessary information for fli4l about your time zone, its difference to UTC, and about daylight saving time. Your local hardware clock must be set to UTC (corresponds to London Standard Time) in order to make these settings effective. Alternatively, you may use the `chrony` Package which allows fli4l to synchronize its clock with an external time server (time servers always provide the current time in UTC).

The meaning of the possible settings `TIME_INFO` are as follows:

`TIME_INFO='MEZ-1MESZ,M3.5.0,M10.5.0/3'`

- *MEZ-1*: “MEZ” is the German abbreviation for “Central European Time” (you could also use “CET” here). The “-1” means that *MEZ-1=UTC*, i.e. the MEZ is one hour ahead of UTC.
- *MESZ*: “MESZ” is the abbreviation for “Central European Summer Time” and means that fli4l has to handle daylight saving changes. Because no further information (“+x” or “-x”) is given, the clock is adjusted forward one hour when reaching the daylight saving time.

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- *M3.5.0,M10.5.0/3*: This means that the change to the daylight saving time occurs on the last Sunday in March at two o'clock and that the change to standard time occurs on the last Sunday in October at three o'clock.

Normally you do not have to touch these settings, unless your fli4l router resides in another time zone. In this case you have to adjust these settings accordingly. In order to do this properly, it is helpful to take a look at the specification of the TZ environment variable which can be found at the following URL:

[http://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399/basedefs/xbd\\_chap08.html](http://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399/basedefs/xbd_chap08.html)

**RTC\_SYNC** Default Setting: `RTC_SYNC='hwclock'`

Many computers have a battery-backed hardware clock, which is also supplied with power while the system is powered off. This enables the system time to be running continuously even then in order to have a valid system time at the next system startup. At this point it is important to differentiate between the *system time* and the *hardware time*:

- *Hardware time* is the time stored in the hardware clock and kept up to date by the device. It is usually read at system startup and becomes system time then.
- *System time* is the time used by the linux system, i.e. if executing the command `date -u`. It is kept up to date by the Linux kernel, for example using hardware interrupts on a regular basis (timer interrupts) and always indicates a time in coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Hence it is not affected by any time zone settings.
- *localized system time* is only the conversion of system time to another time zone. On the fli4l router it is configured by the environment variable TZ (see [TIME\\_INFO](#) (Page 30)). This is not of any interest for the further explanations below.

With the help of this variable you may configure how fli4l handles the adjustment between hardware time and system time, meaning if and how often hardware time should be set to the system time. Such an adjustment is necessary because even the best hardware clock is not 100 percent accurate and tends to systematic drifting, in the long run it will be a bit too slow or too fast.

There are basically two ways of synchronization:

- “kernel” mode: An NTP client is used to get the real time from outside (usually via the Internet or an external (radio) clock) and keep the system time of the fli4l router up to date. The Linux kernel takes care of updating the hardware time, so no further synchronization is needed. The update by the Linux kernel is a little less accurate than updating by `hwclock` (see “`hwclock`” mode below), however, the quality of the update is less important because errors are compensated by the NTP client.

This mode must also be used if no hardware clock at all exists. The Linux kernel will not keep hardware time up-to-date in this case simply because there is none. In order to have a realistic system time at all, the use of a NTP client should be mandatory.

- Modus “`hwclock`”: At shutdown of the system (when running the `stop-script /etc/rc0.d/rc950.hwclock`) and in regular intervals (every 24 hours) a synchronization using the `hwclock` program will take place. Not only the hardware time is

### 3. Base configuration

set, but `hwclock` also measures to what extent the system time differs from the hardware time. When starting the system the system time is not taken directly from the hardware time, the time drift is also taken into account in order to minimize drifting of the system time. The drift is stored in the file `/etc/adjtime`. If a writable persistent medium is available, the drift is stored in `/var/lib/persistent/base/adjtime`, in this case `/etc/adjtime` is a symbolic link pointing there.

This mode is incompatible with updating the system time by the help of an NTP client. That's because an NTP client automatically enables updating the hardware clock by the Linux kernel. It is however, of little sense or problematic that both `hwclock` and the Linux kernel at the same time try to keep the hardware time up to date.

It should be noted that if a hardware clock is available, the time stored there is *always* interpreted as coordinated world time (UTC). The time zone defined by the variable `TIME_INFO` does not affect the time stored in the hardware clock. Saving a localized non-UTC time in the hardware clock is *not* supported by `fl4l`.

Loading the system time from the hardware time is done only once at system startup. The Linux kernel then reads the time stored in the hardware clock and sets system right at the beginning of the boot process. In “`hwclock`” mode the time will be set again later when running the boot script `/etc/rc.d/rc100.hwclock`, this time taking into account the system's time drift.

**KERNEL\_VERSION** Chooses the version of the kernel to be used. According to the contents of this variable, the kernel and the kernel modules are selected from `img/kernel-<kernel version>.<compression extension>` and `opt/lib/modules/<kernel version>`, respectively.

**KERNEL\_BOOT\_OPTION** Default Setting: `KERNEL_BOOT_OPTION=""`

The contents of this variable is appended to the kernel's command line defined in `syslinux.cfg`. Some systems require `'reboot=bios'` for proper rebooting, i.e. WRAP systems.

**COMP\_TYPE\_ROOTFS** Default setting: `COMP_TYPE_ROOTFS='xz'`

This variable selects the compression method to be used for the RootFS archive. Possible values are `'xz'`, `'lzma'`, and `'bzip2'`.

**COMP\_TYPE\_OPT** Default setting: `COMP_TYPE_OPT='xz'`

This variable selects the compression method to be used for the OPT archive. Possible values are `'xz'`, `'lzma'`, and `'bzip2'`.

**POWERMANAGEMENT** Default Setting: `POWERMANAGEMENT='acpi'`

The kernel supports different flavours of power management: the somewhat aged APM and the newer ACPI. This variable lets you choose which flavour is to be used. Possible values are `'none'` (no power management), `'acpi'`, and the two APM variants `'apm'` and `'apm_rm'`. The latter uses a special processor mode before switching the router off.

**FLI4L\_UUID** Default Setting: `FLI4L_UUID=""`

This variable contains an universally unique identifier (UUID) which is used to point to a place where persistent data can be stored, e.g. on a USB stick. The UUID can be generated on any Linux system (e.g. on the `fl4l` router) by executing `'cat /proc/sys/kernel/random/uuid'`.



### 3. Base configuration

Each execution of this command above produces a new UUID which you can use in `FLI4L_UUID` variable. If you create a directory on a persistent medium by the name of this UUID, this directory will be used to store configuration changes as well as persistent run-time data (e.g. DHCP leases). However, the corresponding packages has to support this persistence mechanism (see the documentation to check this). Typically, use 'auto' for the according storage location, instead of a hard-coded path.

If fli4l already stored data using this mechanism before configuring an UUID and creating the directory, this data can be found under `/boot/persistent`. In this case, you will have to manually move the data to the new location. We advice that you generate and configure the UUID at the very beginning, avoiding the migration later on.

Additionally, please note that `MOUNT_BOOT='rw'` is needed if the storage directory is located on the `/boot` partition.

We suggest using the `/data` partition (with the UUID-named directory being a top-level directory there) or an USB stick for the storage location of persistent configuration and run-time data. The file systems allowed are VFAT or, if you use `OPT_HD` all read-writable filesystems supported there.

#### **IP\_CONNTRACK\_MAX** Default Setting: `IP_CONNTRACK_MAX=""`

This variable enables you to change the maximum number of simultaneously existing connections. Normally, a sensible value for this setting is computed automatically, based on the amount of your router's physical RAM. Table 3.2 shows the defaults used.

Table 3.2.: Automtically generated maximum number of simultaneous connections

RAM in MiB	simultaneous connections
16	1024
24	1280
32	2048
64	4096
128	8192

If you use file sharing programs behind or on the router and your router has only little RAM, you will hit the maximum number of simultaneous connections fastly. This will prevent further connections to be established.

This causes error messages as

```
ip_conntrack: table full, dropping packet
```

or

```
ip_conntrack: Maximum limit of XXX entries exceeded
```

The variable `IP_CONNTRACK_MAX` changes the maximum number of simultaneously existing connections to a fixed value. Each possible connection consumes 350 bytes of RAM, which cannot be used for other things. If you e.g. choose the value '10000', you reserve about 3,34 MB RAM that are lost for any other usage (kernel, RAM disks, programs).

### 3. Base configuration

If your router has 32 MiB RAM, it should not be much of a problem to reserve 2 or 3 MiB for the `ip_conntrack` table. If only 16 MiB RAM or less are available you should be more conservative to prevent your router from running out of RAM.

The setting currently being used can be display on the console by executing

```
cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_conntrack_max
```

and can be set on-the-fly by executing

```
echo "XXX" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_conntrack_max
```

where XXX denotes the number of entries. The entries of the `IP_CONNTRACK` table can be displayed on the console by executing

```
cat /proc/net/ip_conntrack
```

and can be counted by executing

```
cat /proc/net/ip_conntrack | grep -c use
```

**LOCALE** Default setting: `LOCALE='de'`

Meanwhile, some fli4l components support multiple languages, for example the console menu and the Web GUI. This variable lets you choose your preferred language. In addition, some components support a private setting to override this global setting if necessary. English is used as a fallback if the language chosen is not supported for some component.

`KEYBOARD_LOCALE='auto'` tries to find a keyboard layout that is compatible with the `LOCALE` setting.

By now, the following values are possible: `de`, `en`, `fr`.

### 3.3. Console settings

fli4l can be operated on different hardware platforms. On many of these platforms it is possible to have a keyboard and a monitor connected to interact with fli4l; this input/output combination is generally *console*.

fli4l can also be used completely without keyboard and graphics card. In order to use the router as well without network access to it and to see all kernel boot messages, it is possible to use a console on a serial port catching inputs from the serial interface or sending output there. This requires the variables `SER_CONSOLE` (Page 35), `SER_CONSOLE_IF` (Page 35) und `SER_CONSOLE_RATE` (Page 35) to be set resp. adapted.

It is also possible to use a console on both keyboard and monitor as well as via the serial port.

In general, fli4l provides the option to login and thus a *Shell* on *any* console giving you the ability to login as the user “fli4l” with the password defined in `PASSWORD` (Page 28).

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**CONSOLE\_BLANK\_TIME** Default Setting: `CONSOLE_BLANK_TIME=""`

Typically, the Linux kernel activates the console's screen saver after some time without console input activity. The variable `CONSOLE_BLANK_TIME` allows you to configure the timeout to be used or to disable the screen saver completely (`CONSOLE_BLANK_TIME='0'`).

**BEEP** Default Setting: `BEEP='yes'`

Causes a beep at the end of the boot or shutdown process.

If you enter 'yes' here, there will be a beep at the end of the boot or shutdown process. If you suffer from an extreme shortage of space on your boot media or if you don't like your router to beep, use 'no' instead.

**SER\_CONSOLE** Default Setting: `SER_CONSOLE='no'`

This variable enables or disables a console on a serial port. The serial console can be operated in three modes:

SER_CONSOLE	console input/output
no	Input and output (only) via keyboard and monitor (tty0)
yes	Input and output (only) via serial interface (ttyS0)
primary	Input and output via serial console as well as via keyboard and monitor, output of kernel messages tty0
secondary	Input and output via serial console as well as via keyboard and monitor, output of kernel messages ttyS0

Changing the value of `SER_CONSOLE` affects the router only if you also update your boot media or if you perform a remote update of the `syslinux.cfg` file.

**Important:** *When turning off the serial console, be sure to keep an alternate access to the router (SSH or directly from the keyboard and monitor)!*

You will find further information in the appendix under [Serial console](#) (Page 347).

**SER\_CONSOLE\_IF** Default Setting: `SER_CONSOLE_IF='0'`

Number of the serial interface for the serial console.

Enter the number of the interface to which the serial console is connected. 0 corresponds to ttyS0 under Linux or COM1 under Microsoft Windows.

**SER\_CONSOLE\_RATE** Default Setting: `SER_CONSOLE_RATE='9600'`

Transmission rate of the serial port for console output.

This variable contains the Baud rate to use for transmitting data over the serial port. Reasonable values are: 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200.

## 3.4. Hints To Identify Problems And Errors

fl4l logs all output produced while booting into the file (`/var/tmp/boot.log`). After the boot process has finished you can review this file at the console or using the web interface.

Sometimes it is useful to generate a more detailed trace of the start sequence, e.g. to analyze the boot process in case of problems. The variable `DEBUG_STARTUP` exists for this very

### 3. Base configuration

reason. Other settings help developers to find bugs in certain situations; these settings are also documented in this section.

**DEBUG\_STARTUP** Default Setting: `DEBUG_STARTUP='no'`

If set to 'yes', each command to be executed is written to the console while booting. As a change in `syslinux.cfg` is necessary for enabling this functionality, everything mentioned for `SER_CONSOLE` also applies to this case. If you want to adapt `syslinux.cfg` by hand, you need to insert `fl4ldebug=yes` to it. Nevertheless, `DEBUG_STARTUP` needs to be set to 'yes'.

**DEBUG\_MODULES** Default Setting: `DEBUG_MODULES='no'`

Some modules are loaded automatically by the kernel without further notification. `DEBUG_MODULES='yes'` activates a mode showing the sequence of all modules being loaded, regardless whether they are loaded explicitly by a script or automatically by the kernel.

**DEBUG\_ENABLE\_CORE** Default Setting: `DEBUG_ENABLE_CORE='no'`

If this setting is activated, every program crash causes the creation of a so-called “core dump”, a memory image of the process just before the crash. These files are saved in the directory `/var/log/dumps` on the router and can be helpful in finding program errors. More details can be found in the section [“Debugging programs on the fl4l”](#) (Page 248) in the documentation of the SRC package.

**DEBUG\_MDEV** Default Setting: `DEBUG_MDEV='no'`

With `DEBUG_MDEV='yes'` all actions related to the `mdev` daemon will be logged, in detail all additions or removals of device nodes in `/dev` or the loading of firmware. Output is directed to the file `/dev/mdev.log`.

**DEBUG\_IPTABLES** Default Setting: `DEBUG_IPTABLES='no'`

With `DEBUG_IPTABLES='yes'` all `iptables` invocations are logged to `/var/log/iptables.log`, including the return values.

**DEBUG\_IP** Default Setting: `DEBUG_IP='no'`

With `DEBUG_IP='yes'` all invocations of the program `/sbin/ip` are logged to the file `/var/log/wrapper.log`.

## 3.5. Usage of a customized `/etc/inittab`

It is possible to let the “init” process start additional programs on additional consoles or to change the default commands. An `inittab` entry is structured as follows:

```
device:runlevel:action:command
```

The *device* denotes the terminal used for program input/output. Possible devices are terminals `tty1-tty4` or serial terminals `ttyS0-ttySn` with  $n < \text{the number of available serial ports}$ .

The possible *actions* are typically *askfirst* or *respawn*. Using *askfirst* lets “init” wait for a keypress before running that command. The *respawn* action causes the command to be automatically restarted whenever it terminates.

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*command* specifies the program to execute. You have to use a fully qualified path.

The documentation of the Busybox toolkit at <http://www.busybox.net> contains a detailed description of the inittab format.

The normal inittab file is as follows:

```
::sysinit:/etc/rc
::respawn:cttyhack /usr/local/bin/mini-login
::ctrlaltdel:/sbin/reboot
::shutdown:/etc/rc0
::restart:/sbin/init
```

You could e.g. extend it by the entry

```
tty2::askfirst:cttyhack /usr/local/bin/mini-login
```

in order to get a second login process on the second terminal. To achieve this, simply copy the file `opt/etc/inittab` to `<config directory>/etc/inittab` and edit the copy accordingly.

## 3.6. Localized keyboard layouts

**KEYBOARD\_LOCALE** Default Setting: `KEYBOARD_LOCALE='auto'`

If you sometimes work directly at the router's console you will appreciate a localized keyboard layout. With `KEYBOARD_LOCALE='auto'`, `fl4l` tries to find a keyboard layout that is compatible with the `LOCALE` setting. With `KEYBOARD_LOCALE=""`, no keyboard layout will be installed on the `fl4l` router, causing the kernel's default layout to be used. Alternatively, you may set the variable to the name of a local keyboard layout map. If you e.g. use `KEYBOARD_LOCALE='de-latin1'`, the build process checks whether there is a file named `de-latin1.map` in the directory `opt/etc`. If this is the case, this file will be used when configuring the keyboard layout.

**OPT\_MAKEKBL** Default Setting: `OPT_MAKEKBL='no'`

If you want to create a map file for your keyboard, you have to proceed as follows:

- Set `OPT_MAKEKBL` to 'yes'.
- Invoke `'makekbl.sh'` on the router. Preferably, you use a SSH connection as the keyboard layout changes and this can be quite annoying.
- Follow the instructions.
- You will find your new `<locale>.map` file in `/tmp`.

The tasks to be done directly on the router are now completed.

- Copy the keyboard layout map you have just created to your `fl4l` directory under `opt/etc/<locale>.map`. If you now set `KEYBOARD_LOCALE='<locale>'`, your freshly created keyboard layout will be used when building the `fl4l` images the next time.
- Don't forget to set `OPT_MAKEKBL` to 'no' again.

### 3.7. Ethernet network adapter drivers

**NET\_DRV\_N** Number of needed network adapter drivers.

If you use the router with ISDN, you typically have one network adapter only, hence the default value is 1. However, if you use DSL, you will have two network adapters in the majority of cases.

You have to separate two cases:

1. Both adapters are of the same type. Then you will have to specify only one driver communicating with both adapters, hence `NET_DRV_N='1'`.
2. The types of the adapters used differ. Then you have to set the variable to '2' and to configure the drivers separately for both adapters.

**NET\_DRV\_x NET\_DRV\_x\_OPTION** This variable contains the name of the driver to be used for the network adapter. The default for `NET_DRV_1` is to load the driver for a NE2000 compatible network adapter. More available drivers for a large amount of families of network adapters are included in the tables ?? and ??.

The 3COM EtherLinkIII network adapter (3c509) has to be configured by the DOS tool 3c509cfg.exe, available under:

<ftp://ftp.ihg.uni-duisburg.de/Hardware/3com/3C5x9n/3C5X9CFG.EXE>

It should be used for setting the IRQ and I/O port and, if necessary, the type of connection (BNC/TP). The entry `NET_DRV_x_OPTION=` can normally be left empty.

Some ISA adapters require the driver to have additional information in order to find the adapter, e.g. the I/O address. This is the case e.g. for NE2000 compatible ISA adapters and the EtherExpress16.

In such a case, you can set

```
NET_DRV_x_OPTION='io=0x340'
```

(or the corresponding numerical value).

If no options are required, you can leave this variable empty.

If you need to specify more than one option, you have to separate them by blanks, e.g.

```
NET_DRV_x_OPTION='irq=9 io=0x340'
```

If you use two identical network adapters, e.g. NE2000 ISA adapters, you have to separate the different I/O ports by commas:

```
NET_DRV_x_OPTION='io=0x240,0x300'
```

No space is allowed before or after the comma!

This does not work with all network adapter drivers. Some of them need to be loaded twice, i.e. you have to use `NET_DRV_N='2'`. In this case you will have to assign different names to the adapters by using the “-o” option, e.g.

### 3. Base configuration

```
NET_DRV_N='2'
NET_DRV_1='3c503'
NET_DRV_1_OPTION='-o 3c503-0 io=0x280'
NET_DRV_2='3c503'
NET_DRV_2_OPTION='-o 3c503-1 io=0x300'
```

We recommend to try the “comma” method first before falling back to loading the driver multiple times.

Some more examples:

- 1 x NE2000 ISA

```
NET_DRV_1='ne'
NET_DRV_1_OPTION='io=0x340'
```

- 1 x 3COM EtherLinkIII (3c509)

```
NET_DRV_1='3c509'
NET_DRV_1_OPTION=''
```

For this adapter, see also:

[http://extern.fli4l.de/fli4l\\_faengine/faq.php?display=faq&faqnr=132&catnr=7&prog=1](http://extern.fli4l.de/fli4l_faengine/faq.php?display=faq&faqnr=132&catnr=7&prog=1)

[http://extern.fli4l.de/fli4l\\_faengine/faq.php?display=faq&faqnr=133&catnr=7&prog=1](http://extern.fli4l.de/fli4l_faengine/faq.php?display=faq&faqnr=133&catnr=7&prog=1)

[http://extern.fli4l.de/fli4l\\_faengine/faq.php?display=faq&faqnr=135&catnr=7&prog=1](http://extern.fli4l.de/fli4l_faengine/faq.php?display=faq&faqnr=135&catnr=7&prog=1)

- 2 x NE2000 ISA

```
NET_DRV_1='ne'
NET_DRV_1_OPTION='io=0x320,0x340'
```

Here, you will often need to specify the IRQ values:

```
NET_DRV_1_OPTION='io=0x320,0x340 irq=3,5'
```

You should first try the configuration without specifying any IRQs and enter IRQs only if the network adapters are not found otherwise.

- 2 x NE2000 PCI

```
NET_DRV_1='ne2k-pci'
NET_DRV_1_OPTION=''
```

- 1 x NE2000 ISA, 1 x NE2000 PCI

```
NET_DRV_1='ne'
NET_DRV_1_OPTION='io=0x340'
NET_DRV_2='ne2k-pci'
NET_DRV_2_OPTION=''
```

- 1 x SMC WD8013, 1 x NE2000 ISA

```
NET_DRV_1='wd'
NET_DRV_1_OPTION='io=0x270'
NET_DRV_2='ne2k'
NET_DRV_2_OPTION='io=0x240'
```

### 3. Base configuration

You can find the complete list of available drivers in the documentation of the respective kernel package.

*If you need a dummy device, use 'dummy' as your `NET_DRV_x` and `IP_NET_x_DEV` (Page 40)='dummy<number>' as your device.*

## 3.8. Networks

**IP\_NET\_N** Default Setting: `IP_NET_N='1'`

Number of networks to bound to the IP protocol, normally one ('1'). If you set `IP_NET_N` to zero because you don't have any IP networks or because you configure them in a different way, `mkfli4l` will emit a warning when building the archives. You can disable this warning by using `IGNOREIPNETWARNING='yes'`.

**IP\_NET\_x** Default Setting: `IP_NET_1='192.168.6.1/24'`

The IP address and the net mask of the router's n-th device using the CIDR<sup>1</sup> notation. If you want the router to receive its IP address dynamically via a DHCP-client it is possible to set this variable to 'dhcp'.

The following table shows how the CIDR notation and the dot notation for net masks are connected.

CIDR	Net mask	Number of IP addresses
/8	255.0.0.0	16777216
/16	255.255.0.0	65536
/23	255.255.254.0	512
/24	255.255.255.0	256
/25	255.255.255.128	128
/26	255.255.255.192	64
/27	255.255.255.224	32
/28	255.255.255.240	16
/29	255.255.255.248	8
/30	255.255.255.252	4
/31	255.255.255.254	2
/32	255.255.255.255	1

**Note:** As one address is reserved for the network and one for broadcasting, the maximum number of hosts in the network is computed by: `Number_Hosts = Number_IPs - 2`. Consequently, the smallest possible net mask is /30 which corresponds to four IP addresses and hence to two possible hosts.

**IP\_NET\_x\_DEV** Default Setting: `IP_NET_1_DEV='eth0'`

Required: device name of the network adapter.

Starting with version 2.1.8, the name of the device used has to be supplied! Names of network devices typically start with 'eth' followed by a number. The first network adapter recognized by the system receives the name 'eth0', the second one 'eth1' and

---

<sup>1</sup>Classless Inter-Domain Routing



### 3. Base configuration

so on.

Example:

```
IP_NET_1_DEV='eth0'
```

The fli4l router is also able to do IP aliasing, i.e. to assign multiple IP addresses to a single network adapter. Additional IP addresses are simply specified by linking another network to the same device. When mkfli4l checks the configuration you are informed that you define such an alias—you can ignore the warning in this case.

Example:

```
IP_NET_1='192.168.6.1/24'  
IP_NET_1_DEV='eth0'  
IP_NET_2='192.168.7.1/24'  
IP_NET_2_DEV='eth0'
```

**IP\_NET\_x\_MAC** Default Setting: `IP_NET_1_MAC=""`

Optional: MAC address of the network adapter.

With this variable you are able to change the hardware address (MAC) of your network adapter. This is useful if you want to use a DHCP provider expecting a certain MAC address. If you leave `IP_NET_x_MAC` empty or remove the variable definition completely, the original MAC address of your network adapter will be used. Most users will never need to use this variable.

Example:

```
IP_NET_1_MAC='01:81:42:C2:C3:10'
```

**IP\_NET\_x\_NAME** Default Setting: `IP_NET_x_NAME=""`

Optional: Assigning a name to the IP address of a network adapter.

If you perform reverse DNS lookup of the network adapter's IP address, the result is typically a name like `'fli4l-ethx.<domain>'`. You can use the variable `IP_NET_x_NAME` in order to change that name which will be returned when performing reverse DNS lookup. If the IP address is globally accessible, you can use this setting to enforce that reverse DNS lookups always return a globally accessible name.

Example:

```
IP_NET_2='80.126.238.229/32'  
IP_NET_2_NAME='ajv.xs4all.nl'
```

**IP\_NET\_x\_TYPE****IP\_NET\_x\_COMMENT** Default Setting: `IP_NET_x_COMMENT=""`

Optional: You can use this setting to assign a ‘meaningful’ name to a network device. This name can then be used in packages like rrdtool for identifying the network.

**3.9. Network prefix configuration****OPT\_NET\_PREFIX** Enables support for custom network prefixes.

A network prefix is technically nothing else than the address of a network, but it usually stands for a network that shall be divided further. This is especially useful if a fli4l router should not manage the whole network, but leave subnets for other routers. By the definition (and thus naming) of the whole network it is possible to use the network address in several places without always having to write the prefix again.

Concrete examples of how to define a network prefix can be found below for the different types of network prefixes.

Default Setting: `OPT_NET_PREFIX='yes'`

**NET\_PREFIX\_x** This array defines the various network prefixes. The individual components are explained below.

**NET\_PREFIX\_x\_NAME** Name of the network prefix.

This variable contains the name of the prefix. This name can then be used in address informations in order to use the prefix. The name has to be set like circuit names, i.e. it must be specified in curly brackets.

**NET\_PREFIX\_x\_TYPE** Type of the network prefix.

This variable contains the type of the prefix. The supported types are explained in Tab. 3.3.

Typw	Explanation
static	The network prefix is specified directly as a fixed address.
generated-ula	The network prefix is generated by fli4l as an ULA <sup>2</sup> according to RFC 4193. <sup>3</sup> If the fli4l has access to persistent storage, then the prefix is only generated once, so it also remains intact during reboots of the router.

Table 3.3.: Types of network prefixes

---

<sup>2</sup>“Unique Local Address”

<sup>3</sup><https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4193>

### 3.9.1. Network prefixes of type “stable”

For network prefixes of type “stable” the following settings apply:

**NET\_PREFIX\_x\_STATIC\_IPV4 NET\_PREFIX\_x\_STATIC\_IPV6** Adresse(s) of the network prefix.

This setting can be used to specify the IPv4 and/or IPv6 address of the network prefix.

Example:

```
NET {
  PREFIX {
    [] {
      NAME='site'
      TYPE='static'
      STATIC {
        IPV4='10.1.0.0/16'
        IPV6='fdce:1c35:301f::/48'
      }
    }
  }
}
```

### 3.9.2. Network prefixes of type “generated-ula”

For Network prefixes of type “generated-ula” the following settings apply:

**NET\_PREFIX\_x\_ULA\_DEV** Ethernet-Interface.

This setting specifies the Ethernet interface whose MAC address is used to generate the ULA.

Example:

```
NET {
  PREFIX {
    [] {
      NAME='site'
      TYPE='generated-ula'
      ULA {
        DEV='eth0'
      }
    }
  }
}
```

## 3.10. Additional routes (optional)

**IP\_ROUTE\_N** Number of additional network routes. Additional network routes are mandatory if e.g. other routers in the LAN exist which have to be used to access other networks.

### 3. Base configuration

Normally, you do not need to specify any other network routes.

Default setting: `IP_ROUTE_N='0'`

**IP\_ROUTE\_x** The additional routes `IP_ROUTE_1`, `IP_ROUTE_2`, ... are structured as follows:

```
network/netmaskbits gateway
```

In this case, `network` is the network address, `/netmaskbits` the net mask using the [CIDR](#) (Page 40) notation and `gateway` the address of the router needed for accessing the other network. Obviously, the gateway and the `fli4l` router are required to be in the same network! For example, if the network `192.168.7.0` with net mask `55.255.255.0` can be accessed through the gateway `192.168.6.99` you have to add the following entry:

```
IP_ROUTE_N='1'
IP_ROUTE_1='192.168.7.0/24 192.168.6.99'
```

If you use the `fli4l` router as a pure Ethernet router and not for routing Internet traffic, you can use some `IP_ROUTE_x` variable for specifying a default route. In order to achieve this, you have to specify `'0.0.0.0/0'` for `'network/netmaskbits'`, as can be seen in the following example.

```
IP_ROUTE_N='3'
IP_ROUTE_1='192.168.1.0/24 192.168.6.1'
IP_ROUTE_2='10.73.0.0/16 192.168.6.1'
IP_ROUTE_3='0.0.0.0/0 192.168.6.99'
```

## 3.11. The Packet Filter

The Linux kernel used by `fli4l` provides a packet filter which controls who is allowed to communicate with or through the Router. Furthermore, things like port forwarding (a packet addressed to the router is forwarded to another internal computer) and masquerading (packets sent from a computer behind the router are changed to look as if they came from the router itself) can be realized.

The structure of the packet filter is shown in [Figure 3.1](#).

Packets arrive over a network interface and pass through the `PREROUTING`-chain. Here the packets addressed to the router are passed to another computer by changing destination address and destination port. If the packet is addressed to the router it is sent to the `INPUT`-chain, if not, to the `FORWARD`-chain. Both chains will check if the packet is permitted. If the packet is accepted, it is delivered to the local destination process or passed via the `POSTROUTING`-chain (in which packet masquerading is done) to the network interface by which it can reach its target. Locally generated packets are filtered in the `OUTPUT`-chain and finally (if successfully) also pass through the `POSTROUTING`-chain to the correct network interface.

With the packet filter configuration, the individual chains of the packet filter can be modified directly. An individual array exists for each chain, one for the `INPUT`-chain (`PF_INPUT_%`), one for the `FORWARD`-chain (`PF_FORWARD_%`), one for the `OUTPUT`-chain (`PF_OUTPUT_%`), one for the

### 3. Base configuration



Figure 3.1.: Packet Filter Structure

### 3. Base configuration

PREROUTING-chain (managing port forwarding) (PF\_PREROUTING\_%), and one for the POSTROUTING-chain, managing packet masquerading (PF\_POSTROUTING\_%).

An entry in one of these arrays consists mainly of an action (see below) which can be restricted by additional conditions. These conditions relate to properties of the considered packet. A packet contains information about its origin (source PC that has sent the packet), its target (to which PC and which application should the packet be delivered) and much more. Conditions can refer to the following properties of a packet:

- source (source address, source port or both)
- destination (destination address, destination port or both)
- protocol
- interface on which the packet comes in or goes out
- MAC-address of the originating PC
- state of the packet or the connection the packet comes from

If a packet comes in, the entries resp. the resulting rules generated are processed from top to bottom and the first action to which all conditions apply is performed. If none of the rules matches, the default action is executed, which may be specified for (almost) any table.

An entry has the following format, bearing in mind that all restrictions are optional:

```
restriction{0,} [[source] [destination]] action [BIDIRECTIONAL|LOG|NOLOG]
```

At all points where networks, IP addresses or hosts need to be specified, you can also refer to IP\_NET\_%, IP\_NET\_%\_IPADDR or via @hostname to a host from HOST\_%. If OPT\_DNS is enabled, then outside of actions via @fqdn also hosts which are *nicht* mentioned in HOST\_% can be referenced by their names. This is particularly useful if dealing with external hosts which also possess many (and changing) IP addresses.

#### 3.11.1. Packet Filter Actions

The following actions apply:

Action	chain(s)	Meaning
ACCEPT	all	Accept the packet.
DROP	INPUT FORWARD OUTPUT	Drop the packet (the sender recognizes that just because no answer and no error message comes back).
REJECT	INPUT FORWARD OUTPUT	Reject the packet (the sender gets a corresponding error message).
LOG	all	Log the packet and proceed to the next rule. To distinguish log entries a prefix may be used, specified by LOG:log-prefix. The maximum length of this prefix is 28 characters and it may contain letters, numbers, hyphens (-), and underscores (_).

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Action	chain(s)	Meaning
MASQUERADE	POSTROUTING	Mask the packet: Replace the source address of the packet by the own one and make sure that replies for this connection are redirected to the correct computer.
SNAT	POSTROUTING	Replace source address and source port of the packet by the address specified as a parameter for SNAT (for all packets belonging to the connection in consideration).
DNAT	PREROUTING	Replace destination address and destination port of the packet by the address specified as a parameter for SNAT (for all packets belonging to the connection in consideration).
REDIRECT	PREROUTING OUTPUT	Replace destination port of the packet by the address specified as a parameter for SNAT (for all packets belonging to the connection in consideration).
NETMAP	PREROUTING POSTROUTING	Copy destination resp. source address of the packet to the range specified as a parameter for NETMAP; the ports stay unchanged (for all packets belonging to the connection in consideration; while changing the destination address in the PREROUTING-chain and the source address of the POSTROUTING-chain).

Table 3.4.: Packet Filter Actions

Some of these actions may be modified in behaviour by using the options `BIDIRECTIONAL`, `LOG` or `NOLOG`. `BIDIRECTIONAL` generates the same rule a second time with source and destination adresse exchanged (and source and destination port exchanged and/or in- and outbound network interface exchanged if specified). `LOG/NOLOG` activates resp. deactivates logging for this rule.

#### 3.11.2. Restrictions For Rules

Restrictions may be defined by constraints explained in the following sections. You may use **any** at any place where you don't want restrictions but want/have to specify something. Constraints can be specified in any order if they have a preceding prefix. This applies to all restrictions, except for specifying a source or destination address which must always be placed directly in front of the action, other constraints must be specified before. Restrictions can also be negated, simply prefix them by a `!`.

### Constraints For Source And Target

Each packet contains source and target informations in a tuple of an IP address and ports.<sup>4</sup> This source resp. target can serve as a constraint and may be addressed like this:

Expression	Meaning
<code>ip</code>	a simple IP address
<code>network</code>	a network declaration in the form of <code>&lt;ip&gt;/&lt;netmask&gt;</code>
<code>port[-port]</code>	a port resp. a port range
<code>IP_NET_x_IPADDR</code>	the IP address of the <code>x</code> router's interface
<code>IP_NET_x</code>	the <code>x</code> router's subnet
<code>IP_ROUTE_x</code>	the subnet <code>x</code> specified in the route (default routes can't be used, they would match <b>any</b> and are excluded precautiously)
<code>@name</code>	one of the names or aliases set via <code>HOST_%_*</code> ; the associated IP address will be filled in here
<code>&lt;ip oder netzwerk&gt;:port[-port]</code>	Host- resp. network address in one of the variants above, combined with a port resp. port range

Table 3.5.: Constraints For Source And Target In Paket Filter Rules

Example: `'192.168.6.2 any DROP'`

If two of these lines shine up the first will be considered as source and the second as target. Hence, in this example we drop the packets originating from the computer with the IP address 192.168.6.2, regardless of where they are targeted.

If only one line exists the decision if target or source is meant will be made depending on the value, which is quite easy:

- If it contains a port value, target is meant,
- in all other cases the source is.

If you would like to shorten the example above you could write `'192.168.6.2 DROP'`. No port is mentioned, hence the constraint is valid for the source (the machine the packet originated from).

If we were to allow communication with the `ssh`-daemon, we could write `'any any:22 ACCEPT'` (packets from any machine to `ssh`-port 22 of any machine will be accepted) or even shorter `'22 ACCEPT'`. Only a port is mentioned, hence we address the target and thus all packets targeted to port 22.

For simplification you may append `BIDIRECTIONAL` to the action to express that the rule is valid for both communication directions. Then rules will be generated with source and target addresses and if applicable ports and network interfaces exchanged while leaving the rest untouched.

<sup>4</sup>A port only exists for TCP- and UDP-packets.



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Examples:

127.0.0.1 ACCEPT	local communication (source 127.0.0.1) is allowed
any 192.168.12.1 DROP	packets to address 192.168.12.1 will be dropped
any 192.168.12.1 DROP LOG	packets to address 192.168.12.1 will be dropped and logged additionally
any 192.168.12.1 DROP NOLOG	packets to address 192.168.12.1 will be dropped but not logged
22 ACCEPT	packets to port 22 ( <code>ssh</code> ) will be accepted
IP_NET_1_NET ACCEPT	packets from the subnet connected to the first interface will be accepted
IP_NET_1_NET IP_NET_2_NET ACCEPT BIDIRECTIONAL	communication between the subnets connected to the first and second interface are allowed

#### Interface Constraints

A rule can be restricted concerning the Interface on which a packet was received resp. will be transmitted. The format is as follows: `if:in:out`

In the INPUT-chain the interface for outbound packets is not restrictable (the packet does not leave anyway), in the POSTROUTING-chain the interface for received packets is not restrictable, because the informations about it do not exist anymore. Only in the FORWARD-chain constraints for both can be defined.

Possible values for *in* resp. *out*:

- `lo` (Loopback-interface, local communication on the router)
- `IP_NET_x_DEV`
- `pppoe` (the PPPoE-interface; only with package `dsl` or `pppoe_server` activated).
- `any`

#### Protocol Constraints

A rule can be restricted concerning the protocol a packet belongs to. The format is as follows: `prot:protocol` resp. `prot:icmp:icmp-type`. *protocol* can be set to one of the following values:

- `tcp`
- `udp`
- `gre` (Generic Routing Encapsulation)
- `icmp` (additionally you can specify a name for the ICMP-type to be filtered (`echo-reply` or `echo-request`), i.e. `prot:icmp:echo-request`)
- numeric value of the protocol-ID (i.e. 41 for IPv6)
- `any`

If such a constraint does not exist, but port numbers should be used in a rule, then the rule is generated *twice*, once for the `tcp` and once for the `udp` protocol.

#### MAC-Address Constraints

Via `mac:mac-address` constraints based on the MAC address may be specified.

### Packet State Constraints

fli4l's packet filter gathers informations on the state of connections. This informations can be used to filter packets, i.e let only packets pass that belong to connections already existing. The state of a connection can take this values:<sup>5</sup>

State	Meaning
INVALID	The packet does not belong to a know connection.
ESTABLISHED	The packet belongs to a connection, where packets have already been transmitted in both directions.
NEW	The packet has established a new connection or belongs to a connection that did not have packets transmitted in both directions.
RELATED	The packet establishes a new connection, but has a relation to an already existing connection (i.e. <code>ftp</code> establishes a separate connection for data transfer).

Table 3.6.: Packet State Constraints in Packet Filter Rules

States are defined as follows: `state:state(s)`. If you want to specify more than one state they have to be separated by commas. I.e. to let packets pass that belong directly or indirectly to established connections write `state:ESTABLISHED,RELATED` (this makes sense in INPUT- or FORWARD-chain).

### Constraints Based On The Frequency Of Actions

Under certain circumstances you may wish to restrict the frequency of actions, i.e. allow only one ICMP-Echo request per second. This may be reached with `limit`-constraints, which look like this: `limit:Frequency:Burst`. The frequency is specified as *n/time units* (second, minute, hour, day), however, events may also occur in rapid succession (Burst). `limit:3/minute:5` for example means that a maximum of three events per minute is allowed, but also five events in rapid succession will be accepted.

#### 3.11.3. Using Templates With The Packet Filter

To simplify dealing with the packet filter you may summarize rules frequently occuring in templates. Thus, it is possible to provide a wide range of packet filtering rules and combine them in a collection with a symbolic name. Instead of directly using protocols and port numbers, you may then use entries such as `tmpl:ssh` if you want to use the `ssh` protocol in a rule. How to deal with templates is shown here using the example of `ssh`.

If you want to reach your fli4l from the Internet via `ssh`, write into an entry in the array variable `PF_input_%` the corresponding service name (here `ssh`) preceded by `tmpl` and the action to apply for this service. Example:

```
PF_INPUT_2='tmpl:ssh ACCEPT'
```

<sup>5</sup>see [http://www.sns.ias.edu/~jns/files/iptables\\_talk/x38.htm](http://www.sns.ias.edu/~jns/files/iptables_talk/x38.htm) for a detailed description

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**tmpl:** means that the rule should be based on a template. Specify the name of the service after the ‘:’, adapted to our example hence **ssh**. At last you have to set an action to be bound to the service. Since we want to access the **flirt** over the internet, we allow the connection with **ACCEPT**. Restrictions for IP-addresses or nets are not provided so the **ssh**-service will be accessible on all interfaces from all networks. If you want to invoke further restrictions for accessing the **ssh**-service you may use the packet filter notation already explained above.

For which services rules are predefined (e.g. templates exist) can be seen in the template file at `opt/etc/fwrules.tmpl/templates`. A list in a table follows (see table 3.7).

Template	Protocol	Port(s)
ad	tcp	389
ad	udp	389
ad	tcp	636
ad	tcp	3268
ad	tcp	3269
ad	udp	88
ad	tcp	88
ad	udp	53
ad	tcp	53
ad	udp	445
ad	tcp	445
ad	tcp	135
ad	tcp	5722
ad	udp	123
ad	udp	464
ad	tcp	464
ad	udp	138
ad	tcp	9389
ad	udp	67
ad	udp	2535
ad	udp	137
ad	udp	139
checkmk	tcp	6556
checkmk	tcp	161
checkmk	udp	161
checkmk	tcp	162
checkmk	udp	162
dhcp	udp	67-68
dns	tcp/udp	53
elster	tcp	159.154.8.2:21
elster	tcp	159.154.8.35:21
elster	tcp	193.109.238.26:8000
elster	tcp	193.109.238.27:8000
elster	tcp	193.109.238.58:80
elster	tcp	193.109.238.59:80
elster	tcp	62.157.211.58:8000
elster	tcp	62.157.211.59:8000
elster	tcp	62.157.211.60:8000
elster	tcp	80.146.179.2:80
elster	tcp	80.146.179.3:80
ftp	tcp	21
http	tcp	80
https	tcp	443
hylafax	tcp	4559

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Template	Protocol	Port(s)
imap	tcp	143
imaps	tcp	993
imond	tcp	5000
ipmi	tcp	22
ipmi	tcp	2937
ipmi	tcp	443
ipmi	tcp	5120
ipmi	tcp	5123
ipmi	tcp	5900
ipmi	tcp	5901
ipmi	tcp	80
ipmi	tcp	8889
ipmi	udp	623
irc	tcp	6667
ldap	tcp/udp	389
mail	tcp	110
mail	tcp	143
mail	tcp	25
mail	tcp	465
mail	tcp	587
mail	tcp	993
mail	tcp	995
mysql	tcp	3306
nfs	tcp/udp	111
nfs	tcp/udp	2049
nntp	tcp	119
ntp	udp	123
oracle	tcp	1521
pcanywhere	tcp	5631-5632
ping	icmp:0	
ping	icmp:8	
pop3	tcp	110
pop3s	tcp	995
privoxy	tcp	8118
proxmox	tcp	8006
proxmox	tcp	5900
proxmox	tcp	3128
rdp	tcp	3389
rsync	tcp	873
samba	tcp	139
samba	tcp	445
samba	udp	137-138
sip	tcp/udp	5060-5061
smtp	tcp	25
snmp	tcp/udp	161
socks	tcp	1080
squid	tcp	3128
ssh	tcp	22
ssmtp	tcp	465
submission	tcp	587
svn	tcp	3690
syslog	udp	514
teamspeak	tcp	14534
teamspeak	tcp	51234
teamspeak	udp	8767

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Template	Protocol	Port(s)
telmond	tcp	5001
telnet	tcp	23
teredo	udp	3544
tftp	udp	69
time	tcp/udp	37
traceroute	udp	33404-33464
vdr	tcp	6419
vnc	tcp	5900
whois	tcp	43
xbl	tcp/udp	3074
xbl	udp	88
xmppclient	tcp	5222
xmppserver	tcp	5269

Table 3.7.: Templates Included With fli4l

The Syntax for this kind of packet filter rules is

```
tmpl:<Name of the service> <Constraint> <Action>
```

<Constraint> allows everything mentioned at 3.11.2. Possible values for <Action> are listed and described in 3.11.1.

Some more examples should clarify the process. At first let's have a look at PF\_PREROUTING:

```
PF_PREROUTING_N='2'
PF_PREROUTING_1='tmpl:xbl dynamic DNAT:@xbox'
PF_PREROUTING_2='tmpl:https dynamic DNAT:192.168.193.250'
```

The rule PF\_PREROUTING\_1 supplies the Xbox with everything necessary for Xbox Live. By the use of `tmpl:xbl` all ports and protocols used for Xbox Live will be forwarded to the `xbox`. Instead of using an IP address we use an entry from the `HOST_%_NAME`-array. `dynamic` tells the fli4l to forward all ports from the internet interface.

The second rule forwards the `https`-protocol to a webserver in a DMZ (Demilitarized Zone). No let's have a look at PF\_INPUT:

```
PF_INPUT_N='3'
PF_INPUT_1='if:IP_NET_1_DEV:any ACCEPT'
PF_INPUT_2='if:pppoe:any prot:tcp 113 ACCEPT'
PF_INPUT_3='if:br0:any tmpl:dns @xbox IP_NET_1_IPADDR ACCEPT'
```

The first rule allows access to the router for everyone from the net defined in `IP_NET_1`. The second rule opens the `ident`-port needed for package `oident`. The third rule allows the xbox to access fli4l's DNS server. Notice the use of a host alias here.

PF\_FORWARD and PF\_POSTROUTING do not provide `tmpl`-specific content.

It is also possible to create templates yourself or for other packages to provide their own ones. To create a template you only need to create a text file with the rules in it and name it like the template. For a private template file use the directory `etc/fwrules.tmpl` (create it if necessary) under your `config` directory as shown in picture 3.2. Package developers or users

### 3. Base configuration



Figure 3.2.: Directory Structure fli4l

needing templates for more than one configuration may place their template files directly in `opt/etc/fwrules.tmpl`. The templates in the user's `config` directory override other settings, though. The templates included in fli4l will be interpreted as the last ones. This enables you to „override“ fli4l's templates when providing templates by the same name in your `config`-directory.

If, for example you like to create the template `vpn_friends`, create a file by the name `vpn_friends`. The template should contain the services `ssh`, `smtp`, `dns` and `samba`. Hence you write the following to `vpn_friends`:

```
prot:tcp 22
prot:tcp 25
53
prot:udp 137-138
prot:tcp 139
prot:tcp 445
```

Every time you use the template `vpn_friends` rules will be created for all contained protocols and ports. `PF_FORWARD_x='tmpl:vpn_friends ACCEPT'` will create theses FORWARD-rules:

```
prot:tcp 22 ACCEPT
prot:tcp 25 ACCEPT
53 ACCEPT
prot:udp 137-138 ACCEPT
prot:tcp 139 ACCEPT
prot:tcp 445 ACCEPT
```

#### 3.11.4. Configuration Of The Packet Filter

The packet filter is mainly configured by four array-variables:

- `PF_INPUT_%` configures the INPUT-chain,
- `PF_FORWARD_%` configures the FORWARD-chain,
- `PF_OUTPUT_%` configures the OUTPUT-chain,
- `PF_PREROUTING_%` configures the PREROUTING-chain and
- `PF_POSTROUTING_%` configures the POSTROUTING-chain.

For all chains following applies the setting of the protocol level in `PF_LOG_LEVEL`, which may be set to one of these values: `debug`, `info`, `notice`, `warning`, `err`, `crit`, `alert`, `emerg`.

##### Then INPUT-Chain

The INPUT-chain defines who is allowed to access the router. If no rule of the INPUT-chain matches, the default action handles the packet and the protocol variable decides whether a rejection will be written to the system-protocol or not.

The following restrictions apply to the parameters:

- Only `ACCEPT`, `DROP` and `REJECT` can be specified as actions.
- If using interface constraints only the receiving interface can be restricted.

**PF\_INPUT\_POLICY** This variable describes the default action to be taken if no other rule applies. Possible values:

- `ACCEPT` (not recommended)
- `REJECT`
- `DROP` (not recommended)

**PF\_INPUT\_ACCEPT\_DEF** If this variable is set to 'yes' default rules will be generated needed for the correct function of the router. Use 'yes' as a default here.

If you want to configure the router's behaviour completely yourself you may enter 'no' here but you will have to define all rules on your own then. An equivalent to the default behaviour would look like this (the explanation of user defined chains can be found [here](#) (Page 59)):

```
PF_INPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='no'
#
# limit ICMP echo requests - use a separate chain
#
PF_USR_CHAIN_N='1'
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_NAME='usr-in-icmp'
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_N='2'
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_1='prot:icmp:echo-request length:0-150 limit:1/second:5 ACCEPT'
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_2='state:RELATED ACCEPT'
```

### 3. Base configuration

```
PF_INPUT_N='4'  
PF_INPUT_1='prot:icmp usr-in-icmp'  
PF_INPUT_2='state:ESTABLISHED,RELATED ACCEPT'  
PF_INPUT_3='if:lo:any ACCEPT'  
PF_INPUT_4='state:NEW 127.0.0.1 DROP BIDIRECTIONAL'
```

The first rule branches to the rate limited “usr-in-icmp”-chain. The second only accepts packets belonging to established connections (packets that have either the state `ESTABLISHED` or `RELATED`), and the third one allows local communication (`if:lo:any ACCEPT`). The fourth filters packets that pretend to be local communication but are not accepted by the rules defined before.

If you work with OpenVPN, the rules have to be enhanced to enable packets used by the chains there.

```
PF_INPUT_N='5'  
...  
PF_INPUT_5='ovpn-chain'
```

**PF\_INPUT\_LOG** Defines if rejected packets should be logged by the kernel. Log output can be directed to the syslog deamon by activating `OPT_KLOGD`.

**PF\_INPUT\_LOG\_LIMIT** Defines how often log entries will be generated. The frequency is described as *n/time units* with bursts in analog to the limit constraints, e.g. `3/minute:5`. If this entry is empty a default of `1/second:5` is used, if set to `none`, the limit constraints are disabled.

**PF\_INPUT\_REJ\_LIMIT PF\_INPUT\_UDP\_REJ\_LIMIT** Specifies how often a `REJECT`-packet is generated when rejecting incoming packets. The frequency is described as *n/time units* with bursts in analog to the limit constraints, e.g. `3/minute:5`. If this entry is empty a default of `1/second:5` is used, if set to `none`, the limit constraints are disabled.

**PF\_INPUT\_ICMP\_ECHO\_REQ\_LIMIT** Defines how often `fli4l` should react to a `ICMP-Echo-request`. The frequency is described as *n/time units* with bursts in analog to the limit constraints, e.g. `3/minute:5`. If the limit is reached packets will be ignored (`DROP`). If this entry is empty a default of `1/second:5` is used, if set to `none`, the limit constraints are disabled.

**PF\_INPUT\_ICMP\_ECHO\_REQ\_SIZE** Defines the allowed size of an `ICMP-Echo-request` (in bytes). The packet header has to be included in this setting besides the pure data. The default is 150 bytes.

**PF\_INPUT\_N PF\_INPUT\_x PF\_INPUT\_x\_COMMENT** A list of rules that describe which packets the router should accept resp. reject.



#### The FORWARD-Chain

By using the FORWARD-chain will be configured which packets are forwarded by the router. If no rule of the FORWARD-chain matches, the default action handles the packet and the protocol variable decides whether a rejection will be written to the system-protocol or not.

With the used parameters the restriction applies that only the actions ACCEPT, DROP and REJECT are allowed.

**PF\_FORWARD\_POLICY** This variable describes the default action to be taken if no other rule applies. Possible values:

- ACCEPT
- REJECT
- DROP

**PF\_FORWARD\_ACCEPT\_DEF** Determines if the router accepts packets belonging to established connections. If this variable is set to 'yes', `fire4` generates a rule for accepting packets of the according state automatically:

```
'state:ESTABLISHED,RELATED ACCEPT',
```

as well as a rule to drop packets of unknown state:

```
'state:INVALID DROP'.
```

and at last a rule to drop packets with faked IP addresses:

```
'state:NEW 127.0.0.1 DROP BIDIRECTIONAL'.
```

In addition the other subsystems will generate some default rules – a configuration without default rules with port forwarding and OpenVPN would contain at least the following rules:

```
PF_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='no'
PF_FORWARD_N='5'
PF_FORWARD_1='state:ESTABLISHED,RELATED ACCEPT'
PF_FORWARD_2='state:INVALID DROP'
PF_FORWARD_3='state:NEW 127.0.0.1 DROP BIDIRECTIONAL'
PF_FORWARD_4='pfwaccess-chain'
PF_FORWARD_5='ovpn-chain'
```

**PF\_FORWARD\_LOG** Defines if rejected packets should be logged by the kernel. Log output can be directed to the syslog daemon by activating `OPT_KLOGD`.

**PF\_FORWARD\_LOG\_LIMIT** Defines how often log entries will be generated. The frequency is described as *n/time units* with bursts in analog to the limit constraints, e.g. `3/minute:5`. If this entry is empty a default of `1/second:5` is used, if set to `none`, the limit constraints are disabled.

**PF\_FORWARD\_REJ\_LIMIT PF\_FORWARD\_UDP\_REJ\_LIMIT** Specifies how often a REJECT-packet is generated when rejecting incoming packets. The frequency is described as *n/time units* with bursts in analog to the limit constraints, e.g. `3/minute:5`. If this entry is empty a default of `1/second:5` is used, if set to `none`, the limit constraints are disabled.

**PF\_FORWARD\_N PF\_FORWARD\_x PF\_FORWARD\_x\_COMMENT** A list of rules that describe which packets the router should forward resp. reject.

#### The OUTPUT-Chain

The OUTPUT-chain configures what the router is allowed to access. If no rule of the OUTPUT-chain matches, the default action handles the packet and the protocol variable decides whether a rejection will be written to the system-protocol or not.

With the used parameters the following restrictions apply:

- Only ACCEPT, DROP and REJECT can be specified as actions.
- For interface constraints only the output interface can be restricted.

**PF\_OUTPUT\_POLICY** This variable describes the default action to be taken if no other rule applies. Possible values:

- ACCEPT
- REJECT
- DROP

**PF\_OUTPUT\_ACCEPT\_DEF** If this variable is set to 'yes' default rules necessary for correct function of the router will be generated. Use 'yes' as a default here.

If you want to configure the router's behaviour completely yourself you may enter 'no' here but you will have to define all rules on your own then. An equivalent to the default behaviour would look like this:

```
PF_OUTPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='no'

PF_OUTPUT_N='1'
PF_OUTPUT_1='state:ESTABLISHED,RELATED ACCEPT'
```

This single rule accepts only packets belonging to established connections (e.g. packets of the state ESTABLISHED or RELATED).

**PF\_OUTPUT\_LOG** Defines if rejected packets should be logged by the kernel. Log output can be directed to the syslog daemon by activating OPT\_KLOGD.

**PF\_OUTPUT\_LOG\_LIMIT** Defines how often log entries will be generated. The frequency is described as *n/time units* with bursts in analog to the limit constraints, e.g. 3/minute:5. If this entry is empty a default of 1/second:5 is used, if set to none, the limit constraints are disabled.

**PF\_OUTPUT\_REJ\_LIMIT PF\_OUTPUT\_UDP\_REJ\_LIMIT** Specifies how often a REJECT-packet is generated when rejecting incoming packets. The frequency is described as *n/time units* with bursts in analog to the limit constraints, e.g. 3/minute:5. If the limit is exceeded packets will be ignored (DROP). If this entry is empty a default of 1/second:5 is used, if set to none, the limit constraints are disabled.

**PF\_OUTPUT\_N PF\_OUTPUT\_x PF\_OUTPUT\_x\_COMMENT** A list of rules that describe which packets the router should transmit resp. drop.

#### User Defined Lists

In several cases you may want to establish own chains to filter packets in detail there. These chains can be defined and filled with rules via `PF_USR_CHAIN_%`. The names of the chains have to start with *usr-* and after their definition can be used everywhere in the `INPUT-` or `FORWARD-`chain as actions. The ICMP-filter chain used before will serve as an example here:

```
PF_USR_CHAIN_N='1'
#
# create usr-in-icmp
#
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_NAME='usr-in-icmp'
#
# add rule to usr-in-icmp
#
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_N='2'
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_1='prot:icmp:echo-request length:0-150 limit:1/second:5 ACCEPT'
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_2='state:RELATED ACCEPT'
#
# use chain in PF_INPUT
#
PF_INPUT_2='prot:icmp usr-in-icmp'
```

**PF\_USR\_CHAIN\_N** Defines the number of user defined chains.

**PF\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_NAME** Defines the name of an user defined chain. The name has to be prefixed by *usr-*.

**PF\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_RULE\_N**

**PF\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_RULE\_x**

**PF\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_RULE\_x\_COMMENT** These variables define the rules to be inserted in the user defined chain. All rules may be used that are also valid for the `FORWARD-`chain. If no rule of the user defined chains matches, the router will return to the parent chain and check the next rule after the branching to the user defined rules.

#### The NAT-Chains (Network Address Translation)

Packets still can be changed after the routing decision. For example they may get a new target address to be forwarded to another computer (port forwarding) or a new source address may be inserted to mask the network behind the router. Masquerading is used i.e. to provide internet access for a private net over one public IP or a in DMZ-setup to hide the structure of the local net from computers in the DMZ.

Configuration is done with two chains, `PREROUTING-` and `POSTROUTING-`chain. By the `POSTROUTING-`chain the packets are defined that have to be masked by the router. If no rule of the `POSTROUTING-`chain matches, the packets will be forwarded unmasked.

Two variants exist for masquerading: one for network interfaces that do get an IP address allocated on dialin (`MASQUERADE`) and one for network interfaces with static IP address (`SNAT`). `SNAT` in addition expects the source IP address to be inserted into the packet. It may be specified as an:

### 3. Base configuration

- IP address (Example: SNAT:1.2.3.4),
- IP range (Example: SNAT:1.2.3.4-1.2.3.10)
- or as symbolic reference (Example: SNAT:IP\_NET\_1\_IPADDR)

For both SNAT and MASQUERADE a port or port range may be set to which the source port may be redirected. Usually this notation is necessary because the kernel can choose the ports on its own. But there exist applications that desire the source port unchanged (and thus require 1:1-NAT) or which forbid PAT (Port Address Translation) or NAPT (Network Address and Port Translation). The port range is simply added to the end, like this: SNAT:IP\_NET\_1\_IPADDR:4000-8000.

With the POSTROUTING-chain only ACCEPT, SNAT, NETMAP and MASQUERADE may be used as actions.

#### **PF\_POSTROUTING\_N PF\_POSTROUTING\_x PF\_POSTROUTING\_x\_COMMENT**

A list of rules that describe which packets the router should mask resp. forward un-masked. If packets should be excluded from masking an ACCEPT-rule for these packets may be put in front of the MASQUERADE rule.

The PREROUTING-chain configures which packets should be transferred to another computer. If no rule of the PREROUTING-chain matches the packets will be processed further without changes. The action DNAT expects the IP address to be inserted as the target address. It may be specified as an:

- IP address (Example: DNAT:1.2.3.4),
- IP range (Example: DNAT:1.2.3.4-1.2.3.10)
- or as a hostname (Example: DNAT:@client1)

At last a port or port range may be set to which the target port may be redirected. This is only necessary if the target port should be changed. The port (range) is simply added to the end, like this: DNAT:@server:21.

REDIRECT behaves like DNAT, except for that the Destination IP address is always set to the (primary) IP address of the interface on which the packet came in so the packet is delivered locally. This is needed i.e. for transparent proxies, see OPT\_TRANSPROXY (Page ??).

If you want a port forwarded to an interface with a dynamic address you do not know to which IP the packet should be sent (at the time of configuration). Thus you can use **dynamic** in the PREROUTING-chain as a wildcard for the IP address assigned later on, like this:

```
'dynamic:80 DNAT:1.2.3.4'           # forward http-packets to
                                   # IP address 1.2.3.4
'prot:gre any dynamic DNAT:1.2.3.4' # forward gre-packets (part of the PPTP-
                                   # protocol) to IP address 1.2.3.4
```

Only ACCEPT, DNAT, NETMAP and REDIRECT may be used as actions with the PREROUTING-chain.

For further examples on port forwarding see the next paragraph.

#### **PF\_PREROUTING\_N PF\_PREROUTING\_x PF\_PREROUTING\_x\_COMMENT**

A list of rules that describe which packets should be forwarded to another target by the router.

#### 3.11.5. Example

Below see some examples of the packet filter configuration.

##### The fli4l Default Configuration

fli4l's default configuration for the INPUT-chain looks like this:

```
PF_INPUT_POLICY='REJECT'  
PF_INPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'  
PF_INPUT_LOG='no'  
PF_INPUT_N='1'  
PF_INPUT_1='IP_NET_1 ACCEPT'
```

By this we accomplish that

- computers in the local net are allowed to access the router (PF\_INPUT\_1='IP\_NET\_1 ACCEPT'),
- local communication on the router itself is allowed (PF\_INPUT\_ACCEPT\_DEF='yes'),
- packets belonging to connections established by the router are accepted (PF\_INPUT\_ACCEPT\_DEF='yes'),
- everything else is rejected (PF\_INPUT\_POLICY='REJECT'),
- but nothing is logged to the syslog (PF\_INPUT\_LOG='no').

The FORWARD-chain looks alike: Only packets of our local net and packets belonging to connections that were established by machines in our local net should be forwarded. In addition NetBIOS- and CIFS-packets will be dropped.

```
PF_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'  
PF_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'  
PF_FORWARD_LOG='no'  
PF_FORWARD_N='2'  
PF_FORWARD_1='tmp1:samba DROP'  
PF_FORWARD_2='IP_NET_1 ACCEPT'
```

Note the dependance on the order of rules: *At first* the NetBIOS-packets are dropped and *afterwards* the packets of the local net are accepted.

The local net may communicate with the router, its packets get forwarded, only the masking which is necessary for the internet access of a local network is still missing:

```
PF_POSTROUTING_N='1'  
PF_POSTROUTING_1='IP_NET_1 MASQUERADE'
```

### 3. Base configuration

#### Trusted Nets

If we do want to have several local subnets which should communicate with each other free and unmasked we have to ensure that packets between those nets don't get dropped or masked. In order to achieve this we add a rule or edit the existing one.

Let's assume we have a DSL connection over PPPoE and the two subnets are IP\_NET\_1 (192.168.6.0/24) and IP\_NET\_2 (192.168.7.0/24). In this case the configuration would be as follows:

```
PF_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'
PF_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
PF_FORWARD_LOG='no'
PF_FORWARD_N='4'
PF_FORWARD_1='IP_NET_1 IP_NET_2 ACCEPT BIDIRECTIONAL'
PF_FORWARD_2='tmpl:samba DROP'
PF_FORWARD_3='IP_NET_1 ACCEPT'
PF_FORWARD_4='IP_NET_2 ACCEPT'

PF_POSTROUTING_N='3'
PF_POSTROUTING_1='IP_NET_1 IP_NET_2 ACCEPT BIDIRECTIONAL'
PF_POSTROUTING_2='IP_NET_1 MASQUERADE'
PF_POSTROUTING_3='IP_NET_2 MASQUERADE'
```

The first rule ensures forwarding of packets between both subnets without further processing. The third and fourth rule ensure that both subnets also have Internet access. The first rule of the POSTROUTING-chain provides unmasked communication between both subnets.

In other words we could say that only packets transferred over the **pppoe**-interface have to be masked:

```
PF_POSTROUTING_N='1'
PF_POSTROUTING_1='if:any:pppoe MASQUERADE'
```

We could as well have restricted the port filtering to the **pppoe**-interface and combined both subnets to one, as seen here:

```
PF_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'
PF_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
PF_FORWARD_LOG='no'
PF_FORWARD_N='2'
PF_FORWARD_1='if:any:pppoe tmpl:samba DROP'
PF_FORWARD_2='192.168.6.0/23 ACCEPT'

PF_POSTROUTING_N='1'
PF_POSTROUTING_1='if:any:pppoe MASQUERADE'
```

Packets going out over the **pppoe**-interface and those addressed to **udp**-ports 137-138 or to **tcp**-ports 139 and 445 will be dropped (rule 1), all other packets from subnet 192.168.6.0/23 will be forwarded (rule 2).

#### Route Network

Let's add a net 10.0.0.0/24 (i.e. a dial-in network) which we want to communicate with unmasked, but packets to udp-ports 137-138 and to tcp-Ports 139 and 445 should be dropped:

```
PF_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'
PF_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
PF_FORWARD_LOG='no'
PF_FORWARD_N='4'
PF_FORWARD_1='IP_NET_1 IP_NET_2 ACCEPT BIDIRECTIONAL'
PF_FORWARD_2='tmpl:samba DROP'
PF_FORWARD_3='192.168.6.0/23 ACCEPT'
PF_FORWARD_4='10.0.0.0/24 ACCEPT'

PF_POSTROUTING_N='2'
PF_POSTROUTING_1='10.0.0.0/24 ACCEPT BIDIRECTIONAL'
PF_POSTROUTING_2='192.168.6.0/23 MASQUERADE'
```

- rule 1 allows unrestricted communication between the subnets IP\_NET\_1 and IP\_NET\_2.
- rule 2 drops packets to the samba ports.
- rule 3 and 4 allow forwarding of packets originating from the subnets 192.168.6.0/24, 192.168.7.0/24 and 10.0.0.0/24; the reverse direction is included by writing PF\_FORWARD\_ACCEPT\_DEF='yes'.
- rule 1 of the POSTROUTING-chain ensures that packets to resp. from the subnet 10.0.0.0/24-Subnetz are not masked.

An alternative:

```
PF_POSTROUTING_N='1'
PF_POSTROUTING_1='if:any:pppoe MASQUERADE'
```

This rule enables masking only for packets going out over the **pppoe**-interface.

#### Blacklists, Whitelists

Blacklists (a machine in this list is forbidden to do something) and Whitelists (a machine in this list is allowed to do something) are defined in a very similar way. Rules are written that are very special at the beginning and to the end are becoming more universal. With a blacklist rules are defined that at the beginning forbid something and at the end allow something to all not previously mentioned. With a Whitelist it is exactly the other way round.

*Example 1:* All machines in subnet 192.168.6.0/24 except number 12 are allowed to access the Internet as long as they don't use CIFS Ports 137-138 (**udp**), 139 and 445 (**tcp**) to communicate:

```
PF_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'
PF_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
PF_FORWARD_LOG='no'
PF_FORWARD_N='3'
PF_FORWARD_1='192.168.6.12 DROP'
PF_FORWARD_2='tmpl:samba DROP'
```

### 3. Base configuration

```
PF_FORWARD_3='192.168.6.0/23 ACCEPT'

PF_POSTROUTING_N='1'
PF_POSTROUTING_2='192.168.6.0/24 MASQUERADE'
```

*Example 2:* Only machine 12 has Internet access (with exception of the ports mentioned above...), all others are only allowed to communicate with another local subnet:

```
PF_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'
PF_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
PF_FORWARD_LOG='no'
PF_FORWARD_N='3'
PF_FORWARD_1='192.168.6.0/24 192.168.7.0/24 ACCEPT BIDIRECTIONAL'
PF_FORWARD_2='tmpl:samba DROP'
PF_FORWARD_3='192.168.6.12 ACCEPT'

PF_POSTROUTING_N='1'
PF_POSTROUTING_1='if:any:pppoe MASQUERADE'
```

#### 3.11.6. Default Configurations

##### Simple Router Masking A Net Behind Itself

```
#
# Access to the router
#
PF_INPUT_POLICY='REJECT'
PF_INPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
PF_INPUT_LOG='no'
PF_INPUT_N='1'
PF_INPUT_1='IP_NET_1 ACCEPT'      # all hosts of the local net are allowed
                                   # to access the router

#
# Internet access
#
PF_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'
PF_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
PF_FORWARD_LOG='no'

PF_FORWARD_N='2'
PF_FORWARD_1='tmpl:samba DROP'   # Samba-packets, that want to leave the
                                   # net are dropped
PF_FORWARD_2='IP_NET_1 ACCEPT'   # all other packets are allowed
                                   # to leave the local net

#
# Maskieren des lokalen Netzes
#
PF_POSTROUTING_N='1'
PF_POSTROUTING_1='IP_NET_1 MASQUERADE'  # mask packets leaving the
                                           # subnet
```



#### Simple Router Masking Two Nets Behind Itself

```
#
# Access to the router
#
PF_INPUT_POLICY='REJECT'
PF_INPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
PF_INPUT_LOG='no'
PF_INPUT_N='2'
PF_INPUT_1='IP_NET_1 ACCEPT'    # all hosts of the local net are allowed
                                # to access the router
PF_INPUT_2='IP_NET_2 ACCEPT'    # all hosts of the local net are allowed
                                # to access the router

#
# Internet access
#
PF_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'
PF_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
PF_FORWARD_LOG='no'

#
# Free communication between the nets
#
PF_FORWARD_N='4'
PF_FORWARD_1='IP_NET_1 IP_NET_2 ACCEPT BIDIRECTIONAL'
PF_FORWARD_2='tmp1:samba DROP' # Samba-packets, that want to leave the
                                # net are dropped
PF_FORWARD_3='IP_NET_1 ACCEPT' # all other packets are allowed
                                # to leave the local net
PF_FORWARD_4='IP_NET_2 ACCEPT' # all other packets are allowed
                                # to leave the local net

#
# Masking of local nets, unmasked communication between those nets
#
PF_POSTROUTING_N='3'
PF_POSTROUTING_1='IP_NET_1 IP_NET_2 ACCEPT BIDIRECTIONAL'
PF_POSTROUTING_2='IP_NET_1 MASQUERADE' # mask packets leaving the
                                         # subnet
PF_POSTROUTING_3='IP_NET_2 MASQUERADE' # mask packets leaving the
                                         # subnet
```

#### Masking DSL-Router With Two Nets Behind It And SSH/HTTP-Access From the Internet

```
#
# Access to the router
#
PF_INPUT_POLICY='REJECT'
PF_INPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
PF_INPUT_LOG='no'
PF_INPUT_N='4'
```

### 3. Base configuration

```
PF_INPUT_1='IP_NET_1 ACCEPT'    # all hosts of the local net are allowed
                                # to access the router
PF_INPUT_2='IP_NET_2 ACCEPT'    # all hosts of the local net are allowed
                                # to access the router
PF_INPUT_3='tmpl:ssh ACCEPT'    # allow access to the SSH service
                                # from everywhere
PF_INPUT_4='tmpl:http 1.2.3.4/24 ACCEPT' # allow machines from
                                # a defined subnet access to the
                                # HTTP service

#
# Internet access
#
PF_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'
PF_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'
PF_FORWARD_LOG='no'

#
# No communication between the nets, both nets have
# Internet access, Samba-packets are dropped
#
PF_FORWARD_N='2'
PF_FORWARD_1='tmpl:samba if:any:pppoe DROP' # Samba-packets, that want to leave the
                                # net are dropped
PF_FORWARD_2='if:any:pppoe ACCEPT' # all other packets are allowed
                                # to leave the local net

#
# Masking of local nets, unmasked communication between those nets
#
PF_POSTROUTING_N='1'
PF_POSTROUTING_1='if:any:pppoe MASQUERADE' # mask packets leaving the
                                # subnet
```

#### Port Forwarding

Port forwarding can be accomplished with the PREROUTING-rules like this (TARGET refers to the original target address (optional) and the original target port, NEW\_TARGET refers to the new target address and new target port (optional), PROTOCOL refers to the protocol in use):

```
TARGET='<port>'
NEW_TARGET='<ip>'
PROTOCOL='<proto>'
PF_PREROUTING_x='prot:<proto> dynamic:<port> DNAT:<ip>'

TARGET='<port1>-<port2>'
NEW_TARGET='<ip>'
PROTOCOL='<proto>'
PF_PREROUTING_x='prot:<proto> dynamic:<port1>-<port2> DNAT:<ip>'

TARGET='<ip>:<port-a>'
NEW_TARGET='<ip>:<port-b>'
```

### 3. Base configuration

```
PROTOCOL=<proto>
PF_PREROUTING_x='prot:<proto> any <ip>:<port-a> DNAT:<ip>:<port-b>'
```

#### Transparent Proxy

If access to the Internet should only be allowed over a local proxy you may force this behaviour by the help of the `PREROUTING`- and `POSTROUTING`-chains without the client noticing it. In principle you need to do this in three steps:

1. Redirect all HTTP-port-request to the Proxy except for its own ones (`PREROUTING`).
2. Change the redirected packets in a way that fools the proxy to think they all come from the router so it will return its answers there (`POSTROUTING`).
3. Allow the packets to pass the `FORWARD`-chain, as far as an entry like

```
PF_FORWARD_x='IP_NET_1 ACCEPT'
```

does not exist (`FORWARD`).

*Example 1:* Let's assume we only have one net `IP_NET_1`, a squid proxy is running there on a host by the name of `proxy` and the whole `http`-traffic should be processed by it. Squid listens on port 3128. For simplicity we refer via `@proxy` to the host entered in `HOST_1_NAME='proxy'` (see [Domain Configuration](#) (Page 71)).

Here are the resulting rules:

```
...
PF_PREROUTING_x='@proxy ACCEPT'
    # packets from the proxy should not be redirected

PF_PREROUTING_x='prot:tcp IP_NET_1 80 DNAT:@proxy:3128'
    # HTTP-packets from IP_NET_1 will be redirected to @proxy, Port 3128
    # independet of the target

PF_POSTROUTING_x='any @proxy:3128 SNAT:IP_NET_1_IPADDR'
    # change all packets to port 3128 in a way as if they came from
    # fl141 (IP_NET_1_IPADDR)

PF_FORWARD_x='prot:tcp @proxy 80 ACCEPT'
    # let HTTP-packets from the proxy pass the FORWARD-chain (if necessary)
...
```

If more nets or conflicting port forwardings (which are also `DNAT`-rules) exist, the rules may have to be more differentiated.

*Example 2:* Our proxy by the name of `proxy` resides in `IP_NET_1`, listens to port 3128 and should only serve clients from `IP_NET_1`. `IP_NET_1` is reachable over `IP_NET_1_DEV`. Packets from other nets should not be considered.

```
...
PF_PREROUTING_x='if:IP_NET_1_DEV:any !@proxy 80 DNAT:@proxy:3128'
    # Redirect queries to the HTTP-port that do not emerge from the proxy but
```

### 3. Base configuration

```
# come in on an internal interface (IP_NET_1_DEV) to the proxy's port.
# At this point it is important to check with if:IP_NET_1_DEV:any that the
# packets are coming from inside because otherwise packets from outside
# would also be redirected (security breakage)

PF_POSTROUTING_x='prot:tcp IP_NET_1 @proxy:3128 SNAT:IP_NET_1_IPADDR'
# Change HTTP-packets originating from IP_NET_1 and destined to proxy-port 3128
# in a way as if they came from fli4l (IP_NET_1_IPADDR)

PF_FORWARD_x='prot:tcp @proxy 80 ACCEPT'
# let HTTP-packets from the proxy pass the FORWARD-chain (if necessary)
...
```

*Example 3:* To ease our lives and shorten the rules we may use templates (see [Using Templates With The Packet Filter](#) (Page 50)). At this point `tmpl:http`, translated in `prot:tcp any:80` is of advantage. `tmpl:http IP_NET_1 DNAT:@proxy:3128` then changes to `prot:tcp IP_NET_1 80 DNAT:@proxy:3128`.

Both `IP_NET_1` and `IP_NET_2` should be redirected transparently over the proxy. Simplified you could write:

```
...
PF_PREROUTING_x='tmpl:http @proxy ACCEPT'
# HTTP-packets from the proxy should not be redirected

PF_PREROUTING_x='tmpl:http IP_NET_1 DNAT:@proxy:3128'
# HTTP-packets from IP_NET_1 should be redirected

PF_PREROUTING_x='tmpl:http IP_NET_2 DNAT:@proxy:3128'
# HTTP-packets from IP_NET_2 should be redirected

PF_POSTROUTING_x='IP_NET_1 @proxy:3128 SNAT:IP_NET_1_IPADDR'
PF_POSTROUTING_x='IP_NET_2 @proxy:3128 SNAT:IP_NET_2_IPADDR'

PF_FORWARD_x='tmpl:http @proxy ACCEPT'
...
```

You may continue here forever...

#### 3.11.7. DMZ – Demilitarized Zone

`fli4l` may also serve to build a DMZ. As this is only another additional ruleset for the router please refer to the wiki at <https://ssl.networks.org/wiki> for the time being.

#### 3.11.8. Conntrack-Helpers

Using IP-Masquerading has the advantage that a bunch of machines in the LAN can be routed over only one official IP-address. However, there are also disadvantages that you have to take into account.

A big problem for example is that no machine from outside can contact the machines in the LAN. This may be desired for security reasons but certain protocols will not work anymore because they require a connection from outside.

### 3. Base configuration

A classic example is FTP. Beside a communication channel to exchange commands and answers another channel is needed (an IP-port) to transfer the actual data. `fi4l` uses certain `conntrack`-helpers for this in order to open such ports instantaneously and redirect them to the machine in question when needed. The `conntrack`-helper “listens” to the data stream to recognize when such an additional port is needed.

Typical applications for `conntrack`-helpers are i.e. chat-protocols and Internet games.

`Conntrack`-helper are activated over rules in two special arrays. The array `PF_PREROUTING_CT_%` contains helper-assignments to packets coming from outside, the array `PF_OUTPUT_CT_%` contains helper-assignments to packets generated on the router. Some practical examples help to illustrate this.

*Example 1:* If active FTP from the LAN should be allowed this is, from the router’s view, a connection from outside the router, thus an entry in `PF_PREROUTING_CT_%` has to be created:

```
PF_PREROUTING_CT_N='1'
PF_PREROUTING_CT_1='tmpl:ftp IP_NET_1 HELPER:ftp'
```

The `ftp`-helper module will be loaded for all TCP connections from the local network (`IP_NET_1`) to any other addresses’ port 21 (which is the `ftp`-Port). This module will allow the FTP server to establish a data transfer connection back to the client during this connection by opening a “hole” in the firewall temporarily.

*Example 2:* If you want to enable passive ftp for a FTP server on the LAN (the data connection is established from the outside to the inside, so that a hole in the firewall must be opened here as well), this is also seen as a connection from outside by the router. Here we see the rule as for this:

```
PF_PREROUTING_CT_N='1'
PF_PREROUTING_CT_1='tmpl:ftp any dynamic HELPER:ftp'
```

By this rule it is expressed that all FTP connections to the dynamic address of the router are associated to the FTP `conntrack` helper. Here `dynamic` was used because it is assumed that the router is responsible for dialing in to the Internet and thus has an external IP address. If the router performs dial-in via DSL, the rule can also be written as:

```
PF_PREROUTING_CT_N='1'
PF_PREROUTING_CT_1='tmpl:ftp if:pppoe:any HELPER:ftp'
```

By this rule it is expressed that all FTP connections coming from the DSL interface (`pppoe`) are associated to the `conntrack` helper.

If the router is not dialing, but e.g. is behind another router (Fritz! box, cable modem, a.s.o.) the following rules can be used:

```
PF_PREROUTING_CT_N='1'
PF_PREROUTING_CT_1='tmpl:ftp if:IP_NET_2_DEV:any HELPER:ftp'
```

It is assumed in the Example, that the connection to the other router is performed over the interface associated with the second subnet (`IP_NET_2_DEV`).

Remember that of course an *additional* configuration of the `FORWARD`-chain is needed to really forward the FTP-packets. A typical rule would be

```
PF_PREROUTING_1='tmpl:ftp any dynamic DNAT:@ftpservers'
```

### 3. Base configuration

assuming that the host running the FTP-server has the name **ftpserver**.

*Example 3:* If you like to use active FTP directly from fli4l (perhaps with the help of the **ftp** program from the **Tools**-package) the firewall has to be prepared, this time in the **OUTPUT**-chain by using the array **PF\_output\_CT\_%**:

```
PF_OUTPUT_CT_N='1'  
PF_OUTPUT_CT_1='tmpl:ftp HELPER:ftp'
```

This rule is not necessary if **FTP\_PF\_ENABLE\_ACTIVE='yes'** is used – see the documentation for the **ftp-OPT** in the **tools**-package.

Following is an overview over the existing conntrack-helpers:

Helper	Explanation
<b>ftp</b>	File Transfer Protocol
<b>h323</b>	H.323 (Voice over IP)
<b>irc</b>	Internet Relay Chat
<b>pptp</b>	PPTP Masquerading (By the use of this module it is possible to run more than one PPTP-Client behind the fli4l router at the same time.)
<b>sip</b>	Session Initiation Protocol
<b>sane</b>	SANE Network Procotol
<b>snmp</b>	Simple Network Management Protocol
<b>tftp</b>	Trivial File Transfer Protocol

Table 3.8.: Available Conntrack Helpers In The Packet Filter

Here is an overview over the variables to configure:

**PF\_PREROUTING\_CT\_ACCEPT\_DEF** If this variable is set to ‘yes’, default rules are generated that are necessary for proper functioning of the router. By default, you should use ‘yes’ here.

**PF\_PREROUTING\_CT\_N PF\_PREROUTING\_CT\_x PF\_PREROUTING\_CT\_x\_COMMENT**  
List of rules that describe which incoming packets are associated with conntrack helpers by the router.

**PF\_OUTPUT\_CT\_ACCEPT\_DEF** If this variable is set to ‘yes’, default rules are generated that are necessary for proper functioning of the router. By default, you should use ‘yes’ here.

**PF\_OUTPUT\_CT\_N PF\_OUTPUT\_CT\_x PF\_OUTPUT\_CT\_x\_COMMENT**  
List of rules that describe which packets generated on the router are associated with conntrack helpers by the router.

### 3.12. Domain configuration

Windows PCs exhibit a somewhat annoying behaviour: If a DNS server is needed and configured at the Windows system, the server is queried regularly (every five minutes) – even if you don't work at the PC!

If you configured an Internet DNS server at your Windows PC, your next bill might become quite expensive :-)

If you don't already run a DNS server in your LAN, this problem can be solved by enabling the DNS server of your fli4l router. The DNS server software used is DNSMASQ.

Before you start configuring your DNS, however, you should give careful consideration to the domain name and the names of the PCs in your network. The domain name you use will not be visible in the Internet. Therefore, you are free to choose any domain name you like.

Additionally, each of your PCs in the LAN has to have a name assigned. These names have to be known by the fli4l router.

**DOMAIN\_NAME** Default Setting: `DOMAIN_NAME='lan.fli4l'`

You can freely choose any domain name as this local domain is not visible in the Internet. However, you should avoid choosing a name that may exist in the Internet (e.g. somewhat.com) because you won't be able to access that Internet domain.

**DNS\_FORWARDERS** Default Setting: `DNS_FORWARDERS=""`

This variable contains the address of your Internet provider's DNS server if you want your fli4l router to route Internet traffic. The fli4l router will forward all DNS queries which it is not able to answer on its own to the address in this variable.

You can specify more than one DNS forwarder by separating the addresses by blanks.

If more DNS server are specified, they will be queried in the order given by the configuration file, meaning the second will only be used in case that the first server does not return a valid answer and so on.

It is also possible to specify a port number for each DNS forwarder address which is then to be separated from the address by a colon. However, in this case it is required to set `OPT_DNS='yes'` (Page 105) (Package `dns_dhcp` (Page 103)), and you are not allowed to use any of the various `*_USEPEERDNS` options.

Beware: Even if

- `PPPOE_USEPEERDNS` (Page 196),
- `ISDN_CIRC_x_USEPEERDNS` (Page 157) or
- `DHCPCLIENT_x_USEPEERDNS` (Page 115)

are set to 'yes', you need to fill this variable with a valid DNS server address as otherwise no DNS resolution will be possible directly after the router has booted.

Exception: If you use fli4l as a local router *without* a connection to the Internet or other (company) networks with DNS servers, you should set this variable to '127.0.0.1' in order to disable DNS forwarding completely.

**HOSTNAME\_IP** (optional)

This variable can optionally specify to which network 'IP\_NET\_x' the hostname set by `HOSTNAME` is bound.

**HOSTNAME\_ALIAS\_N** (optional)

Number of additional alias host names for the router.

**HOSTNAME\_ALIAS\_x** (optional)

Additional alias host name for the router.

### 3.13. imond configuration

**OPT\_IMOND** Default setting: `OPT_IMOND='no'`

`OPT_IMOND` controls whether to start the imond server or not. The imond server is responsible for monitoring/controlling the fli4l router and for the so-called least cost routing. You can find a detailed description of the [Client/Server interface imond](#) (Page 268) in a separate appendix.

Important: The least cost routing functionality of fli4l can only be used when imond is running. Time-based switching of connections is impossible without imond!

Starting with version 1.5, imond is mandatory for ISDN and DSL routing. In this case you have to set `OPT_IMOND='yes'`. If you use fli4l as a router between LANs only, you should set `OPT_IMOND='no'`.

**IMOND\_PORT** The TCP/IP port where imond should wait for connections. You shouldn't change the default value '5000' unless in very exceptional cases.

**IMOND\_PASS** Default setting: `IMOND_PASS=""`

This variable can be used to set a user password for imond. If a client connects to imond at port 5000, imond expects the client to provide this password before processing any requests, with the exception of the commands "quit", "help", and "pass". If you leave `IMOND_PASS` empty, no password is necessary.

The variables

- [IMOND\\_ENABLE](#) (Page 73),
- [IMOND\\_DIAL](#) (Page 73),
- [IMOND\\_ROUTE](#) (Page 73), and
- [IMOND\\_REBOOT](#) (Page 73)

control whether providing the user password is sufficient to execute the control commands like Dial, Hangup, Reboot, or Changing the Default Route, or whether you need a special admin password for these requests (see below).

**IMOND\_ADMIN\_PASS** Default setting: `IMOND_ADMIN_PASS=""`

Using the Admin Passwords the client receives all the rights and can thus use all control functions of the server imond – regardless of the content of the variables `IMOND_ENABLE`, `IMOND_DIAL` etc. If you leave `IMOND_ADMIN_PASS` empty, the user password is sufficient to gain all rights!

**IMOND\_LED** The imond server is able to display the router's online/offline state via a LED. This LED is connected to a serial port as follows:

25 pin connector:



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20 DTR ----- 1k0hm ----- >| ----- 7 GND

9 pin connector:

4 DTR ----- 1k0hm ----- >| ----- 5 GND

The LED is on if an ISDN or DSL connection is established, otherwise it is off. If you want this the other way round you have to reverse the polarity of the LED. You can reduce the dropper resistor down to 470 ohm if the LED is lit too dimly.

It is also possible to use two different coloured LEDs. In this case you have to connect the second LED together with a dropper resistor between DTR and GND too, but with reversed polarity. Then either the first or the second LED will be lit depending on the router's state. Another possibility is to use a DUO LED (two-coloured, three pins).

Currently, the serial port's RTS pin behaves exactly as the DTR pin. You could even attach a third LED for displaying the online/offline state. However, this behaviour may change in the future.

The variable `IMOND_LED` has to be set to the name of the serial port to where the LED is attached; possible values are 'com1', 'com2', 'com3', and 'com4'. Leave the variable empty if you don't use an LED.

**IMOND\_BEEP** If setting `IMOND_BEEP='yes'`, imond will emit a two-tone sound over the PC speaker whenever the router's state changes from offline to online and the other way round. In the first case, the higher tone follows the lower one. In the second case, the higher tone is emitted before the lower one.

**IMOND\_LOG** Default setting: `IMOND_LOG='no'`

You can set `IMOND_LOG='yes'` in order to log connections in the file `/var/log/imond.log`. This file can be copied i.e. by scp to another host e.g. for statistical purposes. However, using scp requires you to install and configure the sshd package appropriately.

The structure of the log file entries is described in Table 3.9.

The costs are denoted in Euro. These values are only meaningful if you correctly define the corresponding circuit variables `ISDN_CIRC_x_TIMES` (Page 163).

**IMOND\_LOGDIR** If the imond log is activated, this variable can be used to choose an alternative log directory instead of the default `/var/log`, e.g. `/boot`. This is useful in order to make the log persistent on the boot medium. However, this requires the boot medium to be mounted read/write.

The default value is 'auto' which lets the fli4l router to determine the storage location automatically. Depending on further configuration, the storage path is `/boot/persistent/base` or some other path determined by the `FLI4L_UUID` variable. If neither `FLI4L_UUID` is set nor `/boot` is mounted read/write, the log file can be found under `/var/run`.

**IMOND\_ENABLE IMOND\_DIAL IMOND\_ROUTE IMOND\_REBOOT** These variables make certain imond commands available in user mode (enabling/disabling the ISDN interface, dialing/hanging up, changing the default route, rebooting the router).

Default settings:

### 3. Base configuration

Table 3.9.: Structure of Imond log files

Entry	Meaning
Circuit	the name of the circuit for which the entry has been created
Start time	the date and time of dialing this circuit
Stop time	the date and time of hanging up this circuit
Online time	the time this circuit was online
Billed time	the time for which the provider will charge you (depends on the timing)
Costs	the costs the provider will charge to your account
Bandwidth	the bandwidth used, separated into “in” and “out” (“in” coming first), presented as two unsigned integer numbers for which the following applies: Bandwidth = $4GiB * <first\ number> + <second\ number>$
Device	the device used for communication
Invoice pulse	the invoice pulse used by the provider for charging (taken from the circuit configuration)
Call charge	the fee charged per invoice pulse (taken from the circuit configuration)

```
IMOND_ENABLE='yes'
IMOND_DIAL='yes'
IMOND_ROUTE='yes'
IMOND_REBOOT='yes'
```

All other features of imond’s Client-Server interface are described in a [separate chapter](#) (Page 268).

#### 3.14. General circuit configuration

**IP\_DYN\_ADDR** If you use connections with dynamic IP address assignment, you need to set IP\_DYN\_ADDR to ‘yes’, otherwise to ‘no’. Most Internet providers use dynamic IP address assignment.

Default setting: IP\_DYN\_ADDR=‘yes’

**DIALMODE** fli4l’s default dial mode is ‘auto’, i.e. fli4l dials automatically if an IP packet has to be routed to an IP address outside the LAN. However, you may also set the dial mode to ‘manual’ or ‘off’. In these cases, dialing to establish a connection is only possible using the imonc client or the Web-Interface.

Default setting: DIALMODE=‘auto’

## 4. Packages

Besides the BASE installation there are also packages. Each package contains one or more “OPTs”<sup>1</sup> which can be installed in addition to the base installation. Some of the OPTs are part of the BASE package, other have to be downloaded separately. The download site (<http://www.fli4l.de/en/download/stable-version/>) gives an overview over the packages provided by the fli4l team, the OPT database ([http://extern.fli4l.de/fli4l\\_opt-db3/](http://extern.fli4l.de/fli4l_opt-db3/)) contains packages offered by other authors. In the following, we describe the packages supplied by the fli4l team.

### 4.1. Tools In The Package ‘Base’

The following OPTs are contained in the BASE package:

Name	Description
OPT_SYSLOGD	<a href="#">Tool for logging system messages</a> (Page 75)
OPT_KLOGD	<a href="#">Tool for logging kernel messages</a> (Page 77)
OPT_LOGIP	<a href="#">Tool for logging WAN IP addresses</a> (Page 77)
OPT_Y2K	<a href="#">Date correction utility for systems that are not Y2K-safe</a> (Page 77)
OPT_PNP	<a href="#">Installation of ISAPnP tools</a> (Page 78)
OPT_HOTPLUG_PCI	<a href="#">Aktivating PCI hotplugging</a> (Page 79)

#### 4.1.1. OPT\_SYSLOGD – Logging system messages

Many programs use the Syslog interface to log messages. If you want to see these messages on your fli4l console you have to start the syslogd daemon.

Setting OPT\_SYSLOGD to ‘yes’ enables debugging messages, ‘no’ disables them.

See also [ISDN\\_CIRC\\_x\\_DEBUG](#) (Page 162) and [PPPOE\\_DEBUG](#) (Page 196).

Default Setting: OPT\_SYSLOGD=‘no’

**SYSLOGD\_RECEIVER** SYSLOGD\_RECEIVER controls whether fli4l can receive Syslog messages from other hosts in the network.

**SYSLOGD\_DEST\_N SYSLOGD\_DEST\_x** SYSLOGD\_DEST\_x describes where the system messages being received by syslogd should be displayed. Normally, this is fli4l’s console, hence:

```
SYSLOGD_DEST_1='*.* /dev/console'
```

If you want to log the messages into a file, you can e.g. use:

```
SYSLOGD_DEST_1='*.* /var/log/messages'
```

---

<sup>1</sup>abbreviation for “OPTional module”

## 4. Packages

If you have a so-called “log host” in your network you can redirect the Syslog messages to that host if you supply its IP address.

Beispiel:

```
SYSLOGD_DEST_1='*. * @192.168.4.1'
```

The “@” sign has to be prepended to the IP address.

If you want the Syslog messages to be delivered to multiple destinations it is necessary to increase the variable `SYSLOGD_DEST_N` (number of destinations used) accordingly and to fill the variables `SYSLOG_DEST_1`, `SYSLOG_DEST_2` etc. with appropriate content.

The syntax “\*. \*” directs `syslogd` to log all messages. However, you are also able to constrain the messages to be logged for certain destinations by the use of so-called “priorities”. In this case you need to replace the asterisk (\*) after the dot (.) by one of the following keywords:

- debug
- info
- notice
- warning (deprecated: warn)
- err (deprecated: error)
- crit
- alert
- emerg (deprecated: panic)

The items in the list are descending sorted according to severity. The keywords “error”, “warn”, and “panic” are deprecated—you should not use them anymore.

You can replace the asterisk (\*) in front of the dot by a so-called “facility”. However, a detailed explanation is outside this scope. You can find an overview over the available facilities at the man page of `syslog.conf`:

<http://linux.die.net/man/5/syslog.conf>

In most cases an asterisk is completely sufficient. Example:

```
SYSLOGD_DEST_1='*.warning @192.168.4.1'
```

Windows hosts can serve as log hosts as well as Unix/Linux hosts. You can find links to adequate software at <http://www.fli4l.de/en/other/links/>. Using a log host is strongly recommended if you want a detailed logging protocol. The protocol is also useful for debugging purposes. The Windows client `imonc` also “understands” the Syslog protocol and is able to display the messages in a window.

Unfortunately, messages generated during the boot process cannot be directed to `syslogd`. However, you can configure `fli4l` to use a serial port as a terminal. You can find more information on this topic in the section [Console settings](#) (Page 34).

**SYSLOGD\_ROTATE** You can use `SYSLOGD_ROTATE` in order to control whether Syslog message files are rotated once a day, thereby archiving the messages of the last x days.

**SYSLOGD\_ROTATE\_DIR** The optional variable `SYSLOGD_ROTATE_DIR` lets you specify the directory where the archived Syslog files should be stored. Leave it empty to use the default directory `/var/log`.

**SYSLOGD\_ROTATE\_MAX** The optional variable `SYSLOGD_ROTATE_MAX` lets you specify the number of archived/rotated Syslog files.

**SYSLOGD\_ROTATE\_AT\_SHUTDOWN** With the optional variable `SYSLOGD_ROTATE_AT_SHUTDOWN` you can disable the rotate of syslog files at shutdown. Please only do this, if your syslogfiles are written directly to a destination on a permanent disk.

### 4.1.2. OPT\_KLOGD – Logging kernel messages

Many errors, e.g. a dial-in that failed, are written directly to the console by the Linux kernel. If you set `OPT_KLOGD='yes'`, these messages are redirected to the Syslog daemon which can log them to a file or send them to a log host (see above). This keeps your fli4l console (almost) clear.

Recommendation: If you use `OPT_SYSLOGD='yes'` you should also set `OPT_KLOGD` to 'yes'.

Default setting: `OPT_KLOGD='no'`

### 4.1.3. OPT\_LOGIP – Logging WAN IP addresses

LOGIP logs your WAN IP address to a log file. You activate this logging by setting `OPT_LOGIP` to 'yes'.

Default setting: `OPT_LOGIP='no'`

### LOGIP\_LOGDIR – Configure directory of log file

The variable `LOGIP_LOGDIR` contains the directory where the log file should be created or 'auto' for autodetect.

Default setting: `LOGIP_LOGDIR='auto'`

### 4.1.4. OPT\_Y2K – Date correction for systems that are not Y2K-safe

fli4l routers are often assembled from old hardware parts. Older mainboards may have a BIOS that is not Y2K-safe. This can lead to the situation that setting the system date to the 27th May 2000 causes the BIOS date to become the 27th May 2094 after a reboot. By the way, Linux will then show the 27th May 1994 as system date.

Normally the system date reflected by fli4l is not important and should not matter at all. If you use the LCR (Least Cost Routing) functionality of your fli4l router this may very well play a role.

The reason: The 27th May 1994 was a Friday, the 27th May 2000 in contrast was a Saturday. And for the weekend there are lower-priced rates or providers, respectively ...

A first solution to that problem is as follows: The BIOS date is changed from the 27th May 2000 to the 28th May 1994 which was a Saturday, too. However, the problem is not solved completely yet: Not only does fli4l use the day of week and the current time for least-cost routing but it also respects bank holidays.

**Y2K\_DAYS** – add N days to the system date

Because the BIOS date differs from the actual one by exactly 2191 days, the setting

```
Y2K_DAYS='2191'
```

causes the fli4l router to add 2191 days to the BIOS date before using it as the Linux system date. The BIOS date is left untouched because otherwise the year would be wrong (2094 or 1994, resp.) again after the next boot.

There is an additional alternative:

Using a time server, fli4l is able to fetch the current date and time from the Internet. The package CHRONY (Page ??) is designed for this purpose. Both settings can be combined. This is useful as it allows to correct the date via Y2K\_DAYS before setting the exact time using the information from the time server.

If you do not have any problems with Y2K, set OPT\_Y2K='no' and forget it ...

### 4.1.5. OPT\_PNP – Installation of ISAPnP tools

Some ISAPnP adapters have to be configured by the “isapnp” tool. This especially affects ISDN adapters with a ISDN\_TYPE of 7, 12, 19, 24, 27, 28, 30, and 106 – but only if the adapter is really an ISAPnP adapter.

For proper configuration you have to create the file “etc/isapnp.conf”.

Brief instructions to create this file follow:

- In <config>/base.txt, set OPT\_PNP='yes' and MOUNT\_BOOT='rw'
- boot your fli4l – the ISAPnP adapter will most likely not be detected
- Logon to the fli4l's console and type:

```
pnpdump -c >/boot/isapnp.conf
umount /boot
```

This saves the ISAPnP configuration to your boot medium.

Continue on your PC (Unix/Linux/Windows):

- Copy the file isapnp.conf from your boot medium to <config>/etc/isapnp.conf
  - Edit isapnp.conf and save your changes
- The default values can be left unchanged or be replaced by the values proposed. The relevant lines are shown in the following example:

```
#      Start dependent functions: priority acceptable
#      Logical device decodes 16 bit IO address lines
#      Minimum IO base address 0x0160
#      Maximum IO base address 0x0360
#      IO base alignment 8 bytes
#      Number of IO addresses required: 8
1)    (IO 0 (SIZE 8) (BASE 0x0160))
#      IRQ 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12 or 15.
#      High true, edge sensitive interrupt (by default)
2)    (INT 0 (IRQ 10 (MODE +E
```

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1) – Here, you can choose the I/O „BASE“ address. This address must lie between the minimum and maximum address and conform to the „base alignment“.

If your system uses more than one ISA adapter, you will have to ensure that there are no overlaps between address ranges. The address range starts at „BASE“ and ends at „BASE + Number of IO addresses required“.

2) – Here you can pick an IRQ from the list shown. The IRQs 2(9), 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be avoided as these IRQs may clash with your serial and parallel interfaces or the interrupt cascading.

ISA adapters are not able to share IRQs, thus the IRQ you choose here may not be used elsewhere.

- Put the chosen configuration (IRQ/IO) into <config>/isdn.txt
- In order to let the necessary files be copied to the boot medium, you must set OPT\_PNP to 'yes' in <config>/base.txt. The variable MOUNT\_BOOT can be chosen freely, however.
- Create new boot medium

**The automatically generated file contains Unix line endings (LF without CR). Thus, if you use Notepad under Windows, all content is shown in a single line. In contrast, the DOS editor “edit” is able to cope with the Unix line endings. When saved, however, they are changed to DOS line endings (CR+LF).**

Workaround:

- start DOS box
- change to the directory <config>/etc
- type: edit isapnp.conf
- edit file and save your changes

After that you can also use Notepad to edit the file.

Under Windows you may also use the Wordpad editor.

The CRs generated by the “edit” tool are filtered when fli4l boots and thus do not disturb.

Please try first to get along without using OPT\_PNP. If the adapter is not recognized you may follow the procedure described above.

If you update to a more recent fli4l version, you may reuse the previously created isapnp.conf.

Default setting: OPT\_PNP='no'

### 4.1.6. OPT\_HOTPLUG\_PCI – Aktivating PCI hotplugging

Specifying OPT\_HOTPLUG\_PCI='yes' copies some modules to fli4l activating PCI hotplugging and loads them during the boot process. This enables adding and removing of PCI adapters during runtime. A suitable PCI hotplug controller has to be used for this functionality.

This option does *not* have to be activated for adding and removing of virtual devices in *virtualization environments* like KVM, those use ACPI mechanisms and ACPI drivers are activated in the kernel anyway.

## 4.2. Kernel 5.4

This chapter documents the available drivers of the Linux kernel in version 5.4, as provided by the package `kernel_5_4`.

### 4.2.1. Network adapter drivers

This section lists all network card drivers supported by this kernel. We differentiate between LAN drivers for wired networks and WLAN drivers for wireless networks. Wireless network drivers also need the package “wlan” in addition to the base- and this kernel package.

Table 4.1.: Available LAN adapter drivers in Linux 5.4

Bus	NET_DRV_x	Adapter family
pcmcia	3c574_cs	3Com 3c574 series PCMCIA ethernet
pcmcia	3c589_cs	3Com 3c589 series PCMCIA ethernet
pci	3c59x	3Com 3c59x/3c9xx ethernet
pci	8139cp	RealTek RTL-8139C+ series 10/100 PCI Ethernet
pci	8139too	RealTek RTL-8139 Fast Ethernet
pci	acenic	AceNIC/3C985/GA620 Gigabit Ethernet
pci	alx	Qualcomm Atheros(R) AR816x/AR817x PCI-E Ethernet Network
pci	amd-xgbe	AMD 10 Gigabit Ethernet
pci	amd8111e	AMD8111 based 10/100 Ethernet Controller
usb	aqc111	Aquantia AQtion USB to 5/2.5GbE Controllers
usb	asix	ASIX AX8817X based USB 2.0 Ethernet Devices
pci	atl1	Atheros L1 Gigabit Ethernet
pci	atl1c	Qualcomm Atheros 100/1000M Ethernet Network
pci	atl1e	Atheros 1000M Ethernet Network
pci	atl2	Atheros Fast Ethernet Network
pci	atlantic	aQuantia Corporation(R) Network
isa	atp	RealTek RTL8002/8012 parallel port Ethernet
usb	atusb	ATUSB IEEE 802.15.4
usb	ax88179_178a	ASIX AX88179/178A based USB 3.0/2.0 Gigabit Ethernet Devices
pcmcia	axnet_cs	Asix AX88190 PCMCIA ethernet
pci	b44	Broadcom 44xx/47xx 10/100 PCI ethernet
pci	be2net	Emulex OneConnect NIC Driver 12.0.0.0
pci	bna	QLogic BR-series 10G PCIe Ethernet
pci	bnx2	QLogic BCM5706/5708/5709/5716
pci	bnx2x	Broadcom NetXtreme II BCM57710/ 57711/ 57711E/ 57712/ 57712_MF/ 57800/ 57800_MF/ 57810/ 57810_MF/ 57840/ 57840_MF
pci	bnxt_en	Broadcom BCM573xx network
pci	cassini	Sun Cassini(+) ethernet

(continued on next page)



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Table 4.1.: Available LAN adapter drivers in Linux 5.4 (continued)

Bus	NET_DRV_x	Adapter family
usb	catc	CATC EL1210A NetMate USB Ethernet
usb	cdc_eem	USB CDC EEM
usb	cdc_ether	USB CDC Ethernet devices
usb	cdc_mbim	USB CDC MBIM host
usb	cdc_ncm	USB CDC NCM host
usb	cdc_subset	Simple 'CDC Subset' USB networking links
usb	ch9200	QinHeng CH9200 USB Network device
usb	cx82310_eth	Conexant CX82310-based ADSL router USB ethernet
pci	cxgb	Chelsio 10Gb Ethernet
pci	cxgb3	Chelsio T3 Network
pci	cxgb4	Chelsio T4/T5/T6 Network
pci	cxgb4vf	Chelsio T4/T5/T6 Virtual Function (VF) Network
pci	de2104x	Intel/Digital 21040/1 series PCI Ethernet
isa	de4x5	Digital DE425, DE434, DE435, DE450, DE500
pci	defxx	DEC FDDIcontroller TC/EISA/PCI (DEFTA/DEFEA/DEFPA) driver v1.11 2014/07/01
pci	dl2k	D-Link DL2000-based Gigabit Ethernet Adapter
usb	dm9601	Davicom DM96xx USB 10/100 ethernet devices
pci	dmfe	Davicom DM910X fast ethernet
virtual	dummy	Dummy Network Interface
pci	dwc-xlgmac	Synopsys DWC XLGMAC
pci	e100	Intel(R) PRO/100 Network
pci	e1000	Intel(R) PRO/1000 Network
pci	e1000e	Intel(R) PRO/1000 Network
pci	ec_bhf	
pci	ena	Elastic Network Adapter (ENA)
pci	enic	Cisco VIC Ethernet NIC
pci	epic100	SMC 83c170 EPIC series Ethernet
pci	et131x	10/100/1000 Base-T Ethernet Driver for the ET1310 by Agere Systems
pci	fealnx	Myson MTD-8xx 100/10M Ethernet PCI Adapter
pci	fm10k	Intel(R) Ethernet Switch Host Interface
pcmcia	fmvj18x_cs	fmvj18x and compatible PCMCIA ethernet
pci	forcedeth	Reverse Engineered nForce ethernet
usb	gl620a	GL620-USB-A Host-to-Host Link cables
pci	gve	gVNIC
pci	hamachi	Packet Engines 'Hamachi' GNIC-II Gigabit Ethernet
eisa,pci	hp100	HP CASCADE Architecture Driver for 100VG-AnyLan Network Adapters
usb	hso	USB High Speed Option
usb	huawei_cdc_ncm	USB CDC NCM host driver with encapsulated protocol support

(continued on next page)

#### 4. Packages

Table 4.1.: Available LAN adapter drivers in Linux 5.4 (continued)

Bus	NET_DRV_x	Adapter family
pci	i40e	Intel(R) Ethernet Connection XL710 Network
pci	iavf	Intel(R) Ethernet Adaptive Virtual Function Network
pci	ice	Intel(R) Ethernet Connection E800 Series Linux
pci	igb	Intel(R) Gigabit Ethernet Network
pci	igbvf	Intel(R) Gigabit Virtual Function Network
pci	igc	Intel(R) 2.5G Ethernet Linux
usb	int51x1	Intellon usb powerline adapter
pci	ionic	Pensando Ethernet NIC
usb	ipheth	Apple iPhone USB Ethernet
pci	ixgb	Intel(R) PRO/10GbE Network
pci	ixgbe	Intel(R) 10 Gigabit PCI Express Network
pci	ixgbev	Intel(R) 10 Gigabit Virtual Function Network
pci	jme	JMicron JMC2x0 PCI Express Ethernet
usb	kalmia	Samsung Kalmia USB network
usb	kaweth	KL5USB101 USB Ethernet
pci	ks884x	KSZ8841/2 PCI network
usb	lan78xx	LAN78XX USB 3.0 Gigabit Ethernet Devices
usb	lg-vl600	LG-VL600 modem's ethernet link
pci	liquidio	Cavium LiquidIO Intelligent Server Adapter
pci	liquidio_vf	Cavium LiquidIO Intelligent Server Adapter Virtual Function
usb	mcs7830	USB to network adapter MCS7830)
pci	mdio-thunder	Cavium ThunderX MDIO bus
pci	mlx4_core	Mellanox ConnectX HCA low-level
pci	mlx4_en	Mellanox ConnectX HCA Ethernet
pci	mlx5_core	Mellanox 5th generation network adapters (ConnectX series) core
pci	mlxsw_spectrum	Mellanox Spectrum
pci	mlxsw_switchib	Mellanox SwitchIB and SwitchIB-2
pci	mlxsw_switchx2	Mellanox SwitchX-2
pci	myri10ge	Myricom 10G driver (10GbE)
pci	natsemi	National Semiconductor DP8381x series PCI Ethernet
pci	ne2k-pci	PCI NE2000 clone
usb	net1080	NetChip 1080 based USB Host-to-Host Links
pci	netxen_nic	QLogic/NetXen (1/10) GbE Intelligent Ethernet
pci	nfp	The Netronome Flow Processor (NFP)
pci	nicpf	Cavium Thunder NIC Physical Function
pci	nicvf	Cavium Thunder NIC Virtual Function
pci	niu	Sun Neptun Ethernet
pcmcia	nmclan_cs	New Media PCMCIA ethernet
pci	ns83820	National Semiconductor DP83820 10/100/1000
pci	pcnet32	PCnet32 and PCnetPCI based ethercards

(continued on next page)

#### 4. Packages

Table 4.1.: Available LAN adapter drivers in Linux 5.4 (continued)

Bus	NET_DRV_x	Adapter family
pcmcia	pcnet_cs	NE2000 compatible PCMCIA ethernet
usb	pegasus	Pegasus/Pegasus II USB Ethernet
usb	plusb	Prolific PL-2301/2302/25A1/27A1 USB Host to Host Link
pci	qede	QLogic FastLinQ 4xxxx Ethernet
pci	qla3xxx	QLogic ISP3XXX Network Driver v2.03.00-k5
pci	qlcnlc	QLogic 1/10 GbE Converged/Intelligent Ethernet
usb	qmi_wwan	Qualcomm MSM Interface (QMI) WWAN
pci	r6040	RDC R6040 NAPI PCI FastEthernet
usb	r8152	Realtek RTL8152/RTL8153 Based USB Ethernet Adapters
pci	r8169	RealTek RTL-8169 Gigabit Ethernet
usb	rndis_host	USB Host side RNDIS
usb	rtl8150	rtl8150 based usb-ethernet
pci	s2io	Neterion 10GbE Server NIC
isa	sb1000	General Instruments SB1000
pci	sc92031	Silan SC92031 PCI Fast Ethernet Adapter
pci	sfc	Solarflare network
pci	sfc-falcon	Solarflare Falcon network
pci	sis190	SiS sis190/191 Gigabit Ethernet
pci	sis900	SiS 900 PCI Fast Ethernet
pci	skfp	SysKonnect FDDI PCI adapter
pci	skge	SysKonnect Gigabit Ethernet
pci	sky2	Marvell Yukon 2 Gigabit Ethernet
pcmcia	smc91c92_cs	SMC 91c92 series PCMCIA ethernet
usb	smc75xx	SMSC75XX USB 2.0 Gigabit Ethernet Devices
pci	smc9420	SMSC LAN9420
usb	smc95xx	SMSC95XX USB 2.0 Ethernet Devices
usb	sr9700	SR9700 one chip USB 1.1 USB to Ethernet device from <a href="http://www.corechip-sz.com/">http://www.corechip-sz.com/</a>
usb	sr9800	SR9800 USB 2.0 USB2NET Dev : <a href="http://www.corechip-sz.com">http://www.corechip-sz.com</a>
pci	starfire	Adaptec Starfire Ethernet
pci	stmmac-pci	STMMAC 10/100/1000 Ethernet PCI
pci	sundance	Sundance Alta Ethernet
pci	sungem	Sun GEM Gbit ethernet
pci	sunhme	Sun HappyMealEthernet(HME) 10/100baseT ethernet
pci	tehuti	Tehuti Networks(R) Network
pci	tg3	Broadcom Tigon3 ethernet
pci	thunder_bgx	Cavium Thunder BGX/MAC
pci	thunder_xcv	Cavium Thunder RGX/XCV
pci	tlan	TI ThunderLAN based ethernet PCI adapters

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#### 4. Packages

Table 4.1.: Available LAN adapter drivers in Linux 5.4 (continued)

Bus	NET_DRV_x	Adapter family
pci	tulip	Digital 21*4* Tulip ethernet
pci	typhoon	3Com Typhoon Family (3C990, 3CR990, and variants)
pci	uli526x	ULi M5261/M5263 fast ethernet
pci	via-rhine	VIA Rhine PCI Fast Ethernet
pci	via-velocity	VIA Networking Velocity Family Gigabit Ethernet Adapter
virtio	virtio_net	Virtio network
pci	vmxnet3	VMware vmxnet3 virtual NIC
pci	vxge	Neterion's X3100 Series 10GbE PCIe I/O Virtualized Server Adapter
pci	winbond-840	Winbond W89c840 Ethernet
xen	xen-netfront	Xen virtual network device frontend
pcmcia	xirc2ps_cs	Xircom PCMCIA ethernet
pci	xircom_cb	Xircom Cardbus ethernet
pci	yellowfin	Packet Engines Yellowfin G-NIC Gigabit Ethernet
usb	zaurus	Sharp Zaurus PDA, and compatible products

Table 4.2.: Available WLAN adapter drivers in Linux 5.4

Bus	NET_DRV_x	Adapter family
pci	adm8211	IEEE 802.11b wireless cards based on ADMtek ADM8211
isa,pci	airo	Cisco/Aironet 802.11 wireless ethernet cards
pcmcia	airo_cs	Cisco/Aironet 802.11 wireless ethernet cards
usb	ar5523	Atheros AR5523 based USB dongles
usb	at76c50x-usb	Atmel at76x USB Wireless LAN
pci	ath10k_pci	Driver support for Qualcomm Atheros 802.11ac WLAN PCIe/AHB devices
pci	ath5k	5xxx series of Atheros 802.11 wireless LAN cards
usb	ath6kl_usb	Driver support for Atheros AR600x USB devices
pci	ath9k	Atheros 802.11n wireless LAN cards
usb	ath9k_htc	Atheros driver 802.11n HTC based wireless devices
pcmcia	atmel_cs	Atmel at76c50x 802.11 wireless ethernet cards
pci	atmel_pci	Atmel at76c50x 802.11 wireless ethernet cards
pci	b43	Broadcom B43 wireless
pci	b43legacy	Broadcom B43legacy wireless
pci, usb	brcmfmac	Broadcom 802.11 wireless LAN fullmac
pci	brcmsmac	Broadcom 802.11n wireless LAN
usb	carl9170	Atheros AR9170 802.11n USB wireless

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#### 4. Packages

Table 4.2.: Available WLAN adapter drivers in Linux 5.4 (continued)

Bus	NET_DRV_x	Adapter family
pcmcia	hostap_cs	Intersil Prism2-based 802.11 wireless LAN cards (PC Card)
pci	hostap_pci	Intersil Prism2.5-based 802.11 wireless LAN PCI cards
pci	hostap_plx	Intersil Prism2-based 802.11 wireless LAN cards (PLX)
pci	ipw2100	Intel(R) PRO/Wireless 2100 Network
pci	ipw2200	Intel(R) PRO/Wireless 2200/2915 Network
pci	iwl3945	Intel(R) PRO/Wireless 3945ABG/BG Network Connection driver for Linux
pci	iwl4965	Intel(R) Wireless WiFi 4965 driver for Linux
pci	iwlwifi	Intel(R) Wireless WiFi driver for Linux
pcmcia	libertas_cs	Marvell 83xx compact flash WLAN cards
usb	libertas_tf_usb	8388 USB WLAN Thinfirm
virtual	mac80211_hwsim	Software simulator of 802.11 radio(s) for mac80211
usb	mt7601u	
pci	mt7603e	
pci	mt7615e	
pci	mt76x0e	
usb	mt76x0u	
pci	mt76x2e	
usb	mt76x2u	
pci	mwifiex_pcie	Marvell WiFi-Ex PCI-Express Driver version 1.0
usb	mwifiex_usb	Marvell WiFi-Ex USB Driver version1.0
pci	mwl8k	Marvell TOPDOG(R) 802.11 Wireless Network
pcmcia	orinoco_cs	PCMCIA Lucent Orinoco, Prism II based and similar wireless cards
pci	orinoco_nortel	wireless LAN cards using the Nortel PCI bridge
pci	orinoco_plx	wireless LAN cards using the PLX9052 PCI bridge
pci	orinoco_tmd	wireless LAN cards using the TMD7160 PCI bridge
usb	orinoco_usb	Orinoco wireless LAN cards using EZUSB bridge
pci	p54pci	Prism54 PCI wireless
usb	p54usb	Prism54 USB wireless
pcmcia	ray_cs	Raylink/WebGear wireless LAN
usb	rndis_wlan	RNDIS based USB Wireless adapters
usb	rsi_usb	Common USB layer for RSI drivers
pci	rt2400pci	Ralink RT2400 PCI & PCMCIA Wireless LAN
pci	rt2500pci	Ralink RT2500 PCI & PCMCIA Wireless LAN
usb	rt2500usb	Ralink RT2500 USB Wireless LAN
pci	rt2800pci	Ralink RT2800 PCI & PCMCIA Wireless LAN
usb	rt2800usb	Ralink RT2800 USB Wireless LAN
pci	rt61pci	Ralink RT61 PCI & PCMCIA Wireless LAN
usb	rt73usb	Ralink RT73 USB Wireless LAN
usb	rtl8187	RTL8187/RTL8187B USB wireless

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Table 4.2.: Available WLAN adapter drivers in Linux 5.4 (continued)

Bus	NET_DRV_x	Adapter family
pci	rtl8188ee	Realtek 8188E 802.11n PCI wireless
pci	rtl818x_pci	RTL8180 / RTL8185 / RTL8187SE PCI wireless
pci	rtl8192ce	Realtek 8192C/8188C 802.11n PCI wireless
usb	rtl8192cu	Realtek 8192C/8188C 802.11n USB wireless
pci	rtl8192de	Realtek 8192DE 802.11n Dual Mac PCI wireless
pci	rtl8192ee	Realtek 8192EE 802.11n PCI wireless
pci	rtl8192se	Realtek 8192S/8191S 802.11n PCI wireless
pci	rtl8723ae	Realtek 8723E 802.11n PCI wireless
pci	rtl8723be	Realtek 8723BE 802.11n PCI wireless
pci	rtl8821ae	Realtek 8821ae 802.11ac PCI wireless
usb	rtl8xxxu	RTL8XXXu USB mac80211 Wireless LAN
usb	sierra_net	USB-to-WWAN Driver for Sierra Wireless modems
pcmcia	spectrum_cs	Symbol Spectrum24 Trilogy cards with firmware downloader
usb	usb8xxx	8388 USB WLAN
pci	wil6210	60g WiFi WIL6210 card
pcmcia	wl3501_cs	Planet wl3501 wireless
usb	zd1201	ZyDAS ZD1201 based USB Wireless adapters
usb	zd1211rw	USB driver for devices with the ZD1211 chip

### 4.3. Advanced Networking

The package 'advanced networking' provides bonding and bridging capabilities for the fli4l-router. EBTables (<http://ebtables.sourceforge.net/>) support can be enabled as well. This allows to build a transparent packet filter. To all options of the advanced\_networking package generally applies:

**This package is only for users with profound knowledge about networks and routing.**

Very unusual problems can appear especially using EBTables without perfectly knowing the diverse operational modes of layer 2 and 3. Some filtering rules of the packet filter will work completely different with EBTables support enabled.

#### 4.3.1. Broadcast Relay - Forwarding of IP Broadcasts

Using a Broadcast Relay, IP broadcasts can surpass interface boundaries. This is necessary for applications which determine network devices using broadcasts (eg QNAP Finder). Broadcasts are normally not passed across network boundaries by the router. This problem can be circumvented by using a broadcast relay.

Within a Broadcast Relay broadcasts are always forwarded to all connected interfaces. This means that setting up a second Broadcast Relay with interfaces swapped is not necessary. In

addition, multiple broadcast relays including the same interface are not allowed.

### **OPT\_BCRELAY** Broadcast Forwarding

Default: `OPT_BCRELAY='no'`

Setting 'yes' here activates the Broadcast Relay package. Specifying 'no' deactivates the Broadcast Relay package completely.

### **BCRELAY\_N** Default: `BCRELAY_N='0'`

The number of Broadcast Relays to configure.

### **BCRELAY\_x\_IF\_N** Default: `BCRELAY_x_IF_N='1'`

Number of interfaces assigned to this broadcast relay.

### **BCRELAY\_x\_IF\_x** Default: `BCRELAY_x_IF_x=""` Name of the interface assigned to this broadcast relay.

For illustration an example follows where the computer with the application (eg QNAP Finder) is located in the internal network (connected to `eth0`) and the NAS is in a different network (connected to `eth1`).

```
OPT_BCRELAY='yes'
BCRELAY_N='1'
BCRELAY_1_IF_N='2'
BCRELAY_1_IF_1='eth0'
BCRELAY_1_IF_2='eth1'
```

### 4.3.2. Bonding - Combining Several Network Interface Cards In One Link

Bonding refers to joining at least two network interface cards into one link. The cards even may be of different type (ie 3Com and Intel) or speed (ie 10 Mbit/s or 100 Mbit/s). You can either connect linux computers directly or connect to a network switch using bonding. In this way a 200 Mbit/s full duplex connection from a fil4-router to a switch can be used without much effort. Everyone interested in using bonding should have read the documentation in the kernel directory (`bonding.txt`). The names of the bonding settings largely correspond to the names used there.

### **OPT\_BONDING\_DEV** Default: `OPT_BONDING_DEV='no'`

'yes' activates the bonding package, 'no' deactivates the bonding package completely.

### **BONDING\_DEV\_N** Default: `BONDING_DEV_N='0'`

Number of bonding devices to be configured.

### **BONDING\_DEV\_x\_DEVNAME** Default: `BONDING_DEV_x_DEVNAME=""`

Name of the bonding device to be created. It should consist of the prefix 'bond' and a trailing number with out a leading '0'. The numbers of the bonding devices don't have to start with '0' and need not be consecutive. Possible values could be 'bond0', 'bond8' or 'bond99'.

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_MODE** Default: `BONDING_DEV_x_MODE=""`

Specifies the bonding method. Default is round-robin 'balance-rr'. Possible values are listed below:

**balance-rr** Round-robin method: Submit sequentially over all slaves from the first to the last. This method provides both load balancing and fault tolerance.

**active-backup** Active backup: Only one slave in the bond is active. The other slaves are activated only when the active slave fails. The MAC address of the bond is only visible on one port (network adapter) so it does not confuse the switch. This mode provides fault tolerance.

**balance-xor** XOR method: Submit based on the formula [ (Source-MAC-address XOR destination-MAC-address) modulo the number of slaves]. This ensures that the same slave always is used for the same destination-MAC-address. This method provides both load balancing and fault tolerance.

**broadcast** Broadcast method: Transmits everything on all slave devices. This mode provides fault tolerance.

**802.3ad** IEEE 802.3ad dynamic link aggregation. Creates aggregation groups that share the same speed and duplex settings. Transmits on all slaves in the active aggregator.

Requirements:

- ethtool support in the base device driver to retrieve speed and duplex status for each device.
- a switch that supports dynamic IEEE 802.3ad connection aggregation.

**balance-tlb** Adaptive load balancing for outgoing data: channel bonding that does not need any special features in the switch. The outgoing network traffic is distributed on each slave according to the current load. Incoming network traffic is received by the current slave. If the receiving slave fails, another slave takes over the MAC address of the slave gone down.

Requirements:

- ethtool support in the base device driver to retrieve speed and duplex status for each device.

**balance-alb** Adaptive load balancing: includes both balance-tlb, and inbound load balancing (rlb) for IPV4 traffic and needs no special requirements on the Switch. Load Balancing for incoming traffic is achieved through ARP requests. The bonding driver catches ARP responses from the server on their way outside and overrides the source hardware address with the unique hardware address of a slave in the bond. This way different clients use different hardware addresses for the server.

Incoming traffic from connections created by the server will also be balanced. If the server sends ARP requests, the bonding driver copies and stores the client IP from the ARP. At the time the ARP response of the client arrives the bonding driver determines its hardware address and creates an ARP reply to this client assigning a client in the bond to it. A problematic effect of ARP arrangements for load balancing is that every time an ARP request is sent the hardware address of the bond is used. Clients learn the hardware address of the bond and the incoming



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traffic on the current slave collapses. This fact is countered in a way that updates (ARP Replies) to all clients will be sent to their respective hardware addresses so that the traffic is divided again. Incoming traffic will be newly allocated even when a new slave is added to the bonding or an inactive slave is re-activated. The receiving load is distributed sequentially (round robin) in the group of the slave with the largest network speed in the bond.

When a connection is restored or a new slave joins the bond incoming traffic will be distributed anew to all active Slaves in the bond by sending ARP replies with the selected MAC addresses to each client. The parameter 'updelay' must be set to a value greater than or equal to the forwarding delay of the switch in order to avoid blocking of ARP responses to clients.

Requirements:

- ethtool support in the base device driver to retrieve speed and duplex status for each device.
- support in the base device driver to set the hardware address even when the device is open. This is necessary for granting that at every time at least one slave in the bond is carrying the hardware address of the bond (curr\_active\_slave) although every slave in the bond has its own unique hardware address. If curr\_active\_slave fails its hardware address will simply be replaced with a new one.

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_N** Default: BONDING\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_N='0'

Specifies the number of physical devices the bond consists of. E.g. for a bond between 'eth0' and 'eth1' (two eth-devices) '2' has to be entered.

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_x** Default: BONDING\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_x=""

The name of a physical device which belongs to this bonding device. An example would be the value 'eth0'. Please note that a physical device that you use for a bond can't be used for anything else. So you can't use it additionally for a DSL modem, a bridge, a VLAN or inclusion in base.txt.

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_MAC** Default: BONDING\_DEV\_x\_MAC=""

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

A bonding device defaults to the MAC address of the first physical device which is used for bonding. If you do not want this it is possible to specify a MAC address the bonding device should use here.

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_MIIMON** Default: BONDING\_DEV\_x\_MIIMON='100'

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Specifies the interval (in milliseconds) in which the individual connections of a bonding device are checked for their link status. The link status of each physical device in the bond will be checked every x milliseconds. Setting this to '0' will disable the miimon monitoring.

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_USE\_CARRIER** Default: `BONDING_DEV_x_USE_CARRIER='yes'`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

If the link status check by `miimon` (see above) is enabled this setting can specify the function performing the check.

- `'yes'`: `netif __carrier_ok()` function
- `'no'`: direct calls to `MII` or `ethtool ioctl()` System calls

The `netif_carrier_ok()` method is more efficient, but not all drivers do support this method.

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_UPDELAY** Default: `BONDING_DEV_x_UPDELAY='0'`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

The value of this setting multiplied by the setting of `BONDING_DEV_x_MIIMON` specifies the time `a` in which a connection of bonding devices is activated after the corresponding link (for example `'eth0'`) is up. This way the connection of the bonding device is activated until the link status switches to "not connected".

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_DOWNDELAY** Default: `BONDING_DEV_x_DOWNDELAY='0'`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

The value of this setting multiplied by the setting of `BONDING_DEV_x_MIIMON` specifies the time `a` in which a connection of bonding devices is deactivated if the appropriate link (i.e. an eth-device) fails. This will deactivate the connection of a bonding device temporarily until the link status is back to 'active'.

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_LACP\_RATE** Default: `BONDING_DEV_x_LACP_RATE='slow'`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Specify how often link informations are exchanged between the link partners (for example a switch or another linux PC) if `BONDING_DEV_x_MODE=""` is set to `'802.3ad'`.

- `'slow'`: every 30 seconds
- `'fast'`: each second.

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_PRIMARY** Default: `BONDING_DEV_x_PRIMARY=""`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Specify primary output device if mode is set to `'active-backup'`. This is useful if the various devices have different speeds. Provide a string (for example `'eth0'`) for the device to be used primarily. If a value is entered and the device is online it will be used as the first output medium. Only if the device is offline another device will be used. If a failure is detected a new standard output medium will be chosen. This comes in handy if one slave has priority over another, for example if a slave is faster than another (1000 Mbit/s versus 100 Mbit/s). If the 1000 Mbit/s slave fails and later gets back up it may be of advantage to set the faster slave active again without having to cause a fail of the 100 Mbit/s slave artificially (for example by pulling the plug).

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_ARP\_INTERVAL** Default: `BONDING_DEV_x_ARP_INTERVAL='0'`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

The interval in which IP-addresses specified in `BONDING_DEV_x_ARP_IP_TARGET_x` are checked by using their ARP responses (in milliseconds). If ARP monitoring is used in load-balancing mode (mode 0 or 2) the switch should be adjusted to distribute packets to all connections equally (for example round robin). If the switch is set to distribute the packets according to the XOR method all responses of the ARP targets will arrive on the same connection which could cause failure for all team members. ARP monitoring should not be combined with `miimon`. Passing `'0'` will disable ARP monitoring.

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_ARP\_IP\_TARGET\_N** Default: `BONDING_DEV_x_ARP_IP_TARGET_N=""`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

The number of IP-addresses which are used for ARP checking. A maximum of 16 IP-addresses can be checked.

**BONDING\_DEV\_x\_ARP\_IP\_TARGET\_x** Default: `BONDING_DEV_x_ARP_IP_TARGET_x=""`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

If `BONDING_DEV_x_ARP_INTERVAL` is  $> 0$ , specify one IP address which is used as the target for ARP requests to evaluate the quality of the connection. Enter values using format `'ddd.ddd.ddd.ddd'`. To get ARP monitoring to work at least one IP address has to be given here.

### 4.3.3. VLAN - 802.1Q Support

Support for 802.1Q VLAN is reasonable only in conjunction with using appropriate switches. Port-based VLAN switches are *not* suitable. A general introduction to the subject VLAN can be found at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE\\_802.1Q](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.1Q). At <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/VLAN> some additional information can be found.

Please note that not any network card can handle VLANs. Some can not handle VLANs at all, others require a matching MTU and few cards work without any problems. The author of the `advanced_networking` package uses Intel network cards with the `'e100'` driver without any problem. MTU adjustment is not necessary. 3COM's `'3c59x'` driver requires MTU adjustment to 1496 otherwise the card won't work correctly. The `'starfire'` driver does not work properly if a VLAN device is added to a bridge. In this case no packets can be received. Those who want to work with VLANs should ensure that the respective Linux NIC drivers support VLANs correctly.

**OPT\_VLAN\_DEV** Default: `OPT_VLAN_DEV='no'`

`'yes'` activates the VLAN package, `'no'` deactivates it.

**VLAN\_DEV\_N** Default: `VLAN_DEV_N=""`

Number of VLAN devices to configure.

**VLAN\_DEV\_x\_DEV** Default: `VLAN_DEV_x_DEV=""`

Name of the device connected to a VLAN capable switch (iE `'eth0'`, `'br1'`, `'eth2'`...).

**VLAN\_DEV\_x\_VID** Default: `VLAN_DEV_x_VID=""`

The VLAN ID for which the appropriate VLAN device should be created. The name of the VLAN device consists of the prefix 'ethX' and the attached VLAN ID (without leading '0'). For example '42' creates a VLAN device 'eth0.42' on the fli4l-router.

VLAN devices on the fli4l-router are always named '<device>.<vid>'. So if you have an eth-device connected to a VLAN-capable switch and you want to use VLANs 10, 11 and 23 on the fli4l-router you have to configure 3 VLAN devices with the eth-device as `VLAN_DEV_x_DEV='ethX'` and the respective VLAN ID in `VLAN_DEV_x_VID=""`. Example:

```
OPT_VLAN_DEV='yes'
VLAN_DEV_N='3'
VLAN_DEV_1_DEV='eth0'
VLAN_DEV_1_VID='10' # will create device: eth0.10
VLAN_DEV_2_DEV='eth0'
VLAN_DEV_2_VID='11' # will create device: eth0.11
VLAN_DEV_3_DEV='eth0'
VLAN_DEV_3_VID='23' # will create device: eth0.23
```

Please always remember to check the MTU of all units involved. Caused by the VLAN header the frames will be 4 bytes longer. If necessary the MTU must be changed to 1496 on the devices.

### 4.3.4. Device MTU - Adjusting MTU Values

In rare circumstances it may be necessary to adjust the MTU of a device. E.G. some not 100% VLAN-compatible network cards need to adjust the MTU. Please remember that few network cards are capable of processing Ethernet frames larger than the 1500 bytes!

**DEV\_MTU\_N** Default: `DEV_MTU_N=""`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Number of devices to change their MTU settings.

**DEV\_MTU\_x** Default: `DEV_MTU_x=""`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Name of the device to change its MTU followed by the MTU to be set. Both statements have to be separated by a space. To set a MTU of '1496' for 'eth0' enter the following:

```
DEV_MTU_N='1'
DEV_MTU_1='eth0 1496'
```

### 4.3.5. BRIDGE - Ethernet Bridging for fli4l

This is a full-fledged ethernet-bridge using spanning tree protocol on demand. For the user the Computer seems to work as a layer 3 switch on configured ports.

Further information on bridging can be found here:

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- Homepage of the Linux Bridging Project:  
<http://bridge.sourceforge.net/>
- The detailed and authoritative description of the bridging standards:  
<http://standards.ieee.org/getieee802/download/802.1D-2004.pdf>.  
(Mainly informations from page 153 on are interesting. Please note that the Linux bridging code is working according to standards from 1998, allowing only 16 bit Values for pathcost as an example.)
- Calculation of different timing values for the spanning tree protocol:  
<http://www.dista.de/netstpcllc.htm>
- See how STP is working by looking at some nice examples:  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20060114052801/http://www.zyxel.com/support/supportnote/ves1012/app/stp.htm>

**OPT\_BRIDGE\_DEV** Default: `OPT_BRIDGE_DEV='no'`

'yes' activates the bridge package, 'no' deactivates it.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_BOOTDELAY** Default: `BRIDGE_DEV_BOOTDELAY='yes'`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

As a bridge needs at least  $2 \times \text{BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_FORWARD\_DELAY}$  in seconds to become active this period has to be waited if devices are needed at the startup of the fli4l-router. As an example consider sending syslog messages or dialing in via DSL. If the entry is set to 'yes'  $2 \times \text{BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_FORWARD\_DELAY}$  is waited automatically. If the bridges are not required at startup-time 'no' should be set to accelerate the startup process of fli4l router.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_N** Default: `BRIDGE_DEV_N='1'`

The number of independent bridges. Each bridge has to be considered completely isolated. This applies in particular for the setting of `BRIDGE_DEV_x_STP`. There will be created one virtual device by the name of 'br<nummer>' per bridge.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_NAME** Default: `BRIDGE_DEV_x_NAME=""`

The symbolic name of the bridge. This name can be used by other packages in order to use the bridge regardless of its device name.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_DEVNAME** Default: `BRIDGE_DEV_x_DEVNAME=""`

Each bridge device needs a name in the form of 'br<number>'. <number> can be a number between '0' and '99' without leading '0'. Possible entries could be 'br0', 'br9' or 'br42'. Names can be chosen arbitrary, the first bridge may be 'br3' and the second 'br0'.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_N** Default: `BRIDGE_DEV_x_DEV_N='0'`

How many network devices belong to the bridge? The count of devices that should be connected to the bridge. It can even be '0' if the bridge is only a placeholder for an IP-address that should be taken over by a VPN-tunnel connected to the bridge.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_x\_DEV** Specifies which device can be connected to the bridge. You can fill in an eth-device (ie 'eth0'), a bonding device (ie 'bond0') or also a VLAN-device (ie 'vlan11'). A device connected here may not be used in other places and is not allowed to get an IP-address assigned.

```
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEV_N='3'  
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEV_1_DEV='eth0.11' #VLAN 11 on eth0  
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEV_2_DEV='eth2'  
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEV_3_DEV='bond0'
```

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_AGING** Default: `BRIDGE_DEV_x_AGING='300'`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Specifies the time after which old entries in the bridges' MAC table will be deleted. If in this amount of time in seconds no data is received or transmitted by the computer with the network card the corresponding MAC address will be deleted in the bridges' MAC table.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_GARBAGE\_COLLECTION\_INTERVAL**

Default: `BRIDGE_DEV_x_GARBAGE_COLLECTION_INTERVAL='4'`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Specifies the time after which „garbage collection“ will be done. All dynamic entries will be checked. Entries not longer valid and outdated will get deleted. In particular old invalid connections will be deleted.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_STP** Default: `BRIDGE_DEV_x_STP='no'`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Spanning tree protocol allows to manage multiple connections to different switches. This results in redundancy ensuring network functionality in case of line failures. Without the use of STP redundant lines between switches aren't possible and networking may fail. STP tries to use the fastest connection between two switches. This way even connections with different speeds are reasonable. You may use a 1 Gbit/s connection as main and a second 100 Mbit/s as a fallback.

A good source of background informations can be found here:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanning\\_Tree\\_Protocol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanning_Tree_Protocol).

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_PRIORITY** Default: `BRIDGE_DEV_x_PRIORITY=""`

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Only valid if `BRIDGE_DEV_x_STP='yes'` is set!

Which priority has this bridge? The bridge with the lowest priority wins the main bridge election. Each bridge should have a different priority. Please note that the bridge with

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the lowest priority should also have the biggest available bandwidth because in addition to the complete data traffic control packets will be sent by it every 2 seconds. (See also: BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_HELLO)

Valid Values are from '0' to '61440' in steps of 4096.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_FORWARD\_DELAY** Default: BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_FORWARD\_DELAY='15'

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Only valid if BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_STP='yes' is set!

If one connection of the bridge was deactivated or if a connection is added to the bridge it takes the given time in seconds  $\times 2$  until the connection can send data. This parameter is crucial for the time the bridge needs to recognize a dead connection. The time period is calculated in seconds with this formula:

$\text{BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_MAX\_MESSAGE\_AGE} + (2 \times \text{BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_FORWARD\_DELAY})$

In standard values this means:  $20 + (2 \times 15) = 50$  seconds. The time to recognize a dead connection can be minimized if BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_HELLO is set to 1 second and BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_FORWARD\_DELAY is set to 4 seconds. In addition BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_MAX\_MESSAGE\_AGE has to set to 4 seconds. This leads to:  $4 + (2 \times 4) = 12$  seconds. This is as fast as it can get.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_HELLO** Default: BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_HELLO='2'

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Only valid if BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_STP='yes' is set!

The time mentioned in BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_HELLO is the time in seconds in which the so-called 'Hello-message' is sent by the main bridge. These messages are necessary for STP's automatic configuration.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_MAX\_MESSAGE\_AGE** Default: BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_MAX\_MESSAGE\_AGE='20'

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Only valid if BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_STP='yes' is set!

The maximum time period the last 'Hello-message' stays valid. If no new 'Hello-message' is received during this period a new main bridge election will be triggered. This is why this value should **never** be lower than  $2 \times \text{BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_HELLO}$ .

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_x\_PORT\_PRIORITY** Default: BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_x\_PORT\_PRIORITY='128'

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Only valid if BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_STP='yes' is set!

Only relevant if multiple connections with the same BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_x\_PATHCOST have the same destination. If this is the case the connection with lowest priority will be chosen.

Valid values are '0' to '240' in steps of '16'.

**BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_x\_PATHCOST** Default: BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_x\_PATHCOST='100'

This setting is optional and can also be completely omitted.

Only valid if BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_STP='yes' is set!

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Indirectly specifies the bandwidth for this connection. The lower the value the higher is the bandwidth and therefore the connection gets a higher priority.

The calculation base proposed is 1000000 kbit/s which leads to the traffic costs listed in table 4.3. Please note to use the actual usable bandwidth in the formula when calculating. As a result this leads to significantly lower values than you would expect, especially on wireless lan.

Note: The current IEEE standard from 2004 uses 32 bit numbers for bandwidth calculation which is not supported on Linux yet.

Bandwidth	Setting of BRIDGE_DEV_x_DEV_x_PATHCOST
64 kbit/s	15625
128 kbit/s	7812
256 kbit/s	3906
10 Mbit/s	100
11 Mbit/s	190
54 Mbit/s	33
100 Mbit/s	10
1 Gbit/s	1

Table 4.3.: Values for BRIDGE\_DEV\_x\_DEV\_x\_PATHCOST as a function of bandwidth

### 4.3.6. Notes

A bridge will forward any type of Ethernet data - thus e.g. a regular DSL modem can be used over WLAN as if it had a WLAN interface. No packets that pass the bridge will be examined for any undesirable activities (ie the fli4l packet filter is not active!). Use only after careful consideration of security risks (ie as a WLAN access point). There is also the possibility to activate EBTables support however.

### 4.3.7. EBTables - EBTables for fli4l

As of Version 2.1.9 fli4l has rudimental EBTables support. By setting `OPT_EBTABLES='yes'` EBTables support will get activated.

This means that all ebttables kernel modules get loaded and the ebttables program on the fli4l-routers will get available. In contrast to the much simplified netfilter configuration through the different filter lists of fli4l it then is necessary to write an ebttables script of your own. This means you have to write the complete ebttables script yourself.

For background informations about EBTables support please read the EBTables documentation at <http://ebtables.sourceforge.net>.

There is the possibility of issuing ebttables commands on the router before and after setting up the netfilter (`PF_INPUT_x`, `PF_FORWARD_x` etc). To do so, create the files `ebtables.pre` und `ebtables.post` in the directory `config/ebtables`. `Ebtables.pre` will get executed before and `ebtables.post` after configuring the netfilter. Please remember that an error in the ebttables scripts may interrupt the boot process of the fli4l-router!

**Before using EBTables you should definitely read the complete documentation. By using EBTables the complete behavior of the router may change! Especially**



filtering by mac: in **PF\_FORWARD** will not work as before.

Have a look at this page giving a small glimpse about how the the ebttables support works:  
[http://ebtables.sourceforge.net/br\\_fw\\_ia/br\\_fw\\_ia.html](http://ebtables.sourceforge.net/br_fw_ia/br_fw_ia.html).

#### 4.3.8. SWITCH - Switch configuration

This OPT allows for configuration of a switch built into the fli4l hardware. Some platforms like the Banana Pi R-1 provide more network ports, grouped internally to a switch. Only by an appropriate switch configuration the individual network ports (or groups thereof) can be assigned to individual networks (VLANs).

**OPT\_SWITCH** This variable activates switch configuration.

Default setting: `OPT_SWITCH='no'`

Example: `OPT_SWITCH='yes'`

**SWITCH\_N** This variable specifies the number of switch devices to configure. Typically, only one switch is available.

Default setting: `SWITCH_N='0'`

Example: `SWITCH_N='1'`

**SWITCH\_x\_DEV** Specify the network interface the switch is connected to. Note that via the variable `NET_DRV_x` the matching switch driver has to be loaded. For the Banana Pi R-1 i.e. use “b53\_mdio.ko”.

Example: `SWITCH_1_DEV='eth0'`

**SWITCH\_x\_VLAN\_N** Here the number of logical networks is given, in which the switch should be partitioned. These networks are internally mapped to VLANs.

Example: `SWITCH_1_VLAN_N='2'`

**SWITCH\_x\_VLAN\_y\_ID** This variable contains the IDs of the VLANs to be defined. A VLAN must be defined by the VLAN-OPT, so the fli4l may gain access to it.

Example: `SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_ID='100'`

**SWITCH\_x\_VLAN\_y\_PORT\_N** Here the number of network ports is specified, which are part of this VLAN.

Example: `SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_N='3'`

**SWITCH\_x\_VLAN\_y\_PORT\_z\_ID** This variable contains the ID of the network port to be used. These IDs are hardware-specific and may not be generally derived. The Banana Pi R-1 numbers its ports as follows from left to right: 2 1 0 4 3.

Example:

```
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_1_ID='0'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_2_ID='1'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_3_ID='2'
```

**SWITCH\_x\_VLAN\_y\_PORT\_z\_MODE** Here you can specify whether in network packets of this (!) VLAN the VLAN tag should be removed (mode “untagged”) or preserved (mode “tagged”). Typically one wants to remove the VLAN tags, thus the connected devices have no knowledge about the configured VLANs.

It should be noted that a network port can only be configured for *one* VLAN to be “untagged”, otherwise assignment of untagged incoming network packets to a VLAN is no longer possible. However, a network port can be additionally (or exclusively) configured as “tagged” in multiple VLANs.

Example:

```
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_1_MODE='untagged'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_2_MODE='untagged'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_3_MODE='untagged'
```

### Use case

The following configuration for the Banana Pi R-1 creates three logical Networks. The first two ports form VLAN 100, the next two VLAN 101. The fifth port is the WAN port and the only port of VLAN 102. All network ports work in “untagged” mode because the VLANs are only used internally for packet assignment.

```
NET_DRV_N='1'
NET_DRV_1='b53_mdio'
NET_DRV_1_OPTION=''
[...]
OPT_VLAN_DEV='yes'
VLAN_DEV_N='3'
VLAN_DEV_1_DEV='eth0'
VLAN_DEV_1_VID='100'
VLAN_DEV_2_DEV='eth0'
VLAN_DEV_2_VID='101'
VLAN_DEV_3_DEV='eth0'
VLAN_DEV_3_VID='102'
[...]
OPT_SWITCH='yes'
SWITCH_N='1'
SWITCH_1_DEV='eth0'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_N='3'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_ID='100'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_N='2'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_1_ID='2'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_1_MODE='untagged'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_2_ID='1'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_1_PORT_2_MODE='untagged'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_2_ID='101'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_2_PORT_N='2'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_2_PORT_1_ID='0'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_2_PORT_1_MODE='untagged'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_2_PORT_2_ID='4'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_2_PORT_2_MODE='untagged'
```

```
SWITCH_1_VLAN_3_ID='102'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_3_PORT_N='1'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_3_PORT_1_ID='3'
SWITCH_1_VLAN_3_PORT_1_MODE='untagged'
```

### 4.3.9. ETHTOOL - Settings for Ethernet Network Adapters

By setting `OPT_ETHTOOL='yes'` the `ethtool` program will be copied to the `fli4l` router in order to be used by other packages. By the help of this program, various settings of Ethernet network cards and drivers can be displayed and changed.

**ETHTOOL\_DEV\_N** Specify the number of settings to set at boot time.

Default: `ETHTOOL_DEV_N='0'`

**ETHTOOL\_DEV\_x** `ETHTOOL_DEV_x` indicates for which network device the settings should apply.

Example: `ETHTOOL_DEV_1='eth0'`

**ETHTOOL\_DEV\_x\_OPTION\_N** `ETHTOOL_DEV_x_OPTION_N` indicates the number of settings for the device.

**ETHTOOL\_DEV\_x\_OPTION\_x\_NAME**

**ETHTOOL\_DEV\_x\_OPTION\_x\_VALUE** The variable `ETHTOOL_DEV_x_OPTION_x_NAME` gives the name and `ETHTOOL_DEV_x_OPTION_x_VALUE` the value of the setting to be changed.

Following is a list of options and possible values activated by now:

- speed 10|100|1000|2500|10000 expandable by HD or FD (default FD = full duplex)
- autoneg on|off
- advertise %x
- wol p|u|m|b|a|g|s|d

Example:

```
OPT_ETHTOOL='yes'
ETHTOOL_DEV_N='2'
ETHTOOL_DEV_1='eth0'
ETHTOOL_DEV_1_OPTION_N='1'
ETHTOOL_DEV_1_OPTION_1_NAME='wol'
ETHTOOL_DEV_1_OPTION_1_VALUE='g'
ETHTOOL_DEV_2='eth1'
ETHTOOL_DEV_2_OPTION_N='2'
ETHTOOL_DEV_2_OPTION_1_NAME='wol'
ETHTOOL_DEV_2_OPTION_1_VALUE='g'
ETHTOOL_DEV_2_OPTION_2_NAME='speed'
ETHTOOL_DEV_2_OPTION_2_VALUE='100hd'
```

Further informations about `ethtool` can be found here: <http://linux.die.net/man/8/ethtool>

### 4.3.10. Example

For understanding a simple example is certainly helpful. In our example we assume 2 parts of a building which are connected by 2 x 100 Mbit/s lines. Four separate networks should be routed from one building to the other.

To achieve this a combination of bonding (joining the two physical lines) VLAN (to transport several separate networks on the bond) and bridging (to link the different nets to the bond/VLAN) is used. This has been tested successful on 2 Intel e100 cards and 1 Adaptec 4-port card ANA6944 in each building's router. The two e100 have the device names 'eth0' and 'eth1'. They are used for connecting the building. Intel e100's are the only cards known to work flawlessly with VLAN by now. Gigabit-cards should work too. The 4 ports of the multiport-card are used for the networks and have device names 'eth2' to 'eth5'.

At first the two 100 Mbit/s lines will be bonded:

```
OPT_BONDING_DEV='yes'
BONDING_DEV_N='1'
BONDING_DEV_1_DEVNAME='bond0'
BONDING_DEV_1_MODE='balance-rr'
BONDING_DEV_1_DEV_N='2'
BONDING_DEV_1_DEV_1='eth0'
BONDING_DEV_1_DEV_2='eth1'
```

This creates the device 'bond0'. Now the two VLANs will be built on this bond. We use VLAN-IDs 11, 22, 33 und 44:

```
OPT_VLAN_DEV='yes'
VLAN_DEV_N='4'
VLAN_DEV_1_DEV='bond0'
VLAN_DEV_1_VID='11'
VLAN_DEV_2_DEV='bond0'
VLAN_DEV_2_VID='22'
VLAN_DEV_3_DEV='bond0'
VLAN_DEV_3_VID='33'
VLAN_DEV_4_DEV='bond0'
VLAN_DEV_4_VID='44'
```

Over this two VLAN connections the bridge into the networks segments will be built. Routing is not necessary this way.

```
OPT_BRIDGE_DEV='yes'
BRIDGE_DEV_N='4'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_NAME='_VLAN11_'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEVNAME='br11'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEV_N='2'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEV_1='bond0.11'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEV_2='eth2'
BRIDGE_DEV_2_NAME='_VLAN22_'
BRIDGE_DEV_2_DEVNAME='br22'
BRIDGE_DEV_2_DEV_N='2'
BRIDGE_DEV_2_DEV_1='bond0.22'
BRIDGE_DEV_2_DEV_2='eth3'
BRIDGE_DEV_3_NAME='_VLAN33_'
```

## 4. Packages

```
BRIDGE_DEV_3_DEVNAME='br33'  
BRIDGE_DEV_3_DEV_N='2'  
BRIDGE_DEV_3_DEV_1='bond0.33'  
BRIDGE_DEV_3_DEV_2='eth4'  
BRIDGE_DEV_4_NAME='_VLAN44_'  
BRIDGE_DEV_4_DEVNAME='br44'  
BRIDGE_DEV_4_DEV_N='2'  
BRIDGE_DEV_4_DEV_1='bond0.44'  
BRIDGE_DEV_4_DEV_2='eth5'
```

As a result all 4 Nets are connected with each other absolutely transparent and share the 200 Mbit/s connection. Even with a failure of one 100 Mbit/s line the connection will not fail. If necessary EBTables support can also be activated e.g. to activate certain packet filter.

This configuration is set up on two fli4l routers. I think this is an impressive example what the advanced\_networking package can do.

### 4.4. CERT - Certificate Management

The package CERT serves the purpose of managing certificates on the fli4l. Currently, the package is restricted to providing the necessary TLS root certificates in order to be able to establish HTTP connections secured by TLS on the fli4l. This is needed e.g. by the DYNDNS package, because some interfaces for updating the external IP address forcibly require a secured HTTP connection.

**OPT\_CERT** This option enables the certificate manager.

Default setting: OPT\_CERT='no'

Example: OPT\_CERT='yes'

**OPT\_CERT\_X509** This option enables the management of X.509 certificates.

**Important:** *Note that you also need to enable OPT\_OPENSSL='yes' in the TOOLS package.*

Default setting: OPT\_CERT\_X509='no'

Example: OPT\_CERT\_X509='yes'

**CERT\_X509\_MOZILLA** This variable controls the installation of the X.509 certificate collection which is deployed with the Mozilla Firefox browser. Consequently, it can only be used with OPT\_CERT\_X509='yes'.

Default setting: CERT\_X509\_MOZILLA='no'

Example: CERT\_X509\_MOZILLA='yes'

### 4.5. CHRONY - Network Time Protocol Server/Client

OPT\_CHRONY extends fli4l with the [Network Time Protocol](#) (Page 103) (NTP). Don't mix it up with the *normal* Time Protocol, the old OPT\_TIME provides. The protocols aren't compatible which possibly raises the need of new client-side programs, which understand NTP.

If you can't abandon the simple time protocol, chrony can provide it as well. `OPT_CHRONY` works both as a server and client. Working as a client, `OPT_CHRONY` adjusts the time of the fli4l according to time references (time servers) in the internet. The basic setting uses up to three time servers from [pool.ntp.org](http://pool.ntp.org) (Page 103). However it's possible to use a different selection of time servers in the configuration file. Thus it's possible to use time servers near you, if you choose `de.pool.ntp.org` if the router or your provider sits in Germany. For more details, look at the website of [pool.ntp.org](http://pool.ntp.org) (Page 103).

Working as a client, `OPT_CHRONY` acts as a time reference for the local network (LAN). NTP uses port 123.

Chrony doesn't need a permanent connection to the internet. When the connection drops, chrony gets a notice and ceases the adjustment with the internet time servers. Neither does chrony dial to raise the connection nor prevent the automatic hangup, if `HUP_TIMEOUT`, the duration where no data is routed to the internet, is reached.

In order to do time adjustments smoothly, the following should be in mind:

- Chrony expects the BIOS-clock to be in UTC timezone.  
UTC = German time minus 1 (winter) or 2 (summer) hour(s)
- Since version 2.1.12 chrony sets the time during the first connection to the internet correct even if the time difference is huge (caused by an empty mainboard battery for example).
- If the BIOS isn't capable of handling years after 1999 (Year 2000 Bug) or if the BIOS clock is faulty, activate `OPT_Y2K='yes'` (Page 77)!

Only time servers in the internet which are reachable by the default route (0.0.0.0/0) can be used, because only the default route changes chrony into online mode. As an ethernet router with no DSL or ISDN circuits configured, chrony acts permanently in online mode.

**Disclaimer:** *The author gives neither a guarantee of functionality nor is he liable for any damage or the loss of data when using `OPT_CHRONY`.*

### 4.5.1. Configuration of `OPT_CHRONY`

The configuration is made, as for all fli4l packages, by adjusting the file `path/fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784/<config>/chrony.txt` to meet the own demands. However almost all variables of `OPT_CHRONY` are optional. Optional means, the variables could, but need not be in the config file. Thus the chrony config file is almost empty and all optional variables have a useful setting by default. To use different settings, the variables must be inserted into the config file by hand. Furthermore the description of every variable follows:

**`OPT_CHRONY`** Default: `OPT_CHRONY='no'`

The setting `'no'` deactivates `OPT_CHRONY` completely. There will be no changes made on the fli4l boot medium or the archive `opt.img`. Further `OPT_CHRONY` basically does not overwrite other parts of the fli4l installation with one exception. The packet filter file which is responsible for not counting the traffic coming from the outside (to make sure fli4l will drop the line for sure, when reaching the hangup time), will be exchanged. The new packet filter file ensures, that chrony-traffic doesn't count for the hangup time.

To activate `OPT_CHRONY`, the variable `OPT_CHRONY` has to be set to `'yes'`.

**CHRONY\_TIMESERVICE** Default: `CHRONY_TIMESERVICE='no'`

With `CHRONY_TIMESERVICE` an additional protocol to transfer time informations can be invoked. It's only necessary when the local hosts can't deal with NTP. It is conform to RFC 868 and uses port 37. If possible, prefer NTP.

Many thanks to Christoph Schulz, who provided the program `srv868`.

**CHRONY\_TIMESERVER\_N** Default: `CHRONY_TIMESERVER_N='3'`

`CHRONY_TIMESERVER_N` sets the number of reference time servers chrony uses. Add the same number of `CHRONY_TIMESERVER_x` variables. The index `x` must be increased up to the total number.

The basic setting uses up to three time servers from [pool.ntp.org](http://pool.ntp.org) (Page 103).

**CHRONY\_TIMESERVER\_x** Default: `CHRONY_TIMESERVER_x='pool.ntp.org'`

With `CHRONY_TIMESERVER_x` an own list of internet time servers can be made. Either IP or DNS hostnames are possible.

**CHRONY\_LOG** Default: `CHRONY_LOG='/var/log/chrony'`

`CHRONY_LOG` is the folder where chrony stores NTP measurements and information about applied time adjustments.

### 4.5.2. Support

Support is only given in the [fli4l Newsgroups](http://www.fli4l.de) (Page 103).

### 4.5.3. Literature

Homepage of chrony: <http://chrony.tuxfamily.org/>

NTP: The Network Time Protocol: <http://www.ntp.org/>

[pool.ntp.org](http://pool.ntp.org/): public ntp time server for everyone: <http://www.pool.ntp.org/en/>

RFC 1305 - Network Time Protocol (Version 3) Specification, Implementation:

<http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc1305.html>

[fli4l Newsgroups and the rules: http://www.fli4l.de/hilfe/newsgruppen/](http://www.fli4l.de/hilfe/newsgruppen/)

## 4.6. DNS\_DHCP - Hostnames, DNS- and DHCP-Server as well as DHCP-Relay

### 4.6.1. Hostnames

#### Hosts

**OPT\_HOSTS** The configuration of hostnames can be disabled by means of the optional variable `OPT_HOSTS`!

**HOST\_N** **HOST\_x\_{attribute}** All hosts in the LAN should be described - with IP-address, name, aliasname and perhaps Mac-address for the dhcp-configuration. At first we have to set the number of computers with the variable `HOST_N`.

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**Note:** Since version 3.4.0, the entry for the router comes from the information in the `<config>/base.txt`. For additional aliasnames, see [HOSTNAME\\_ALIAS\\_N](#) (Page 72).

Then the attributes define the properties of the hosts. Here are some of the attributes required, e.g. IP address and name, the other options are optional.

**NAME** – Name of the n'th host

**IP4** – IP address (ipv4) of the n'th host

**IP6** – IP address (ipv6) of the n'th host (optional). If you use “auto”, then the address will be computed automatically from an IPv6 prefix (with /64 subnet mask) and the MAC address of the corresponding host, provided you activate `OPT_IPV6`. In order to make this work, you will have to set `HOST_x_MAC` (see below) and to properly configure the “ipv6” package.

**DOMAIN** – DNS domain of the n'th host (optional)

**ALIAS\_N** – Number of aliasnames of the n'th host

**ALIAS\_m** – m'th aliasname of the n'th host

**MAC** – MAC address of the n'th host

**DHCPTYP** – Assigning the IP address by DHCP depending on MAC or NAME (optional)

In the sample configuration file 4 hosts are configured, “client1”, “client2”, “client3” and “client4”.

```
HOST_1_NAME='client1'           # 1st host: ip and name
HOST_1_IP4='192.168.6.1'
```

Alias names must be specified with complete domain.

The MAC address is optional and is only relevant if `fli4l` is used as a DHCP server additionally. This is explained below in the description of the optional package “`OPT_DHCP`”. Without use as a DHCP Server only the IP address, the name of the host and possibly the alias name are used. The MAC address is a 48-bit address and consists of 6 hex values separated by a colon, for example

```
HOST_2_MAC='de:ad:af:fe:07:19'
```

*Note:* If `fli4l` is supplemented with the IPv6 packet, IPv6 addresses are not needed, if the MAC addresses of the hosts are present, because the IPv6 packet calculates the IPv6 addresses automatically (modified EUI-64). Of course, you can disable the automatic and use dedicated IPv6 addresses, if you wish.

### Extra Hosts

**HOST\_EXTRA\_N HOST\_EXTRA\_x\_NAME HOST\_EXTRA\_x\_IP4 HOST\_EXTRA\_x\_IP6**

Using these variables, you may add other hosts which are not members of the local domain e.g. hosts on the other side of a VPN.



### 4.6.2. DNS-Server

**OPT\_DNS** To activate the DNS-server the variable `OPT_DNS` must be set to ‘yes’.

If in the LAN no Windows machines are used or it has already a running DNS server, `OPT_DNS` can be set to ‘no’ and you may skip the rest in this section.

In doubt, set (Default setting): `OPT_DNS=‘yes’`

#### General DNS-options

**DNS\_LISTEN\_N DNS\_LISTEN\_x** If you chose `OPT_DNS=‘yes’`, use `DNS_LISTEN_N` to set the number and `DNS_LISTEN_1` up to `DNS_LISTEN_N` to specify the local IPs where `dnsmasq` accepts DNS-queries. If you set `DNS_LISTEN_N` to 0, `dnsmasq` answers DNS-queries on all local IPs. Only IPs of existing interfaces (ethernet, wlan ...) are allowed. Alternatively you can use ALIAS-Names here, i.e. `IP_NET_1_IPADDR`.

For all addresses specified here ACCEPT rules will be created in the firewall’s INPUT chains if `PF_INPUT_ACCEPT_DEF=‘yes’` and/or `PF6_INPUT_ACCEPT_DEF=‘yes’`. In case of `DNS_LISTEN=‘0’` rules allowing DNS access on *all* interfaces configured will be created.

**Important:** *If you want the DNS server to listen for interfaces dynamically added at runtime, such as VPN tunnel network interfaces, you should leave this array empty, otherwise the DNS server will not respond to DNS requests made through the VPN server.*

If in doubt, the default settings should be used.

**DNS\_BIND\_INTERFACES** If you only want to bind the DNS server to specific addresses via `DNS_LISTEN_x` and additionally want to bind *another* DNS server to *another* address, this option can be used to instruct the DNS server to *only* bind to the listed addresses. By default, the DNS server binds to *all* interfaces and discards queries originating from addresses not configured. This has the advantage that the DNS server can also deal with interfaces added dynamically at runtime, but has the disadvantage that no alternative DNS server can run on the standard DNS port 53 at the same time. A use case for a second DNS server is if you want to run a slave DNS server like “yadifa” directly on the fli4l router. If you do not want to use the `dnsmasq` exclusively on the fli4l, you have to select the setting ‘yes’ and configure the IP addresses to be used for the `dnsmasq` via `DNS_LISTEN`.

**DNS\_VERBOSE** Logging of DNS-queries: ‘yes’ or ‘no’

For detailed messages from the DNS `DNS_VERBOSE` has to be set to yes. DNS-queries are logged to the syslog then. To see the messages you must set `OPT_SYSLOGD=‘yes’` (Page 75) - see below.

**DNS\_MX\_SERVER** This variable indicates the hostname for the MX-record (Mail-Exchanger) for the domain defined in `DOMAIN_NAME`. A MTA (Mail=Transport=Agent, i.e. sendmail) on an internal server asks the DNS for a Mail-Exchanger for the destination domain of the mail beeing delivered.

**This is no mail-client autoconfiguration for i.e. Outlook! So please do not insert gmx.de here and wonder why Outlook does not work.**

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**DNS\_FORBIDDEN\_N DNS\_FORBIDDEN\_x** Here you can provide domains, which are always being answered as “not existend”.

Example:

```
DNS_FORBIDDEN_N='1'  
DNS_FORBIDDEN_1='foo.bar'
```

In this case, a query for `www.foo.bar` is answered by an error. You can inhibit entire Top-Level-Domains in this way:

```
DNS_FORBIDDEN_1='de'
```

Then the name resolution for all hosts of the `.de` Topleveldomain is switched off.

**DNS\_REDIRECT\_N DNS\_REDIRECT\_x DNS\_REDIRECT\_x\_IP** Here you can specify domains, which are being redirected to a specific IP.

Example:

```
DNS_REDIRECT_N='1'  
DNS_REDIRECT_1='yourdom.dyndns.org'  
DNS_REDIRECT_1_IP='192.168.6.200'
```

This redirects a query of `yourdom.dyndns.org` to IP `192.168.6.200`.

**DNS\_BOGUS\_PRIV** If you set this variable to ‘yes’, reverse-lookups for IP-Addresses of RFC1918 (Private Address Ranges) are not redirected to other DNS-servers but rather answered by the `dnsmasq`.

**DNS\_FORWARD\_PRIV\_x** Sometimes you want to delegate the address resolution of some private subnets to the configured DNS server despite of an activated `DNS_BOGUS_PRIV`. This is necessary for example, if an uplink router manages private subnets. This array variable can be used for specifying the private subnets where address resolution should be delegated.

**DNS\_FILTERWIN2K** If this is set to ‘yes’ DNS queries of type SOA, SRV, and ANY will be blocked. Services using these queries will not work anymore without further configuration.

For example:

- XMPP (Jabber)
- SIP
- LDAP
- Kerberos
- Teamspeak3 (as of client-version 3.0.8)
- Minecraft (as of full version 1.3.1)
- domain controller discovery (Win2k)

For further information:

- Explanantion of DNS query types in general:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_DNS\\_record\\_types](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_DNS_record_types)
- dnsmasq manpage:  
<http://www.thekelleys.org.uk/dnsmasq/docs/dnsmasq-man.html>
- SRV queries in detail:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SRV\\_resource\\_record](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SRV_resource_record)

By setting this to 'no', additionally forwarded DNS queries may cause unwanted dial-up connections or prevent existing ones from being closed. Particularly if you are using ISDN or UMTS connections additional costs may arise. You have to choose for yourself what's more important to you.

**DNS\_FORWARD\_LOCAL** By setting this variable to 'yes' fli4l-routers may be configured to be in a domain by the name of `DOMAIN_NAME='example.local'` whose name resolution will be done by another name server specified by `DNS_SPECIAL_x_DOMAIN='example.local'`.

**DNS\_LOCAL\_HOST\_CACHE\_TTL** defines the TTL (Time to live, in seconds) for entries defined in `/etc/hosts` as well as for hosts listed in DHCP. The default value for the fli4l-router is 60 seconds. Dnsmasq uses 0 as default and thus disables caching of DNS entries. The idea behind that is to reuse DHCP leases that are running out fastly and pass them on swiftly. However, if for example a local IMAP proxy queries the DNS entries several times per second this is a significant burden on the network. A compromise is a relatively short TTL of 60 seconds. Even without the short TTL 60 seconds a host can always simply be switched off, so that the polling software has to deal with hosts not responding anyway.

**DNS\_SUPPORT\_IPV6** (optional)

Setting this optional variable to 'yes' enables the support for IPV6 Addresses of the DNS server.

### DNS Zone Configuration

Dnsmasq can also manage a DNS domain autonomously, being "authoritative" for it. Two things have to be done to achieve this: At first you have to specify which external (!) DNS name service points to your fli4l and on which network interface the resolution takes place. The specification of an external reference is required because the domain that is managed by fli4l will always be a subdomain of another domain.<sup>2</sup> The specification of the "outward" interface is important because the dnsmasq will behave different from other "inward" interfaces there: "Outwards" dnsmasq will never answer queries for names outside of its configured own domain. "Inwards" dnsmasq also acts as a DNS relay to the Internet to accomplish resolution of non-local names.

As the second thing you have to configure which networks can be reached from outside via name resolution. Of course only nets with public IP addresses can be specified because hosts with private addresses cannot be reached from outside.

---

<sup>2</sup>We assume that noone uses a fli4l as a DNS root server...

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Below the configuration will be described with an example. This example assumes IPv6 packets as well as a publicly routed IPv6 prefix; the latter can be provided i.e. by a 6in4 tunnel provider such as Hurricane Electric.

**DNS\_AUTHORITATIVE** Specifying `DNS_AUTHORITATIVE='yes'` activates dnsmasq's authoritative mode. However, this is not enough, some more information must be given (see below).

Default Setting: `DNS_AUTHORITATIVE='no'`

Example: `DNS_AUTHORITATIVE='yes'`

**DNS\_AUTHORITATIVE\_NS** With this variable, the DNS name is configured by which the fli4l is referenced from outside using a DNS-NS record. This can also be a DNS name from a dynamic DNS service.

Example: `DNS_AUTHORITATIVE_NS='fli4l.noip.me'`

**DNS\_AUTHORITATIVE\_LISTEN** This variable configures the address resp. interface on which dnsmasq will answer DNS queries for your own domain authoritatively. Symbolic names like `IP_NET_2_IPADDR`, `IP_NET_1_DEV`, or `{LAN}` are allowed. The dnsmasq can only answer authoritative on *one* address resp. interface.

**Important:** *It should be noted that this should never be an address / interface connected to your own LAN, otherwise non-local names could not be resolved anymore!*

Example: `DNS_AUTHORITATIVE_LISTEN='IP_NET_2_IPADDR'`

**DNS\_ZONE\_NETWORK\_N DNS\_ZONE\_NETWORK\_x** Specify the network addresses here for which the dnsmasq should resolve names authoritatively. Both forward (name to address) and reverse lookup (address to name) will work.

A complete example:

```
DNS_AUTHORITATIVE='yes'
DNS_AUTHORITATIVE_NS='fli4l.noip.me'
DNS_AUTHORITATIVE_LISTEN='IP_NET_2_IPADDR' # Uplink connected to eth1
DNS_ZONE_NETWORK_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_NETWORK_1='2001:db8:11:22::/64'    # local IPv6-LAN
```

It is assumed here that “2001:db8:11::/48” is a IPv6 prefix publicly routed to fli4l and that subnet 22 was chosen for the LAN.

### DNS Zone Delegation

**DNS\_ZONE\_DELEGATION\_N DNS\_ZONE\_DELEGATION\_x** There are special situations where the reference to one or more DNS server is useful, for example when using fli4l in an intranet without an Internet connection or a mix of these (intranet with an own DNS-server Internet connection in addition)

Imagine the following scenario:

- Circuit 1: Dial into the Internet

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- Circuit 2: Dial into the Company network 192.168.1.0 (firma.de)

Then you set `ISDN_CIRC_1_ROUTE` to '0.0.0.0' and `ISDN_CIRC_2_ROUTE` to '192.168.1.0'. When accessing hosts with IP-Addresses with 192.168.1.x, `fi4l` will use circuit 2, otherwise circuit 1. But if the company network isn't public, it presumably has its own DNS server. Suppose the address of this DNS server would be 192.168.1.12 and the domain name would be "firma.de".

In this case you will write:

```
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_UPSTREAM_SERVER_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_UPSTREAM_SERVER_1_IP='192.168.1.12'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_DOMAIN_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_DOMAIN_1='firma.de'
```

Then, DNS queries for `xx.firma.de` are answered from the company's internal DNS server, otherwise the DNS server on the Internet is used

Another case:

- Circuit 1: Internet
- Circuit 2: Company network 192.168.1.0 \*with\* Internet-Access

Here we have two possibilities to reach the internet. To separate private from business, the following can be used:

```
ISDN_CIRC_1_ROUTE='0.0.0.0'
ISDN_CIRC_2_ROUTE='0.0.0.0'
```

We set a default route on both circuits and switch the route with the `imond-client` then - as desired. Also in this case set `DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_N` and `DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_x_DOMAIN_x` as described above.

If you want the reverse DNS resolution for such a network (e.g. an mail server will need this) you can provide the optional variable `DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_x_NETWORK_x`, which lists the networks for active Reverse-Lookup. The following example illustrates this:

```
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_N='2'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_UPSTREAM_SERVER_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_UPSTREAM_SERVER_1_IP='192.168.1.12'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_DOMAIN_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_DOMAIN_1='firma.de'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_NETWORK_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_NETWORK_1='192.168.1.0/24'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_2_UPSTREAM_SERVER_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_2_UPSTREAM_SERVER_1_IP='192.168.2.12'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_2_DOMAIN_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_2_DOMAIN_1='bspfirma.de'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_2_NETWORK_N='2'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_2_NETWORK_1='192.168.2.0/24'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_2_NETWORK_2='192.168.3.0/24'
```

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with the config option `DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_x_UPSTREAM_SERVER_x_QUERYSOURCEIP` you can define the source IP-address for outgoing DNS requests to upstream servers. This is useful i.e. if you reach the upstream DNS server via a VPN and don't want the local VPN address of `fli4l` to appear as the source IP at the upstream server. Another usecase is an IP address not routable for the Upstream DNS server (could happen in a VPN). In this case it is as well necessary to set the IP address used by the `dnsmasq` to an IP used by `fli4l` to be accessible by the Upstream DNS Server.

```
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_UPSTREAM_SERVER_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_UPSTREAM_SERVER_1_IP='192.168.1.12'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_UPSTREAM_SERVER_1_QUERYSOURCEIP='192.168.0.254'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_DOMAIN_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_DOMAIN_1='firma.de'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_NETWORK_N='1'
DNS_ZONE_DELEGATION_1_NETWORK_1='192.168.1.0/24'
```

**DNS\_REBINDOK\_N DNS\_REBINDOK\_x\_DOMAIN** The nameserver *dnsmasq* normally declines responses from other name servers containing IP addresses from private networks. It prevents a certain class of network attacks. But if you have a domain with private IP addresses and a separate name server that is responsible for this network, exactly the answers which would be rejected from *dnsmasq* are needed. List these domains in `DNS_REBINDOK_x`, to accept answers from this domain.

Another example for nameservers delivering private IP-Addresses as an answer are so called “Real-Time Blacklist Server”. An example based on these might look like this:

```
DNS_REBINDOK_N='8'
DNS_REBINDOK_1_DOMAIN='rfc-ignorant.org'
DNS_REBINDOK_2_DOMAIN='spamhaus.org'
DNS_REBINDOK_3_DOMAIN='ix.dnsbl.manitu.net'
DNS_REBINDOK_4_DOMAIN='multi.surbl.org'
DNS_REBINDOK_5_DOMAIN='list.dnswl.org'
DNS_REBINDOK_6_DOMAIN='bb.barracudacentral.org'
DNS_REBINDOK_7_DOMAIN='dnsbl.sorbs.net'
DNS_REBINDOK_8_DOMAIN='nospam.login-solutions.de'
```

### 4.6.3. DHCP-server

**OPT\_DHCP** With `OPT_DHCP` you can activate the DHCP-server.

**DHCP\_TYPE** (optional)

With this variable you can set if the internal DHCP-funktion of the `dnsmasq` should be used or if you want to use the external ISC-DHCPD. When using the ISC-DHCPD support for DDNS is not available.

**DHCP\_VERBOSE** activates additional messages of DHCP in the log.

**DHCP\_LS\_TIME\_DYN** determines the default lease-time for dynamically assigned IP-Addresses.

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**DHCP\_MAX\_LS\_TIME\_DYN** determines the maximum lease-time for dynamically assigned IP-Addresses.

**DHCP\_LS\_TIME\_FIX** Default lease-time for dynamically assigned IP-Addresses.

**DHCP\_MAX\_LS\_TIME\_FIX** determines the maximum lease-time for statically assigned IP-Addresses.

**DHCP\_LEASES\_DIR** Determines the folder for the leases-file. You may set an absolute path or *auto*. When *auto* is used the lease file will be saved in a subdir of the persistent directory (see documentation for package base).

**DHCP\_LEASES\_VOLATILE** If the folder for the *Leases* resides inside the ram-disc (because the router boots i.e. from a CD or from another non-writeable device) the router will warn about a missing *Lease* file at each boot. This warning can be omitted by setting **DHCP\_LEASES\_VOLATILE** to *yes*.

**DHCP\_DNS\_SERVERS** sets the addresses of DNS servers.

Multiple DNS server may be entered separated by spaces. This variable is optional. If left empty or omitted, the IP-address of the matching network is used when the DNS server on the router is activated. Further it's possible to set this variable to 'none'. Then, no DNS server is assigned. This setting may be overwritten by **DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_SERVERS**.

**DHCP\_WINS\_SERVERS** sets the addresses of WINS servers.

Multiple WINS server may be entered separated by spaces. This variable is optional. If left empty or omitted and the WINS server is configured and activated in the SAMBA package the settings from there are used. Further it's possible to set this variable to 'none'. Then, no WINS server is assigned. This setting may be overwritten by **DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_WINS\_SERVERS**.

**DHCP\_NTP\_SERVERS** sets the addresses of NTP servers.

Multiple NTP server may be entered separated by spaces. This variable is optional. If left empty or omitted, the IP-address of the matching network is used when a time server packet on the router is activated. Further it's possible to set this variable to 'none'. Then, no NTP server is assigned. This setting may be overwritten by **DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_NTP\_SERVERS**.

**DHCP\_OPTION\_WPAD** activates or deactivates transmission of DHCP-OPTION 252 (Web Proxy Autodiscovery Protocol) allowing browsers to acquire Proxy settings automatically. (see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web\\_Proxy\\_Autodiscovery\\_Protocol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Proxy_Autodiscovery_Protocol))

**DHCP\_OPTION\_WPAD\_URL** defines the URL of the file wpad.dat or is left empty to transfer an empty answer to the querying browser which then in turn will not bother us with queries again.

### Local DHCP Ranges

**DHCP\_RANGE\_N** Number of DHCP ranges

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_NET** Reference to one of the IP\_NET\_x networks

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_START** sets the first IP-Address that can be used.

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_END** sets the last assignable IP-Address. Both variables **DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_START** and **DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_END** could be left empty, so there will be no DHCP-Range, but hosts with MAC assignments will receive their values from the other variables.

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_DOMAIN** sets a special DNS-domain for DHCP-hosts for this range. This variable is optional. If left empty or omitted, the default DNS-domain **DOMAIN\_NAME** is used.

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_SERVERS** sets the addresses of DNS servers.

Multiple DNS server may be entered separated by spaces. This variable is optional. If left empty or omitted the setting in **DHCP\_DNS\_SERVERS** is used. Further it's possible to set this variable to 'none'. Then, no DNS server is assigned.

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_WINS\_SERVERS** sets the addresses of WINS servers.

Multiple WINS server may be entered separated by spaces. This variable is optional. If left empty or omitted the setting in **DHCP\_WINS\_SERVERS** is used. Further it's possible to set this variable to 'none'. Then, no WINS server is assigned.

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_NTP\_SERVERS** sets the addresses of NTP servers.

Multiple NTP server may be entered separated by spaces. This variable is optional. If left empty or omitted the setting in **DHCP\_NTP\_SERVERS** is used. Further it's possible to set this variable to 'none'. Then, no NTP server is assigned.

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_GATEWAY** sets the address of the gateway for this range. This variable is optional. If left empty or omitted, the IP-address of the **DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_NET** network is used. If set to 'none', no gateway is assigned.

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_MTU** sets the MTU for clients in this range. This variable is optional.

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_OPTION\_WPAD** activates or deactivates transmission of DHCP-OPTION 252 (Web Proxy Autodiscovery Protocol) for this DHCP range allowing browsers to acquire Proxy settings automatically (see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web\\_Proxy\\_Autodiscovery\\_Protocol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Proxy_Autodiscovery_Protocol)) This variable is optional.

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_OPTION\_WPAD\_URL** defines the URL of the file wpad.dat or is left empty to transfer an empty answer to the querying browser which then in turn will not bother us with queries again. This variable is optional.

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_OPTION\_N** allows the setting of user defined options for this range. The available options are mentioned in the dnsmasq manual (<http://thekelleys.org.uk/dnsmasq/docs/dnsmasq.conf.example>). They are adopted unchecked - this could raise problems. This variable is optional.

#### Extra DHCP-Range

**DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_N** sets the number of DHCP-ranges not assigned to local networks. For this a DHCP-relay has to be installed on the gateway of the remote network.

**DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_START** first IP-address to be assigned.

**DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_END** last IP-address to be assigned.



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**DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_NETMASK** Netmask for this range.

**DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_SERVERS** Addresses of DNS servers  
(see [DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#)).

**DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_WINS\_SERVERS** Addresses of WINS servers  
(see [DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#)).

**DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_NTP\_SERVERS** Addresses of NTP servers  
(see [DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#)).

**DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_GATEWAY** Address of the default-gateway for this range.

**DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_MTU** MTU for clients in this range. This variable is optional.

**DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_DEVICE** Network interface over which this range can be reached.

#### Not allowed DHCP-clients

**DHCP\_DENY\_MAC\_N** Number of MAC-Addresses of hosts which should be rejected.

**DHCP\_DENY\_MAC\_x** MAC-Address of the host which should be rejected.

#### Support For Network Booting

The dnsmasq supports clients booting by Bootp/PXE over the network. The needed informations for this are provided by dnsmasq and are configured per subnet and host. The needed variables are in the **DHCP\_RANGE\_%-** and **HOST\_%-**sections and point to the bootfile (**\*\_PXE\_FILENAME**), the server which hosts this file (**\*\_PXE\_SERVERNAME** and **\*\_PXE\_SERVERIP**) and perhaps necessary options (**\*\_PXE\_OPTIONS**). Furthermore the internal tftp-server can be activated to provide network booting entirely from dnsmasq.

**HOST\_x\_PXE\_FILENAME DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_PXE\_FILENAME** The bootfile. If PXE is used, the pxe-bootloader, i.e. pxegrub, pxelinux or similar.

**HOST\_x\_PXE\_SERVERNAME HOST\_x\_PXE\_SERVERIP DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_PXE\_SERVERNAME** Name and IP of the tftp-servers. If empty, the router itself is used.

**DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_PXE\_OPTIONS HOST\_x\_PXE\_OPTIONS** Some bootloader need special options to boot. I.e. pxegrub asks by use of option 150 for the name of the menu file. This options can be put here. For pxegrub it looks like this:

```
HOST_x_PXE_OPTIONS='150,"(nd)/grub-menu.lst"'
```

If more options are needed, separate them by a space.

#### 4.6.4. DHCP-Relay

A DHCP-relay is used, when another DHCP-Server manages the ranges which is not directly reachable from the clients.

**OPT\_DHCPRELAY** Set to 'yes' to act as a DHCP-relay. To act as a DHCP-server is not allowed at the same time.

Default setting: `OPT_DHCPRELAY='no'`

**DHCPRELAY\_SERVER** Insert the right DHCP-server to which the queries should be forwarded.

**DHCPRELAY\_IF\_N DHCPRELAY\_IF\_x** Sets `DHCPRELAY_IF_N` the number of network interfaces, the relay-server listens to. In `DHCPRELAY_IF_x` provide the appropriate network interfaces.

Provide the interface the DHCP-server uses to answer as well. Make sure to set the routes on the CP running the DHCP server are correct. The answer of the DHCP server is redirected to the interface to which the client is connected.

Assume the following szenario:

- relay with two interfaces
- interface to the clients: eth0, 192.168.6.1
- interface to the DHCP-server: eth1, 192.168.7.1
- DHCP-server: 192.168.7.2

A route on the DHCP server has to exist over which the answers to 192.168.6.1 can reach their destination. If the router on which the relay is running is the default gateway for the DHCP server everything is fine already. If not, an extra route is needed. If the DHCP server is a firewall the following config variable is sufficient: `IP_ROUTE_x='192.168.6.0/24 192.168.7.1'`

There may be warnings about ignoring certain packets which you may safely ignore.

Example:

```
OPT_DHCPRELAY='yes'
DHCPRELAY_SERVER='192.168.7.2'
DHCPRELAY_IF_N='2'
DHCPRELAY_IF_1='eth0'
DHCPRELAY_IF_2='eth1'
```

#### 4.6.5. DHCP client

A DHCP client can be used to obtain an IP address for one or more interfaces of the router - this is most used with cable modem connections or in Switzerland, the Netherlands and France. Sometimes this configuration is also needed if the router is behind another router, that distributes the addresses via DHCP.

At the start of the router, for all specified interfaces IP addresses will be obtained. Subsequently, those are assigned to the interface and, if necessary, the default route on this interface is set.

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**OPT\_DHCP\_CLIENT** Has to be set to 'yes', if one of the DHCP-clients is to be used.

Default Setting: `OPT_DHCP_CLIENT='no'`

**DHCP\_CLIENT\_TYPE** At the moment, the package is equipped with two different DHCP-clients, `dhclient` and `dhcpcd`. You can choose which one is to be used.

Default Setting: `DHCP_CLIENT_TYPE='dhcpcd'`

**DHCP\_CLIENT\_N** Here, the number of interfaces to be configured is necessary.

**DHCP\_CLIENT\_x\_IF** Here, the interface to be configured has to be specified as a reference to `IP_NET_x_DEV`, i.e. `DHCP_CLIENT_1_IF='IP_NET_1_DEV'`. The `dhcp-client` gets the appropriate device out of this variable. In `base.txt` a placeholder '*dhcp*' should be entered instead of an IP-address with netmask.

**DHCP\_CLIENT\_x\_ROUTE** Here you can specify whether and how a route is to be set for the interface. The variable can take the following values:

**none** No route for the interface.

**default** Default route for the interface.

**imond** `Imond` is used to manage the default route for the interface.

Default Setting: `DHCP_CLIENT_x_ROUTE='default'`

**DHCP\_CLIENT\_x\_USEPEERDNS** If this variable is set to 'yes' and the device has a default-route assigned, then the ISP's DNS server is used as a DNS forwarder on this route. Make sure to activate DNS forwarding - see `base.txt`.

Default Setting: `DHCP_CLIENT_x_USEPEERDNS='no'`

**DHCP\_CLIENT\_x\_HOSTNAME** Some ISPs require a hostname to be forwarded. Ask your ISP for this and list it here. It does not have to be identical to the router hostname.

Default Setting: `DHCP_CLIENT_x_HOSTNAME=""`

**DHCP\_CLIENT\_x\_STARTDELAY** This variable can optionally delay the start of the DHCP client. In some installations (eg `fi4l` as a `dhcp` client behind a cable modem, Fritzbox, a.s.o.) it is necessary to wait until the DHCP server in use is also started anew (if for example a power failure has happened).

Default Setting: `DHCP_CLIENT_x_STARTDELAY='0'`

**DHCP\_CLIENT\_x\_WAIT** The DHCP client normally gets started as a background task. This means that the boot process is not delayed by the determination of the IPv4 address. Occasionally, however, it is necessary that the address is configured before the boot process progresses. This is the case when an installed package necessarily requires a configured address (eg in `OPT_IGMP`). Use `DHCP_CLIENT_x_WAIT='yes'` to force `fi4l` to wait for an address.

Default Setting: `DHCP_CLIENT_x_WAIT='no'`

**DHCP\_CLIENT\_DEBUG** Shows more informations during optainment of an address.

Default Setting: omit it or `DHCP_CLIENT_DEBUG='no'`

#### 4.6.6. TFTP-server

To deliver files with the TFTP-protocol, a TFTP-server is needed. This may be useful for netboot scenarios.

**OPT\_TFTP** Activates the internal TFTP-server of the dnsmasq. Default setting is 'no'.

**TFTP\_PATH** Specifies the folder, where the files to be delivered to the clients are stored. The files have to be stored manually there.

#### 4.6.7. YADIFA - Slave DNS Server

**OPT\_YADIFA** Activates the YADIFA Slave DNS Server. Default Setting: 'no'.

**OPT\_YADIFA\_USE\_DNSMASQ\_ZONE\_DELEGATION** If this setting is activated the yadifa start script will automatically generate the according zone delegation entries for dnsmasq. The slave zones can be queried directly from dnsmasq and basically YADIFA\_LISTEN\_x entries not needed. Queries will only be forwarded to yadifa which is listening on localhost:35353 and then answered by dnsmasq.

**YADIFA\_LISTEN\_N** If you specified OPT\_YADIFA='yes' you may provide local IPs on which yadifa is allowed to answer queries. YADIFA\_LISTEN\_N sets the number and YADIFA\_LISTEN\_1 to YADIFA\_LISTEN\_N the local IPs. A port number is optional, with 192.168.1.1:5353 the YADIFA Slave DNS Server would listen to DNS queries on port 5353. Please note that dnsmasq is not allowed to listen on all interfaces in this case (see DNS\_BIND\_INTERFACES). Only IPs of existing interfaces may be used here (ethernet, wlan ...) otherwise there will be warning during router boot. As an alternative it is possible to use an ALIAS name, like i.e. IP\_NET\_1\_IPADDR

#### **YADIFA\_ALLOW\_QUERY\_N**

**YADIFA\_ALLOW\_QUERY\_x** Sets the IP addresses and nets that are allowed to access YADIFA. This setting will be used by YADIFA to configure fli4l's packet filter accordingly and to generate the configuration files for YADIFA. By the prefix "!" access to YADIFA is denied for the IP address or network in question.

The fli4l packet filter will be configured in a way that all nets allowed in this variable and those for the zones are joined in an ipset list (yadifa-allow-query). A differentiation on zones is not possible for the packet filter. In addition all IP addresses and nets from this global setting whose access is denied will be added to the list. So you can't reenabling access later on.

**YADIFA\_SLAVE\_ZONE\_N** Specifies the number of slave DNS zones YADIFA should take care of.

**YADIFA\_SLAVE\_ZONE\_x** The name of the slave DNS zone.

**OPT\_YADIFA\_SLAVE\_ZONE\_USE\_DNSMASQ\_ZONE\_DELEGATION** Activates (= 'yes') or deactivates (= 'no') the dnsmasq zone delegation only for the slave zone.

**YADIFA\_SLAVE\_ZONE\_x\_MASTER** The IP address of the DNS master server with an optional port number.

**YADIFA\_SLAVE\_ZONE\_x\_ALLOW\_QUERY\_N**

**YADIFA\_SLAVE\_ZONE\_x\_ALLOW\_QUERY\_x** Specifies IP addresses and nets for which access to this YADIFA DNS zone is allowed. This can be used to limit access to certain DNS zones even more. YADIFA uses this setting to generate its configuration files.

By the prefix “!” access to YADIFA is denied for the IP address or network in question.

**4.7. Package DSLMODEM**

At the moment there is no L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-based documentation available for this package.

**4.8. DYNDNS - Dynamic Update For Domain Name Services**

This package is used to update a dynamic hostname at every dial-in process. The following services are supported:

Provider	FreeDNS (afraid.org)
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	AFRAID
Homepage	<a href="http://freedns.afraid.org">http://freedns.afraid.org</a>

**Important:** Provide the last part of the URL downloadable on Afraid.org’s homepage (behind the question mark) as password (Login  $\Rightarrow$  „Dynamic DNS”  $\Rightarrow$  The URL behind the Link „Direct URL”). All other informations will be ignored.

Provider	Companity
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	COMPANITY
Homepage	<a href="http://www.staticip.de/">http://www.staticip.de/</a>
Provider	DDNSS
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DDNSS
Homepage	<a href="http://www.ddnss.de/">http://www.ddnss.de/</a>
Provider	DHS International
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DHS
Homepage	<a href="http://www.dhs.org/">http://www.dhs.org/</a>
Provider	DNS2Go
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DNS2GO
Homepage	<a href="http://dns2go.com/">http://dns2go.com/</a>
Provider	DNS-O-Matic
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DNSOMATIC
Homepage	<a href="http://www.dnsomatic.com">http://www.dnsomatic.com</a>
Provider	DtDNS
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DTDNS
Homepage	<a href="http://www.dtdns.com/">http://www.dtdns.com/</a>

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Provider	DynAccess
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DYNACCESS
Homepage	<a href="http://dynaccess.de/">http://dynaccess.de/</a>

**Important:** *DynAccess offers special charges for the subdomains \*.dyn-fli4l.de, \*.dyn-fli4l.info and \*.dyn-eisfair.de because of a fli4l-DynAccess cooperation. Informations can be found here: <http://www.dyn-fli4l.de/> or <http://www.dyn-eisfair.de/>.*

Provider	DynDNS.org
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DYNDNS
Homepage	<a href="http://dyn.com/">http://dyn.com/</a>
Provider	DynDNS.org (custom)
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DYNDNSC
Homepage	<a href="http://dyn.com/standard-dns/">http://dyn.com/standard-dns/</a>
Provider	DynDNS DK
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DYNDNSDK
Homepage	<a href="http://dyndns.dk/">http://dyndns.dk/</a>
Provider	dyndns:free
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DYNDNSFREE
Homepage	<a href="http://dyndnsfree.de/">http://dyndnsfree.de/</a>
Provider	eisfair.net
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DYNEISFAIR
Homepage	<a href="http://www.intersales.de/it-infrastruktur/dyneisfair.html">http://www.intersales.de/it-infrastruktur/dyneisfair.html</a>

**Important:** *By using this service you support the work of the fli4l- and eisfair-developers.*

Provider	DyNS	
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	DYNSEX	
Homepage	<a href="http://www.dyns.cx/">http://www.dyns.cx/</a>	
Provider	GnuDIP Dynamic DNS	
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	GNUDIP	
Homepage	<a href="http://gnudip2.sourceforge.net/">http://gnudip2.sourceforge.net/</a>	
Provider	Provider Hurricane Electric	
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	HE	
Homepage	<a href="https://dns.he.net/">https://dns.he.net/</a>	
Provider	IN-Berlin e.V.	
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	INBERLIN	
Homepage	<a href="http://www.in-berlin.de">http://www.in-berlin.de</a>	
Provider	INWX GmbH	Co. KG
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	INWX	
Homepage	<a href="https://www.inwx.de/">https://www.inwx.de/</a>	
Provider	KONTENT	
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	KONTENT	
Homepage	<a href="http://www.kontent.de/">http://www.kontent.de/</a>	

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Provider	Nerdcamp.net
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	NERDCAMP
Homepage	<a href="http://nerdcamp.net/dynamic/dns.cgi">http://nerdcamp.net/dynamic/dns.cgi</a>
Provider	No-IP.com
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	NOIP
Homepage	<a href="http://www.no-ip.com/">http://www.no-ip.com/</a>
Provider	noxDynDNS
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	NOXA
Homepage	<a href="http://www.noxa.de/">http://www.noxa.de/</a>
Provider	OVH.DE
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	OVHDE
Homepage	<a href="http://www.ovh.de/">http://www.ovh.de/</a>
Provider	PHPDYN
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	PHPDYN
Homepage	<a href="http://www.webnmail.de/phpdyn/">http://www.webnmail.de/phpdyn/</a>

**Important:** *you have to host this type for yourself*

Provider	Regfish.com
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	REGFISH
Homepage	<a href="http://www.regfish.de/">http://www.regfish.de/</a>
Provider	SelfHost.de
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	SELFHOST
Homepage	<a href="http://selfhost.de/cgi-bin/selfhost">http://selfhost.de/cgi-bin/selfhost</a>
Provider	Securepoint Dynamic DNS Service
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	SPDNS
Homepage	<a href="http://www.spdns.de/">http://www.spdns.de/</a>
Provider	Strato
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	STRATO
Homepage	<a href="http://www.strato.de/">http://www.strato.de/</a>
Provider	T-Link.de
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	TLINK
Homepage	<a href="http://www.t-link.de/">http://www.t-link.de/</a>
Provider	twodns.de
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	TWODNS
Homepage	<a href="http://www.twodns.de/">http://www.twodns.de/</a>
Provider	ZoneEdit.com
DYNDNS_x_PROVIDER	ZONEEDIT
Homepage	<a href="http://zoneedit.com/">http://zoneedit.com/</a>

We try to keep this list up-to-date but do not rely too closely on it. There is no liability at all for the correctness of this data. You may report errors or changes detected by sending a mail to the fli4l team (email: [team@fli4l.de](mailto:team@fli4l.de)).

This is a complete list. Other providers are not supported without changes. How to expand the package to support new providers can be found in the appendix.

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The dynamic hostname will be actualized with every internet dial-in. The package includes a lock that prevents repeated updates of the same IP as this is frowned with some DynDNS providers and in extreme cases can lead to account blocking.

Note: The changing of the dynamic hostname may take some minutes.

Before using the package you have to acquire an account with one of the providers named above. If you already have an account you are ready to start. If you have no account yet, you can be guided by the table above to find a host name which fulfills the requirements and meets the personal taste.

For the configuration you will need the following data:

- Name of the provider
- Username
- Password
- DynDNS-hostname

The Data may vary with the provider while we try to provide a consistent configuration. Sometimes the hostname equals to the username, in such cases we will try to use the Host-field and ignore the username.

**OPT\_DYNDNS** Setting this to 'yes' activates OPT\_DYNDNS.

**DYNDNS\_SAVE\_OUTPUT** By activating this with 'yes' the result of the DynDNS query will be saved to a file shown by the webserver <sup>3</sup>

**DYNDNS\_N** Change this value if you have accounts with more DynDNS providers and therefore want to update several names with every dial-in.

**DYNDNS\_x\_PROVIDER** Specify the name of the provider (see table above and hints in the config file).

**DYNDNS\_x\_USER** Your username for the DynDNS provider. Mostly an email address, a name you choose for yourself when registering or the DynDNS hostname.

**DYNDNS\_x\_PASSWORD** Your password for the DynDNS account. Be aware to keep your secret!

**DYNDNS\_x\_HOSTNAME** The *complete* DynDNS hostname for the account. Examples:

- cool.nerdcamp.net
- user.dyndns.org
- fli4luser.fli4l.net

---

<sup>3</sup>OPT\_HTTPD



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**DYNDNS\_x\_UPDATEHOST** For the provider PHPDYN specify here on which host the updater is installed. You need this because of PHPDYN not being a real provider but only a gpl'd script actualizing a PowerDNS Server with MySQL.

**DYNDNS\_x\_CIRCUIT** Set the circuits for which dialing in should update the hostname. Circuits are separated by spaces. It may be useful to update hostnames only when dialing in via DSL. Some examples:

```
DYNDNS_1_CIRCUIT='1 2 3'           # Only ISDN: Circuits 1 to 3
or
DYNDNS_1_CIRCUIT='pppoe'           # Only DSL: pppoe-Circuit
or
DYNDNS_1_CIRCUIT='dhcp'            # Update with DHCP providers
                                   # (opt_dhcp needed)
or
DYNDNS_1_CIRCUIT='pppoe 1'         # DSL and ISDN
or
DYNDNS_1_CIRCUIT='static'          # fli4l i.e. behind a LTE Router
```

**DYNDNS\_x\_RENEW** Some providers expect an update every n days even without your IP having changed. This interval may be set here. If no value is given an update will be forced every 29 days.

It should be noted that an update is triggered only when dialing. This means: DSL or ISDN connections or a renewing of a lease of an interface configured via DHCP like in a cable modem. If no dialing occurs for a longer time period you have to trigger the update in other ways.

#### **DYNDNS\_x\_EXT\_IPV4**

**DYNDNS\_x\_EXT\_IPV6** This variable configures the method by which the external IP address is detected. By setting this to 'none' no external service will be queried for the IP address and the IP address of the WAN interface will be used instead. This usually works only with WAN connections which terminate directly on the fli4l, such as PPPoE via DSL. If specifying 'dyndns' the IP address used when updating is determined by using the external service of checkip.dyndns.org. When using 'stun' the list of STUN servers is queried one by one until a valid response is returned. The use of an external service to determine the IP address is necessary if the router itself is not getting the external IP. It should be noted that the router will not note a change of the external IP in this case and thus can't update the dyndns name entry immediately.

**DYNDNS\_x\_LOGIN** Some providers require the user to log in to their Web page regularly by using her/his user account to prevent the service from being deactivated. If this variable is set to 'yes', the FLI4L will do that for you. However, this only works if the dyndns package is prepared for this provider. Such a regular registration is currently only necessary and possible for the provider "DYNDNS". Please remember also that the use of this function requires OPT\_EASYCRON='yes' in package easycron.

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**DYNDNS\_LOGINTIME** If you use a provider FLI4L should log into regularly to prevent deactivation of the service (see above), you can use this variable to configure at what time this login process is intended to take place. A time value in Cron format is required here, for details please read the Documentation of package easycron. The default setting is `0 8 * * *`, meaning a daily login at eight o'clock in the morning.

**DYNDNS\_ALLOW\_SSL** Setting this variable to 'yes' will update over an encrypted SSL connection if possible.

**DYNDNS\_LOOKUP\_NAMES** The IP should only be updated if it really changed. Many fli4l routers don't have a permanent data storage like a harddisk where this information could be saved to be present at boot time. To prevent unnecessary updates fli4l may query name servers (only in this case) for its actually registered IP. The information will be saved and used for further updates.

Note that after a reboot a new update interval will start if fli4l uses a name server to detect its IP.

**DYNDNS\_DEBUG\_PROVIDER** Setting this variable to 'yes' will record a trace of the update process for debugging purposes. Default: `DYNDNS_DEBUG_PROVIDER='no'`

**OPT\_STUN** Setting 'yes' enables the functionality for determining the external IP address via a STUN server.

**STUN\_SERVER\_N** This variable defines the number of STUN servers.

**STUN\_SERVER\_x** FQDN of the STUN server, optionally the FQDN may be expanded by the port used.

```
STUN_SERVER_1='stun.1.google.com:19302'
STUN_SERVER_2='stun1.1.google.com:19302'
STUN_SERVER_3='stun2.1.google.com:19302'
STUN_SERVER_4='stun3.1.google.com:19302'
STUN_SERVER_5='stun4.1.google.com:19302'
STUN_SERVER_6='stun01.sipphone.com'
STUN_SERVER_7='stun.ekiga.net'
STUN_SERVER_8='stun.fwdnet.net'
STUN_SERVER_9='stun.ideasip.com'
```

## 4.9. EASYCRON - Time-based Job Scheduling

This package was initiated by Stefan Manske email: [fli4l@stephan.manske-net.de](mailto:fli4l@stephan.manske-net.de) and adapted to version 2.1 by the fli4l-team.

### 4.9.1. Configuration

By using `OPT_EASYCRON` it is possible to execute commands at designated times by adding them to the config-file.

The following entries are supported:

**OPT\_EASYCRON** OPT\_EASYCRON='yes' activates the package

Default setting: OPT\_EASYCRON='no'

**EASYCRON\_MAIL** Avoid the sending of unwanted mails by crond.

Default setting: EASYCRON\_MAIL='no'

**EASYCRON\_N** The number of commands to be executed by cron.

**EASYCRON\_x\_CUSTOM** Those familiar with the settings in crontab may define additional settings for each entry (like MAILTO, PATH...). Entries have to be separated by \\. You should be really familiar with cron to use this option.

Default setting: EASYCRON\_CUSTOM=''

**EASYCRON\_x\_COMMAND** Specify the command to be executed in EASYCRON\_x\_COMMAND, for example:

```
EASYCRON_1_COMMAND='echo 1 '>' /dev/console'
```

**EASYCRON\_x\_TIME** specifies execution times according to the cron syntax.

### 4.9.2. Examples

- The computer outputs “Happy new year!” to the console

```
EASYCRON_1_COMMAND = 'echo Happy new year! > /dev/console'
EASYCRON_1_TIME     = '0 0 31 12 *'
```

- xxx will be executed Monday to Friday from 7AM to 8PM Uhr every full hour.

```
EASYCRON_1_COMMAND = 'xxx'
EASYCRON_1_TIME     = '0 7-20 0 * 1-5'
```

- The router terminates the DSL internet connection each night at 03:40AM and reestablishes it after 5 seconds. Device names to be used: pppoe, ipp[1-9], ppp[1-9].

```
EASYCRON_1_COMMAND = 'fli4lctrl hangup pppoe; sleep 5; fli4lctrl dial pppoe'
EASYCRON_1_TIME     = '40 3 * * *'
```

Further informations on the cron syntax can be found here (german)

- <http://www.pro-linux.de/artikel/2/146/der-batchdaemon-cron.html>
- [http://de.linwiki.org/wiki/Linuxfibel\\_-\\_System-Administration\\_-\\_Zeit\\_und\\_Steuerung#Die\\_Datei\\_crontab](http://de.linwiki.org/wiki/Linuxfibel_-_System-Administration_-_Zeit_und_Steuerung#Die_Datei_crontab)
- <http://web.archive.org/web/20021229004331/http://www.linux-magazin.de/Artikel/ausgabe/1998/08/Cron/cron.html>
- [http://web.archive.org/web/20070810063838/http://www.newbie-net.de/anleitung\\_cron.html](http://web.archive.org/web/20070810063838/http://www.newbie-net.de/anleitung_cron.html)

### 4.9.3. Prerequisites

- fli4l version > 2.1.0
- for older versions please use opt\_easycron version from the OPT-Database

### 4.9.4. Installation

Unzip OPT\_EASYCRON to your fli4l directory like any other fli4l opt.

## 4.10. HD - Support For Harddisks, Flash-Cards, USB-Sticks, ...

### 4.10.1. OPT\_HDINSTALL - Installation On A Harddisk/CompactFlash

fli4l supports a large variety of boot media (CD, HD, Network, Compact-Flash,...). Floppy Disks are not supported anymore due to filesize regressions.

All steps necessary to install to a harddisk are explained below.

The usual way is installation via a physical boot medium. Installing via network boot is possible too. OPT\_HDINSTALL prepares the harddisk. If boot medium and installation target share the same BOOT\_TYPE='hd' installation files will be transferred immediately. If direct transfer is not possible the files will be transferred later via scp or remote update using Imonc.

An Overview to the different harddisk installation variants A or B is found at the [Beginning of the documentation for fli4l](#) (Page 15). Please read carefully before proceeding!

#### HD-Installation In Six Simple Steps

1. create a bootable fli4l medium with package BASE and OPT\_HDINSTALL. This medium must be able to perform remote updates. Either OPT\_SSHD must be activated or OPT\_IMOND is set to 'yes'. If additional drivers not contained in the standard installation are necessary to access the harddisk, configure OPT\_HDDRV as well.
2. boot the router with the installation medium.
3. log in to the router console and execute "hdinstall.sh".
4. transfer the files syslinux.cfg, kernel, rootfs.img, opt.img and rc.cfg via scp or Imonc to the router's /boot directory if prompted to. It is recommended to work with two fli4l directories, one for the setup and a second for the hd installation. In the HD version, set the variable BOOT\_TYPE='hd' and for the boot media type according to its type.

**During remote update the files for the hd-version have to be copied!**

5. unload boot medium, shut down the router and reboot again (by using halt/reboot/poweroff). The router will boot from harddisk now.
6. if problems occur please refer to the following text.

#### HD-Installation Explained In Detail (including examples)

First, a router boot media containing the installation scripts and additional drivers (eventually) has to be created. Activate OPT\_HDINSTALL in config/hd.txt and OPT\_HDDRV (only if additional drivers are needed). Please read the section on OPT\_HDDRV thoroughly!

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The variable `BOOT_TYPE` in `base.txt` has to be set in accordance with the chosen setup media. After all, a setup has to be performed. . . The variable `MOUNT_BOOT` in `base.txt` has to set to `'rw'`, in order to allow saving new archives (\*.img) loaded over the network.

Then boot the router from this setup medium. Run the installation program by executing “`hdinstall.sh`” at the `fl4l` sonsole . After answering a few questions the installation on the hard drive is performed. Eventually you will be prompted to load files needed for the router via remote update.

**Don't forget this remote update, otherwise the router won't boot from harddisk. To reboot the routers after remote update use `reboot/halt/poweroff`, otherwise your remote update changes will be lost.**

The installation script may be started directly at the router console or via ssh from another PC. This way you have to log in by giving a password. As an ssh client you may use the freeware 'putty'.

### Configuration Of The Setup Bootmedia

<code>BOOT_TYPE</code>	set according to type of bootmedia for the installation
<code>MOUNT_BOOT='rw'</code>	necessary to copy new archives (*.img) to the harddisk over network
<code>OPT_HDINSTALL='yes'</code>	necessary to have the setup script and tools for formatting of partitions on the bootmedia
<code>(OPT_HDDRV='yes')</code>	only necessary if harddisk needs special drivers
<code>OPT_SSHD='yes'</code>	after preparation of the harddisk eventually files have to be copied via remote update. You will either need <code>sshd</code> , <code>imond</code> ( <code>IMOND='yes'</code> ) or another package allowing file transfers.

Table 4.4.: Configuration example of a setup media

At this point network configuration has to be completed in order to be able to copy files over the network later. Please do not activate `DNS_DHCP` at this point because this may cause all kinds of errors (the DHCP-server maybe already have a lease file for the router to be installed). For a remote update via scp (package `SSHD`) please set up `OPT_SSHD='yes'`. As an alternative you may transfer files via `IMOND`. This needs a complete and working configuration for DSL or ISDN. Please omit all packages not mentioned, i.e. no `DNS_DHCP`, `SAMBA_LPD`, `LCD`, `Portforwarding` a.s.o.

In case that the installations stops with the error message

```
*** ERROR: can't create new partition table, see docu ***
```

several problems may have occurred:

- harddisk is in use, maybe by an installation canceled before. Reboot and try again.
- additional drivers are needed, see `OPT_HDDRV`
- hardware problems, see appendix.

In the last step the final configuration files can be set up and all other packages needed may be added to the router.

**Examples For Completed Installations Type A and B:**

An example for each configuration is to be found in table 4.5.

<code>BOOT_TYPE='hd'</code>	necessary because we are booting from harddisk now
<code>MOUNT_BOOT='rw ro no'</code>	choose one. For copying new fli4l archives to harddisk over network 'rw' is needed.
<code>OPT_HDINSTALL='no'</code>	not needed after successful installation.
<code>OPT_MOUNT</code>	activate only if a data partition was configured
<code>(OPT_HDDRV='yes')</code>	only necessary if harddisk can't be used without additional drivers.

Table 4.5.: Example for an installation according to type A or B

Creation of a swap-partition will only be available if the router has less than 32MB RAM and the installation target is NO flash media!

**4.10.2. OPT\_MOUNT - Automatic Mounting Of Filesystems**

`OPT_MOUNT` mounts data partitions created during installation to `/data`, file system checks will be performed automatically when needed. CD-ROMs will be mounted to `/cdrom` if a CD is inserted. For swap-partitions `OPT_MOUNT` is not needed!

**`OPT_MOUNT` reads the configuration file `hd.cfg` on the boot-partition and mounts partitions mentioned there. If `OPT_MOUNT` was transferred via remote update to an already installed router this file has to be edited manually.**

**While booting from CD-ROM `OPT_MOUNT` can't be used. The CD may be mounted by setting `MOUNT_BOOT='ro'`.**

The file `hd.cfg` on the DOS-partition for a router according to type B with swap and data partition looks like this (example):

```
hd_boot='sda1'
hd_opt='sda2'
hd_swap='sda3'
hd_data='sda4'
hd_boot_uuid='4A32-0C15'
hd_opt_uuid='c1e2bfa4-3841-4d25-ae0d-f8e40a84534d'
hd_swap_uuid='5f75874c-a82a-6294-c695-d301c3902844'
hd_data_uuid='278a5d12-651b-41ad-a8e7-97ccbc00e38f'
```

Just omit non-existent partitions, a router according to type A without further partitions looks like this:

```
hd_boot='sda1'
hd_boot_uuid='4863-65EF'
```

### 4.10.3. OPT\_EXTMOUNT - Manual Mounting Of File Systems

OPT\_EXTMOUNT mounts data partitions to any chosen mountpoint in file system. This allows to mount file systems created manually and for example provide a rsync-server directory.

**EXTMOUNT\_N** Number of manually created data partitions to be mounted.

**EXTMOUNT\_x\_VOLUMEID** Device, label or UUID of the volume to be mounted. By executing 'blkid' device, label and UUID of all volumes can be displayed.

**EXTMOUNT\_x\_FILESYSTEM** The file system used for the partition. fls4l supports iso9660, fat, vfat, ext2, ext3 und ext4 at the time of writing.  
(The default setting EXTMOUNT\_x\_FILESYSTEM='auto' automatically tries to determine the file system used.)

**EXTMOUNT\_x\_MOUNTPOINT** The path (Mountpoint) to where the device should be mounted. It does not have to exist and will be created automatically.

**EXTMOUNT\_x\_OPTIONS** Specify special options to be passed to the 'mount' command here.

**EXTMOUNT\_x\_HOTPLUG** Wenn diese Variable den Wert 'yes' enthält, ist es kein Fehler, wenn zur Boot-Zeit die Datenpartition nicht existiert. In diesem Fall wird davon ausgegangen, dass der zugehörige Datenträger fehlt und ggf. später eingebunden wird (z.B. via SATA-Hotplugging oder als USB-Stick). Das Aktivieren dieser Option erfordert zwingend OPT\_AUTOMOUNT='yes'. Des Weiteren muss zur Identifikation der gewünschten Datenpartition die eindeutige Kennung (UUID) des Dateisystems in EXTMOUNT\_x\_VOLUMEID eingetragen werden; andere IDs wie Gerätenamen oder Label werden *nicht* unterstützt.

Example:

```
EXTMOUNT_1_VOLUMEID='sda2'      # device
EXTMOUNT_1_FILESYSTEM='ext3'    # filesystem
EXTMOUNT_1_MOUNTPOINT='/mnt/data' # mountpoint for device
EXTMOUNT_1_OPTIONS=''          # extra mount options passed via mount -o
EXTMOUNT_1_HOTPLUG='no'        # device must exist at boot time
```

### 4.10.4. OPT\_AUTOMOUNT – automatisches Einhängen von Datenpartitionen

OPT\_AUTOMOUNT='yes' erlaubt es, Datenpartitionen automatisch und dynamisch während der Laufzeit einzuhängen. Es gibt zwei Konfigurationsvarianten. Die erste arbeitet mit OPT\_EXTMOUNT zusammen und hängt nur Datenpartitionen ein, die beim Booten gefehlt haben. Die zweite ist unabhängig von OPT\_EXTMOUNT und hängt *alle* lesbaren Datenpartitionen ein, egal ob bereits während des Bootens oder erst später. Steuern lässt sich das Verhalten mit Hilfe der Variablen AUTOMOUNT\_UNKNOWN:

**AUTOMOUNT\_UNKNOWN** Diese Variable steuert, ob unbekannte Datenpartitionen eingehängt werden. Mit AUTOMOUNT\_UNKNOWN='no' werden nur Datenpartitionen dynamisch während der Laufzeit eingehängt, die einem EXTMOUNT\_x-Eintrag entsprechen. Dazu muss zusätzlich EXTMOUNT\_x\_HOTPLUG='yes' definiert sein, damit OPT\_EXTMOUNT nicht meckert,

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wenn die Datenpartition beim Booten fehlen sollte. Mit `AUTOMOUNT_UNKNOWN='yes'` werden auch unbekannte Datenpartitionen eingehängt. Dies funktioniert aber nur, wenn das Dateisystem auf der Datenpartition eine eindeutige Kennung (UUID) besitzt. In diesem Fall wird die Datenpartition in dem Verzeichnis `/media/<UUID>` eingehängt (dieses Verzeichnis wird bei Bedarf erzeugt).

Standard-Einstellung: `AUTOMOUNT_UNKNOWN='no'`

**AUTOMOUNT\_UNKNOWN\_OPTS** Diese Variable gibt die `mount`-Optionen an, die bei unbekannten Datenpartitionen beim Einhängen verwendet werden. Ist die Datenpartition über `OPT_EXTMOUNT` in der `/etc/fstab` identifizierbar, dann werden die hier angegebenen Optionen *nicht* benutzt; vielmehr werden die Optionen im passenden `EXTMOUNT_x_OPTIONS`-Eintrag genutzt.

Standard-Einstellung: `AUTOMOUNT_UNKNOWN_OPTS='ro'` (damit werden Schreibzugriffe auf unbekannte Datenpartitionen standardmäßig verhindert)

Jede Datenpartition wird vor dem Einhängen mit Hilfe des für das jeweilige Dateisystem verfügbaren Prüfprogramms auf Fehler überprüft (`e2fsck` für `ext2/ext3/ext4`-Dateisysteme und `fsck.fat` für (V)FAT-Dateisysteme). Schlägt die Prüfung oder die automatische Korrektur fehl, wird das Dateisystem *nicht* eingehängt, um Datenkorruption zu vermeiden.

Wird ein Gerät entfernt, auf dem ein Dateisystem eingehängt war, wird dies nachträglich via `umount` ausgehängt. Natürlich können dabei womöglich noch nicht geschriebene Daten nicht mehr gesichert werden (schließlich ist der Datenträger nicht mehr da), aber immerhin kann nicht mehr versucht werden, auf den nicht mehr vorhandenen Datenträger weiter zuzugreifen. Die korrekte Vorgehensweise ist natürlich *erst* das Dateisystem auszuhängen und *dann* den Datenträger zu entfernen. Weil nicht alle Gerätetypen ein Entfernen verhindern, wenn das Dateisystem eingehängt ist (beispielsweise funktioniert dies gut bei CD-Laufwerken), muss man sich unter Umständen selbst um die korrekte Reihenfolge der+ Aktionen kümmern.

Alle Aktivitäten von `OPT_AUTOMOUNT` werden in der Datei `/var/log/automount.log` protokolliert. Ein beispielhafter Ausschnitt einer solchen Log-Datei wird im Folgenden gezeigt. Zuerst kommt der Abschnitt, der die Aktivitäten für Datenpartitionen aufzeigt, die bereits während des Bootens verfügbar sind (`ACTION=change`):

```
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] ACTION=change SUBSYSTEM=block DEVNAME=vda1 DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:08.0/virtio4/block/vda/vda1 MDEV=vda1
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] TYPE: vfat
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] UUID: 442e-93ba
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] mount point: /media/442e-93ba
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [ERROR ] /dev/vda1 already mounted on /boot, giving up
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] ACTION=change SUBSYSTEM=block DEVNAME=vda2 DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:08.0/virtio4/block/vda/vda2 MDEV=vda2
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] TYPE: ext3
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] UUID: 77ab35b3-029e-42c9-93a0-d197c01e6e89
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] mount point: /media/77ab35b3-029e-42c9-93a0-d197c01e6e89
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] /dev/vda2: clean, 671/26208 files, 57544/104420 blocks
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [NOTICE ] /dev/vda2 mounted on /media/77ab35b3-029e-42c9-93a0-d197c01e6e89
[2015-04-25 00:33:36] [INFO ] ACTION=change SUBSYSTEM=block DEVNAME=vda3 DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:08.0/virtio4/block/vda/vda3 MDEV=vda3
[2015-04-25 00:33:36] [INFO ] TYPE: ext3
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] UUID: 1580b80c-92b1-4492-abfa-92a12a7d2027
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] mount point: /media/1580b80c-92b1-4492-abfa-92a12a7d2027
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [ERROR ] /dev/vda3 already mounted on /data, giving up
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] ACTION=change SUBSYSTEM=block DEVNAME=vdb1 DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0a.0/virtio5/block/vdb/vdb1 MDEV=vdb1
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] TYPE: ext3
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] UUID: 4c1a03e1-3a0c-4835-88dc-a51879def464
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] mount point: /mnt/extra
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [ERROR ] /dev/vdb1 already mounted on /mnt/extra, giving up
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] ACTION=change SUBSYSTEM=block DEVNAME=vdc1 DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:1f.0/virtio6/block/vdc/vdc1 MDEV=vdc1
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] TYPE: vfat
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] UUID: ba6e-9ebd
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] mount point: /media/ba6e-9ebd
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] fsck.fat 3.0.26 (2014-03-07)
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [INFO ] /dev/vdc1: 0 files, 0/32672 clusters
[2015-04-25 00:33:35] [NOTICE ] /dev/vdc1 mounted on /media/ba6e-9ebd
```



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Zwei Datenpartitionen wurden eingehängt (`/dev/vda2` und `/dev/vdc1`), davon wurden beide nicht via `OPT_EXTMOUNT` konfiguriert und somit unterhalb von `/media` eingehängt. Die verbliebenen drei Datenpartitionen `/dev/vda1`, `/dev/vda3` und `/dev/vdb1` wurden bereits von anderen Boot-Skripten eingehängt und entsprechen der Boot- und der Datenpartition sowie einer benutzerdefinierten `OPT_EXTMOUNT`-Datenpartition.

Jetzt werden `/dev/vdb1` und `/dev/vdc1` ausgehängt (`ACTION=remove`; die Warnung, dass `/dev/vdb1` beim Aushängen nicht in der Volumen-Datenbank gefunden wurde, ist harmlos und weist darauf hin, dass diese Datenpartition bereits während des Bootens von `OPT_EXTMOUNT` und nicht von `OPT_AUTOMOUNT` eingehängt wurde)...

```
[2015-04-25 00:34:52] [INFO ] ACTION=remove SUBSYSTEM=block DEVNAME=vdb1 DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0a.0/virtio5/block/vdb/vdb1 MDEV=vdb1
[2015-04-25 00:34:52] [WARNING] /dev/vdb1 not found in volume database
[2015-04-25 00:34:52] [INFO ] mount point: /mnt/extra
[2015-04-25 00:34:52] [NOTICE ] /dev/vdb1 unmounted from /mnt/extra
[2015-04-25 00:34:55] [INFO ] ACTION=remove SUBSYSTEM=block DEVNAME=vdc1 DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:1f.0/virtio6/block/vdc/vdc1 MDEV=vdc1
[2015-04-25 00:34:55] [INFO ] UUID: ba6e-9ebd
[2015-04-25 00:34:55] [INFO ] mount point: /media/ba6e-9ebd
[2015-04-25 00:34:55] [NOTICE ] /dev/vdc1 unmounted from /media/ba6e-9ebd
```

...und in umgekehrter Reihenfolge wieder eingehängt (`ACTION=add`):

```
[2015-04-25 00:35:14] [INFO ] ACTION=add SUBSYSTEM=block DEVNAME=vdb1 DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0b.0/virtio5/block/vdb/vdb1 MDEV=vdb1
[2015-04-25 00:35:14] [INFO ] TYPE: vfat
[2015-04-25 00:35:14] [INFO ] UUID: ba6e-9ebd
[2015-04-25 00:35:14] [INFO ] mount point: /media/ba6e-9ebd
[2015-04-25 00:35:15] [INFO ] fsck.fat 3.0.26 (2014-03-07)
[2015-04-25 00:35:15] [INFO ] /dev/vdb1: 0 files, 0/32672 clusters
[2015-04-25 00:35:15] [NOTICE ] /dev/vdb1 mounted on /media/ba6e-9ebd
[2015-04-25 00:35:18] [INFO ] ACTION=add SUBSYSTEM=block DEVNAME=vdc1 DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0c.0/virtio6/block/vdc/vdc1 MDEV=vdc1
[2015-04-25 00:35:18] [INFO ] TYPE: ext3
[2015-04-25 00:35:18] [INFO ] UUID: 4cia03e1-3a0c-4835-88dc-a51879def464
[2015-04-25 00:35:18] [INFO ] mount point: /mnt/extra
[2015-04-25 00:35:18] [INFO ] /dev/vdc1: recovering journal
[2015-04-25 00:35:18] [INFO ] /dev/vdc1: clean, 11/16384 files, 7477/65488 blocks
[2015-04-25 00:35:18] [NOTICE ] /dev/vdc1 mounted on /mnt/extra
```

Das “unsaubere” Aushängen des ext3-Dateisystems auf `/dev/vdc1` hat zu einer “recovering journal”-Meldung beim Einhängen geführt, die aber nicht kritisch ist, da keine weiteren Fehler gefunden wurden.

### 4.10.5. OPT\_HDSLEEP – Setting Automatic Sleep Mode For Harddisks

A harddisk can power down after a certain time period without activity. The disk will save power and operate quiet then. Accessing the harddisk will cause it to automatically spin up again.

**Not all harddisks tolerate frequent spinup. Don't set the time for spindown too short. Older IDE-disks don't even have this function. This setting is also senseless for Flash-Media.**

**HDSLEEP\_TIMEOUT** The variable specifies after what time period without access the disk should power down. It will power down after that time period and come up again with the next access. Sleep timeouts can be specified in minutes from one to 20 and in periods of 30 minutes from half an hour up to 5 hours. A sleep timeout of 21 or 25 minutes will be rounded to 30 minutes. Some harddisks ignore values too high and stop after some minutes then. Please test the settings thoroughly because proper functioning depends on the hardware used!

```
HDSLEEP_TIMEOUT='2'
```

```
# wait 2 minutes until power down
```

#### 4.10.6. OPT\_RECOVER – Emergency Option

This variable determines if functions for creating an emergency option will be available. If activated the option copies the command “mkrecover.sh” to the router. By executing it you can activate the emergency option at the console. With package “HTTPD” installed the action of copying an existing installation to an emergency instance can be achieved conveniently in the menu “recover”.

To use the recovery installation choose “r” for recovery in the boot menu at the next reboot.

```
OPT_RECOVER='yes'
```

#### 4.10.7. OPT\_HDDRV - Additional Drivers For Harddisk Controllers

By setting OPT\_HDDRV='yes' you may activate drivers additionally needed. Generally this is NOT needed for IDE und SATA, package 'Base' will load all necessary files.

**HDDRV\_N** Set the number of drivers to be loaded.

**HDDRV\_x** HDDRV\_1 a.s.o. Set drivers to be chosen for the host-adapters in use. A list of all supported adapters is provided with the initial config file for package hd.

**HDDRV\_x\_OPTION** With HDDRV\_x\_OPTION additional options can be passed that some drivers need for proper operation (for example an IO-address). This variable can be empty for the most drivers.

In the [Appendix](#) (Page 357) you may find an overview of the most common errors concerning harddisk and CompactFlash operation.

Example 1: Access to a SCSI-harddisk on an Adaptec 2940 controller

```
OPT_HDDRV='yes'           # install Drivers for Harddisk: yes or no
HDDRV_N='1'               # number of HD drivers
HDDRV_1='aic7xxx'         # various aic7xxx based Adaptec SCSI
HDDRV_1_OPTION=''        # no need for options yet
```

Example 2: Accelerated IDE-Access with PC-Engines ALIX

```
OPT_HDDRV='yes'           # install Drivers for Harddisk: yes or no
HDDRV_N='1'               # number of HD drivers
HDDRV_1='pata_amd'        # AMD PCI IDE/ATA driver (e.g. ALIX)
HDDRV_1_OPTION=''        # no need for options yet
```

### 4.11. HTTPD - Webserver For Status-Display

#### 4.11.1. OPT\_HTTPD - Mini-Webserver As Status-Display

The webserver can be used to display or change the status of fli4l routers (IMONC can be used too). The status monitor can be activated by setting OPT\_HTTPD='yes'.

If you are using the default configuration set your browser to one of the following addresses:

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```
http://fli4l/  
http://fli4l.domain.lan/  
http://192.168.6.1/
```

If you configured fli4l to use another name and/or domain these have to be used. If the webserver is set to listen on another port than the default one specify it like this:

```
http://fli4l:81/
```

As of version 2.1.12 a login page will be displayed which is not protected by a password. Protected pages are in the subdirectory admin, for example:

```
http://fli4l.domain.lan/admin/
```

The web server can be configured by setting the following variables:

**HTTPD\_GUI\_LANG** This specifies the language in which the web interface is shown. If set to 'auto' the language setting is taken from the variable `LOCALE` in `base.txt`.

**HTTPD\_LISTENIP** The web server usually binds to a so-called wildcard address in order to be accessed on any router interface. Set the web server with this parameter to only bind to one IP address. The corresponding IP address is given here: `IP_NET_x_IPADDR`. Normally this parameter is left blank, so the default (Accessible on any interface IP) is used.

This parameter is used to bind the `httpd` to only one IP so that other instances can bind to other IPs on the router. It can not be used to limit access to the web interface of the router. This would need additional configuring of the packet filter, too.

It is also possible to specify multiple IP addresses here (separated by spaces).

**HTTPD\_PORT** Set this value if the web server should run on another port than 80. This is usually not recommended, since then it must be accessed through the browser by adding the port number. Example `http://fli4l:81/`.

**HTTPD\_PORTFW** If setting this variable to 'yes' you can change port forwarding via the web interface. Rules can be erased and/or added. Changes take effect immediately and only apply during router runtime. If the router is restarted, the changes are gone. The default setting is 'yes'.

**HTTPD\_ARPING** The web server displays the online/offline state of the hosts listed in `HOST_x`. To achieve this it uses the "*Arp-Cache*", a cache that buffers the addresses of the local hosts. If a host does not communicate with the router for longer its address will disappear from the "*Arp-Cache*" and it appears to be offline. If you want to keep the "*Arp-Cache*" up-to-date (keep the online hosts that are not communicating with the router in it) set `HTTPD_ARPING='yes'?`.

**HTTPD\_ARPING\_IGNORE\_N** Sets the number of entries to be ignored when arping

**HTTPD\_ARPING\_IGNORE\_x** IP-adress or name of the hosts not to be included in ARPING-tests. This may be useful for battery based hosts consuming too much power by regular network queries (i.e. laptops or cell phones in WLAN).

### 4.11.2. User Management

The webserver provides a sophisticated user management:

**HTTPD\_USER\_N** Specify the number of users. If set to 0 user management will be switched off completely so everybody can access the web server.

**HTTPD\_USER\_x\_USERNAME HTTPD\_USER\_x\_PASSWORD HTTPD\_USER\_x\_RIGHTS**

enter username and password for each user here. On top specify for each user which functions of the the web server should be accessible to him. Functions are controlled via the variable **HTTPD\_RIGHTS\_x**. In the simplest case it is 'all', which means that the corresponding user is allowed to access everything. The variable has the following structure:

```
'Range1: right1,right2,... Range2:...'
```

Instead of adding all rights for a certain range the word “all” can be used. This means that the user has all rights in this range. The following ranges and rights exist:

**Range “status”** Everything in menu 'Status'.

**view** User can access all menu items.

**dial** User can dial and hang up connections.

**boot** User can reboot and shut down the router.

**link** User can switch channel bundeling.

**circuit** User can switch circuits.

**dialmode** User can switch dialmodes (Auto, Manual, Off).

**contrack** User can view currently active connections.

**dyndns** User can view logfiles of package [DYNDNS](#) (Page 117).

**Range “logs”** Everything concerning log files (connections, calls, syslog)

**view** User can view logfiles.

**reset** User can delete logfiles.

**Range “support”** Everything of use for getting help (Newsgroups a.s.o.).

**view** User can access links to documentation, fli4l-website, a.s.o.

**systeminfo** User can query detailed informations about configuration and actual status of the router (i.e.: firewall).

Some examples:

**HTTPD\_USER\_1\_RIGHTS='all'** Allow a user to access everything in the webserver!

**HTTPD\_USER\_2\_RIGHTS='status:view logs:view support:all'** User can view everything but can't change settings.

**HTTPD\_USER\_3\_RIGHTS='status:view,dial,link'** User can view the status of internet connections, dial and switch channel bundeling.

**HTTPD\_USER\_4\_RIGHTS='status:all'** User can do everything concerning internet connections and reboot/shutdown. He is not allowed to view or delete logfiles (nor timetables).

### 4.11.3. OPT\_OAC - Online Access Control

#### **OPT\_OAC** (optional)

Activates 'Online Access Control'. By using this internet access of each host configured in package [dns\\_dhcp](#) (Page 103) can be controlled selectively.

A console tool is available too, providing an interface to other packages like EasyCron:

```
/usr/local/bin/oac.sh
```

Options will be shown when executed on a console.

#### **OAC\_WANDEVICE** (optional)

Restricts the online access control to connections on this network device (i.e. 'Pppoe').

#### **OAC\_INPUT** (optional)

Provides protection against circumvention via proxy.

OAC\_INPUT='default' blocks default ports for Privoxy, Squid, Tor, SS5, Transproxy.

OAC\_INPUT='tcp:8080 tcp:3128' blocks TCP Port 8080 and 3128. This is a space separated list of ports to be blocked and their respective protocol (udp, tcp). Omitting protocols blocks both udp and tcp.

Omitting this variable or setting it to 'no' deactivates the function.

#### **OAC\_ALL\_INVISIBLE** (optional)

Turns off overview if at least one group exists. If no groups exist the variable is without effect.

#### **OAC\_LIMITS** (optional)

List of available time limits separated by spaces. Limits are set in minutes. This allows time period based blocking or access definition.

Default: '30 60 90 120 180 360 540'

#### **OAC\_MODE** (optional)

Possible values: 'DROP' or 'REJECT' (default)

#### **OAC\_GROUP\_N** (optional)

Number of client groups. Used for clarity but also allows to block or allow access for a whole group at once over the web interface.

#### **OAC\_GROUP\_x\_NAME** (optional)

Name of the group - this name will be displayed in the web interface and may be used in console script 'oac.sh'.

#### **OAC\_GROUP\_x\_BOOTBLOCK** (optional)

If set to 'yes' all clients of the group are blocked at boot. Useful if PCs should be blocked in general.

### **OAC\_GROUP\_x\_INVISIBLE** (optional)

Marks the group as invisible. Useful to block a PC in general which should not be visible in the web interface. The console script `oac.sh` is not affected by this (for use in `easycron`).

### **OAC\_GROUP\_x\_CLIENT\_N** (optional)

Number of clients in the group.

### **OAC\_GROUP\_x\_CLIENT\_x** (optional)

Name of the client as defined in `HOST_x_NAME` in package [dns\\_dhcp](#) (Page 103).

### **OAC\_BLOCK\_UNKNOWN\_IF\_x** (optional)

List of interfaces defined in `base.txt` allowing internet access only to hosts defined in `dns_dhcp.txt`. Hosts not defined are blocked in general.

## 4.12. HWSUPP - Hardware support

### 4.12.1. Description

This package supplies the support for special hardware components.

Supported are:

- Temperature sensors
- LEDs
- Voltage sensors
- Fan speed
- Buttons
- Watchdog
- VPN cards

The following systems, mainboards and VPN cards are supported:

- Standard PC hardware
  - PC keyboard LEDs
- ACPI Hardware
- Embedded systems
  - AEWIN SCB6971
  - Fujitsu Siemens Futro S200
  - Fujitsu Siemens Futro S900
  - PC Engines ALIX
  - PC Engines APU

- PC Engines WRAP
- Soekris net4801
- Soekris net5501
- Mainboards
  - Commell LE-575
  - GigaByte GA-M521-S3
  - GigaByte GA-N3150N-D3V
  - LEX CV860A
  - MSI MS-9803
  - SuperMicro PDSME
  - SuperMicro X7SLA
  - Tyan S5112
  - WinNet PC640
  - WinNet PC680
- VPN cards (PCI, miniPCI and miniPCIe)
  - vpn1401 vpn1411

### 4.12.2. Configuration of the HWSUPP package

The configuration is made, as for all fli4l packages, by adjusting the file `path/fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784/<config>/hwsupp.txt` to meet your own demands.

**OPT\_HWSUPP** The setting 'no' deactivates the OPT\_HWSUPP package completely. There will be no changes made to the fli4l boot medium or the archive `opt.img`. OPT\_HWSUPP does not overwrite any other parts of the fli4l installation. To activate OPT\_HWSUPP set the variable OPT\_HWSUPP to 'yes'.

**HWSUPP\_TYPE** This configuration variable sets the type of supported hardware. Following values can be used:

- sim
- generic-pc
- generic-acpi
- generic-acpi-coretemp
- aewin-scb6971
- commell-le575
- fsc-futro-s200
- fsc-futro-s900
- gigabyte-ga-m521-s3
- gigabyte-ga-n3150n-d3v

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- lex-cv860a
- msi-ms-9803
- pcengines-alix
- pcengines-apu (APU-1)
- pcengines-apu2 (APU-2)
- pcengines-wrap
- rpi
- soekris-net4801
- soekris-net5501
- supermicro-pdsme
- supermicro-x7sla
- tyan-s5112
- winnet-pc640
- winnet-pc680

**HWSUPP\_WATCHDOG** The setting 'yes' activates the watchdog daemon if the hardware contains a watchdog. The watchdog will automatically restart a non responding system.

**HWSUPP\_CPUFREQ** The setting 'yes' activates CPU frequency adjustment controls.

**HWSUPP\_CPUFREQ\_GOVERNOR** Selection of CPU frequency governor. The selected governor controls the frequency adjustment behaviour. It's a selection of one of:

- performance  
The CPU allways runs with the highest available frequency.
- ondemand  
The CPU frequency will be adjusted depending on the current CPU usage. The frequency can change very quickly.
- conservative  
The CPU frequency will be adjusted depending on the current CPU usage. The frequency is changed step by step.
- powersave  
The CPU allways runs with the lowest available frequency.
- userspace  
The CPU frequence kann be set manually or by an user script via the sysfs variable `/devices/system/cpu/cpu<n>/cpufreq/scaling_setspeed`.

**HWSUPP\_LED\_N** Defines the number of LEDs. The number of LEDs of the hardware in use should be entered here.

**HWSUPP\_LED\_x** Defines the information indicated by the LED. The following informations are possible:

- ready - the fli4l router ist ready for operation<sup>4</sup>



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- online - the fli4l router has an active internet connection
- trigger - LED is controlled by a kernel trigger
- user - LED is controlled by an user script

The list of possible indications can be extended by other packages. For example, if the WLAN package is loaded the information

- wlan - WLAN is active

is possible.

In appendix [B.10](#) package developers can get some hints on how to create such extensions.

**HWSUPP\_LED\_x\_DEVICE** Specifies the LED device.

Here you either have to enter a LED device (to be found at `/sys/class/leds/` in the router's file system) or a GPIO<sup>5</sup>number.

A list of valid LED device names for a specific HWSUPP\_TYPE can be found in the appendix "[Available LED devices](#)" (Page [359](#)).

The GPIO number has to be entered in the format `gpio::x`. If a GPIO is entered, the corresponding LED device will be created automatically. By preceding the char `/` the GPIO functionality may be inverted.

Examples:

```
HWSUPP_LED_1_DEVICE='apu::1'      # LED 1 on PC engines APU
HWSUPP_LED_2_DEVICE='gpio::237'   # GPIO 237
HWSUPP_LED_3_DEVICE='/gpio::245'  # inverted GPIO 245
HWSUPP_LED_4_DEVICE='led0'
```

**HWSUPP\_LED\_x\_PARAM** Defines parameters for the selected LED information.

Depending on the selection in `HWSUPP_LED_x`, in `HWSUPP_LED_x_PARAM` different settings are possible.

If `HWSUPP_LED_x='trigger'` is set, the trigger name has to be specified in `HWSUPP_LED_x_PARAM`.

Available triggers can be displayed with the shell command `cat /sys/class/leds/*/trigger`.

Besides triggers created by e.g. netfilter or hardware drivers like ath9k, further trigger modules can be loaded via `HWSUPP_DRIVER_x`.

Examples:

```
HWSUPP_LED_1='trigger'
HWSUPP_LED_1_TRIGGER='heartbeat'
HWSUPP_LED_2='trigger'
HWSUPP_LED_2_TRIGGER='netfilter-ssh'
```

---

<sup>4</sup>If `HWSUPP_LED_x='ready'` is set, the boot progress is indicated by a blink sequence (see appendix [B.8](#)).

<sup>5</sup>A GPIO (General Purpose Input/Output) is a generic pin on an integrated circuit whose behavior can be programmed at run time, including whether it is an input or output pin.

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If 'HWSUPP\_LED\_x' has the value 'user' in HWSUPP\_LED\_PARAM a valid script name including path has to be entered.

Example:

```
HWSUPP_LED_1='user'  
HWSUPP_LED_1_PARAM='/usr/local/bin/myledscript'
```

When HWSUPP\_LED\_x='wlan' is set, the WLAN devices have to be entered in HWSUPP\_LED\_x\_PARAM.

Defines one or more WLAN devices, whose state shall be displayed. Multiple WLAN devices have to be separated by spaces.

When the state of multiple WLAN devices should be indicated by a single LED, the LED has the following meaning:

- off - all WLAN devices are inactive
- blinking - some WLAN device(s) is/are active
- on - all WLAN devices are active

Example:

```
HWSUPP_LED_1='wlan'  
HWSUPP_LED_1_WLAN='wlan0 wlan1'
```

**HWSUPP\_BOOT\_LED** Defines a LED to indicate the boot progress by a blink sequence.

When HWSUPP\_LED\_x='ready' is set for any LED, this setting is used and HWSUPP\_BOOT\_LED will be ignored.

**HWSUPP\_BUTTON\_N** Defines the number of buttons.

The number of buttons of the hardware in use should be entered here.

**HWSUPP\_BUTTON\_x** Defines the action which should be executed on button press.

The following actions are supported:

- reset - restart the fli4l router
- online - causes an internet dialin or terminates an internet connection.
- user - an user script will be executed

The list of possible actions can be extended by other packages. If the WLAN package is loaded, eg. the action

- wlan - activate or deactivate WLAN

is possible.

**HWSUPP\_BUTTON\_x\_DEVICE** Specifies the button device. Here two possibilities exist.

Either GPIO numbers can be entered or a so-called input path is specified, that gets detected via the evdev subsystem later on. The second is, if possible, always to be preferred because the GPIO indexes may not remain the same for different kernels.

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The GPIO number must be entered in the format `gpio::x`. Usually it is assumed that the GPIO pins are “active-low”, meaning that they have value 0 assigned when a button is pressed, and 1 if the button is not. In the reversed case “active-high” (i.e. 1 when button is pressed and 0 when not), this can be indicated by prefixing with `/`.

The input path has the format `evdev:<Path>`. In this case, `HWSUPP_BUTTON_x_DEVICE_KEY` indicates which key is to be processed. This is necessary, because in contrast to the connection via GPIO pin one evdev device may incorporate many different buttons. An overview on the keys can be found in appendix “[Keycodes](#)” (Page 364)

A list of predefined input paths for the `HWSUPP_TYPE` in question can be found in appendix “[Available Button Devices](#)” (Page 361).

Examples:

```
HWSUPP_BUTTON_1_DEVICE='/gpio::237' # GPIO line #237, active-high
HWSUPP_BUTTON_2_DEVICE='evdev:isa0060/serio0/input0' # AT keyboard,
HWSUPP_BUTTON_2_DEVICE_KEY='88' # F12 key
```

**HWSUPP\_BUTTON\_x\_PARAM** Defines parameters for the action selected in `HWSUPP_BUTTON_x`.

Depending on the action `HWSUPP_BUTTON_x_PARAM` has different meanings.

If `HWSUPP_BUTTON_x='user'` is set, `HWSUPP_BUTTON_x_PARAM` defines a script to be executed on button press.

Example:

```
HWSUPP_BUTTON_1='user'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_2_WLAN='/usr/local/bin/myscript'
```

If `HWSUPP_BUTTON_x` is set to `'wlan'`, the `HWSUPP_BUTTON_x_PARAM` defines one or more WLAN devices, which shall be activated or deactivated on button press. Multiple WLAN devices have to be separated by spaces.

Example:

```
HWSUPP_BUTTON_2='wlan'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_2_WLAN='wlan0 wlan1'
```

### 4.12.3. Expert settings

The following settings should only be touched if you know exactly

- which hardware you have,
- which additional drivers it needs and
- the addresses and types of I<sup>2</sup>C<sup>6</sup> devices.

---

<sup>6</sup>An I<sup>2</sup>C bus or SMBus is a serial bus used in PCs eg. to read temperature sensor values. In many cases an I<sup>2</sup>C bus or SMBus is available on a pin header and can be used for own hardware extensions.

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Activating the expert settings will issue a warning during the mkfli4l build.

**HWSUPP\_DRIVER\_N** Number of additional drivers. The drivers in **HWSUPP\_DRIVER\_x** will be loaded in the denoted order.

**HWSUPP\_DRIVER\_x** Driver name (without file extension `.ko`).

Example:

```
HWSUPP_DRIVER_N='2'
HWSUPP_DRIVER_1='i2c-piix4'      # I2C bus driver
HWSUPP_DRIVER_2='gpio-pcf857x'  # I2C GPIO expander
```

**HWSUPP\_I2C\_N** Number of I<sup>2</sup>C devices to be loaded.

I<sup>2</sup>C doesn't support any PnP mechanism. Hence for each I<sup>2</sup>C device the bus number, the device address and the device type have to be specified.

**HWSUPP\_I2C\_x\_BUS** I<sup>2</sup>C bus number the device is attached to.

The bus number has to be entered as `i2c-x`.

**HWSUPP\_I2C\_x\_ADDRESS** The device's I<sup>2</sup>C address.

The address has to be entered as a hex number in the range between `0x03` and `0x77`.

**HWSUPP\_I2C\_x\_DEVICE** The type of I<sup>2</sup>C device which is supported by an already loaded driver.

Example:

```
HWSUPP_I2C_N='1'
HWSUPP_I2C_1_BUS='i2c-1'
HWSUPP_I2C_1_ADDRESS='0x38'
HWSUPP_I2C_1_DEVICE='pcf8574a' # supported by gpio-pcf857x driver
```

### 4.12.4. Support for VPN cards

**OPT\_VPN\_CARD** The setting `'no'` deactivates the **OPT\_VPN\_CARD** package completely.

There will be no changes made to the fli4l boot mediums or the archive `opt.img`. **OPT\_VPN\_CARD** does not overwrite any other parts of the fli4l installation. To activate **OPT\_VPN\_CARD** set the variable **OPT\_VPN\_CARD** to `'yes'`.

**VPN\_CARD\_TYPE** This configuration variable defines the type of the VPN accelerator.

The following values are supported:

- `hifn7751` - Soekris `vpn1401` and `vpn1411`
- `hifnhipp`

## 4.13. IPv6 - Internet Protocol Version 6

### 4.13.1. Introduction

This package enables `fi4l` to support IPv6 in many ways. This includes informations about the IPv6 address of the router's IPv6 (sub) networks managed by it, predefined IPv6 routes and firewall rules regarding IPv6 packets. Last but not least it is possible to automatically establish tunnels to IPv6 providers. This currently works only with so-called 6in4 tunneling as supported by the provider "Hurricane Electric". Other technologies (AYIYA, 6to4, Teredo) are not supported at the moment.

IPv6 is the successor of the internet protocol IPv4. It was developed mainly to enlarge the relatively small amount of unique internet addresses: While IPv4 supports approximately  $2^{32}$  addresses,<sup>7</sup> in IPv6  $2^{128}$  are possible. Each communicating IPv6 host can thus have a unique address and no longer has to rely on techniques such as NAT, PAT, masquerading a.s.o.

Besides this aspect topics such as self-configuration and safety concerns also played a role in the development of the IPv6 protocol. This will be carried out in later sections.

The biggest problem with IPv6 is its spread: Currently IPv6 –compared with IPv4 – is rarely used. The reason is that IPv6 and IPv4 are technically incompatible and thus all software and hardware components involved in packet forwarding in the internet have to be retrofitted for IPv6. Certain services such as DNS (Domain Name System) must be extended in accordance with IPv6.

This is a vicious circle: The low spreading of IPv6 with service providers on the internet leads to disinterest on the part of router manufacturers to equip their devices with IPv6 functionality, which in turn means that service providers fear the transition to IPv6 because they fear that it's not worth the effort. Only slowly the mood is changing in favour of IPv6 mostly because of the increasing pressure from shortness of IPv4 address supplies.<sup>8</sup>

### 4.13.2. Address Format

An IPv6 address consists of eight two-byte values listed in hexadecimal notation:

*Example 1:* 2001:db8:900:551:0:0:0:2

*Example 2:* 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1 (IPv6-loopback-address)

To make the addresses a little clearer, successive zeros are merged by removing them, and only two successive colons remain. The above addresses may therefore be rewritten as:

*Example 1 (compact):* 2001:db8:900:551::2

*Example 2 (compact):* ::1

Such a reduction is only allowed once to avoid ambiguities. The address 2001:0:0:1:2:0:0:3 can thus either be shortened to 2001::1:2:0:0:3 or 2001:0:0:1:2::3 but not to 2001::1:2::3 because then it would be unclear how the four zeros belong to the contracted regions.

Another ambiguity exists when an IPv6 address is to be combined with a port (TCP or UDP): In this case you can not add the port immediately followed by a colon and value because the colon is already used within the address and it is therefore unclear in some cases whether the port specification is perhaps an address component. In such cases the IPv6 address is enclosed in square brackets. This is the syntax also required in URLs (for example if a numerical IPv6 address should be used in the web browser).

<sup>7</sup>only nearly because some addresses are used for specialized purposes, such as for broadcast and multicasting

<sup>8</sup>The last IPv4 address blocks have been assigned by the IANA by now.

*Example 3:* [2001:db8:900:551::2]:1234

Without the use of braces the following address is created 2001:db8:900:551::2:1234, which without shortening equals to the address 2001:db8:900:551:0:0:2:1234 and thus has no port appendend.

### 4.13.3. Configuration

#### General Settings

The general settings include at first the activation of IPv6 support and then the optional assignment of an IPv6 address to the router.

**OPT\_IPV6** Activates IPv6 support.

Default setting: `OPT_IPV6='no'`

**HOSTNAME\_IP6** (optional) This variable sets the IPv6-address of the routers explicitly. If the variable is not set the IPv6-address will be set to the first configured IPv6-subnet (`IPV6_NET_x`, see below).

Example: `HOSTNAME_IP6='IPV6_NET_1_IPADDR'`

#### Subnet Configuration

This section describes the configuration of one or more IPv6 subnets. An IPv6 subnet is an IPv6 address space specified by a so-called prefix and is bound to a certain network interface. Further settings include the announcing of the prefix and of the DNS service within the subnet and optional a router name within that subnet.

**IPV6\_NET\_N** This variable contains the number of used IPv6 subnets. At least one IPv6 subnet should be defined in order to use IPv6 in the local network.

Default setting: `IPV6_NET_N='0'`

**IPV6\_NET\_x** This variable contains the IPv6 address of the router and the size of the network mask in CIDR notation for a specific IPv6 subnet. If the subnet is to be routed publicly it usually is obtained from the Internet or tunnel provider.

**Important:** *If the stateless auto-configuration should be activated in the subnet then the length of the subnet prefix has to be 64 bits! (see the section on `IPV6_NET_x_ADVERTISE` below)*

**Important:** *If the subnet is connected to a tunnel (see `IPV6_NET_x_TUNNEL` below) then only the part of the router address is specified here that is not assigned to the tunnel's subnet prefix (to be found in `IPV6_TUNNEL_x_PREFIX`) because that prefix and the address are combined! In previous versions of the IPv6 package the variable `IPV6_TUNNEL_x_PREFIX` did not exist and subnet prefix and router address were combined together in `IPV6_NET_x`. That does not work if the subnet prefix associated by the tunnel provider is first handed out when instantiating the dynamic tunnel. In addition the length of the subnet prefix (in this case /48) is not known and certain predefined routes can not be set properly. This leads to strange effects while routing to some specific destinations. The configuration was separated to avoid such effects.*

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Examples:

```
IPV6_NET_1='2001:db8:1743:42::1/64'      # without tunnel: complete address
IPV6_NET_1_TUNNEL=''

IPV6_NET_2='0:0:0:42::1/64'              # with tunnel: partial address
IPV6_NET_2_TUNNEL='1'
IPV6_TUNNEL_1_PREFIX='2001:db8:1743::/48' # see "Tunnel Configuration"
```

**IPV6\_NET\_x\_DEV** This variable contains for a specific IPv6 subnet the name of the network interface to which the IPv6 network is bound. This does *not* collide with the network interfaces assigned in the base configuration (`base.txt`) because a network interface can have both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses assigned.

Example: `IPV6_NET_1_DEV='eth0'`

**IPV6\_NET\_x\_TUNNEL** This variable contains the index of the associated tunnel for a specific IPv6 subnet. The prefix of the tunnel is combined with the router address to get the complete IPv6 address of the router. If the variable is empty or undefined then no tunnel belongs to the subnet and in `IPV6_NET_x` the full IPv6 address of the router including network mask has to be specified (see above).

A tunnel can be assigned to multiple subnets because a tunnel subnet is usually large enough to be split in multiple subnets (/56 or greater). It is not possible to assign multiple tunnel subnet prefixes to a subnet because the address of the subnet would be ambiguous in this case.

Example: `IPV6_NET_1_TUNNEL='1'`

**IPV6\_NET\_x\_ADVERTISE** This variable determines whether the chosen subnet prefix is advertised on the LAN via “Router Advertisements”. This is used for the so-called “Stateless auto-configuration” and should not be confused with DHCPv6. Possible values are “yes” and “no”.

It is recommended to enable this setting, unless all addresses in the network are statically assigned or another router is already responsible to advertise the subnet prefix.

**Important:** *Automatic distribution of the subnet will only work if the subnet is a /64 network, i.e. if the length of the subnet prefix is 64 bits! The reason for this is that the other hosts in the network compute their IPv6 address from the prefix and their host MAC addresses which will not work if the host part is not 64 bits. If the self-configuration fails the subnet prefix should be checked for incorrect length (for example as /48).*

Default setting: `IPV6_NET_1_ADVERTISE='yes'`

**IPV6\_NET\_x\_ADVERTISE\_DNS** This variable determines whether the local DNS service in IPv6 subnets should be advertised by “Router Advertisements”. This will only work if the IPv6 functionality of the DNS service is activated using `DNS_SUPPORT_IPV6='yes'`. Possible values are “yes” and “no”.

Default setting: `IPV6_NET_1_ADVERTISE_DNS='no'`

**IPV6\_NET\_x\_NAME** (optional) This variable specifies an interface-specific hostname for the router in this IPv6-subnet.

Example: `IPV6_NET_1_NAME='fli4l-subnet1'`

### Tunnel Configuration

This section introduces the configuration of 6in4 IPv6 tunnels. Such a tunnel is useful in case that your own ISP does not support IPv6 natively. With an internet host or a tunnel broker known as a PoP (Point of Presence) a bi-directional link via IPv4 can be established. All IPv6 packets will be routed encapsulated (therefore 6 “in” 4 because of the IPv6 packets are encapsulated in IPv4 packets).<sup>9</sup> First the tunnel will be established and in a second step the router is configured in a way that the IPv6 packets to the Internet are routed through the tunnel. The first part is covered in this section and the second part is described in the next section.

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_N** This variable contains the number of 6in4 tunnels to be established.

Example: `IPV6_TUNNEL_N='1'`

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_TYPE** This variable determines the type of the tunnel. Currently, the values “raw”, “static”, and “he” for tunnels of provider Hurricane Electric are supported. More about heartbeat-tunnels in the next paragraph.

Example: `IPV6_TUNNEL_1_TYPE='he'`

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_DEFAULT** This variable determines whether IPv6 packets which are not addressed to local networks are allowed to be routed through this tunnel. Only one tunnel can do this (because there is only one default route). Possible values are “yes” and “no”.

**Important:** *Exactly one tunnel should be a default gateway for outbound IPv6 otherwise no communication with IPv6 hosts on the Internet is possible! The use of only non-default tunnels is only useful if outgoing IPv6 traffic is sent on a separately configured default route, which is not related to a tunnel. See the introduction to the subsection “Route Configuration” and the description of the variable `IPV6_ROUTE_x` below.*

Default setting: `IPV6_TUNNEL_1_DEFAULT='no'`

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_PREFIX** This variable contains the IPv6-subnet-prefix of the tunnel in CIDR-Notation which means an IPv6-address is provided as well as the length of the prefix. This settings are usually given to you by the tunnel provider. This setting is not necessary for tunnel providers giving a new prefix each time a tunnel is established. (Such providers are not supported at the moment.) This variable has to be empty with “raw” tunnels as well.

**Important:** *This variable may be empty if the tunnel has no subnet-prefix assigned. But in turn the tunnel can not be assigned to a IPv6-subnet (`IPV6_NET_x`) because IPv6-addresses in the subnet can not be computed. Such a configuration makes only sense on*

---

<sup>9</sup>This is known as IPv4 protocol 41, “IPv6 encapsulation”.



#### 4. Packages

*an interim basis if the tunnel has to be active for some time before the tunnel provider assigns a subnet-prefix.*

Examples:

```
IPV6_TUNNEL_1_PREFIX='2001:db8:1743::/48'      # /48-subnet
IPV6_TUNNEL_2_PREFIX='2001:db8:1743:5e00::/56'   # /56-subnet
```

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_LOCALV4** This variable contains the local IPv4-address of the tunnel or the value 'dynamic' if the dynamic IPv4-address of the active WAN-Circuits should be used. The latter makes only sense for a heartbeat-tunnel (see IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_TYPE below).

Examples:

```
IPV6_TUNNEL_1_LOCALV4='172.16.0.2'
IPV6_TUNNEL_2_LOCALV4='dynamic'
```

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_REMOTEV4** This variable contains the remote IPv4-address of the tunnel. Usually this value is given to you by the tunnel provider.

Example (as used by PoP deham01 by Easynet):

```
IPV6_TUNNEL_1_REMOTEV4='212.224.0.188'
```

**Important:** *If PF\_INPUT\_ACCEPT\_DEF is set to "no" (the IPv4-firewall is configured manually) you will need a firewall rule to accept all IPv6-in-IPv4 packets (IP-Protokoll 41) from the tunnel endpoint. For the tunnel endpoint above the rule would be like this:*

```
PF_INPUT_x='prot:41 212.224.0.188 ACCEPT'
```

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_LOCALV6** This variable sets the local IPv6 address of the tunnel including the used netmask in CIDR notation. This information is predetermined from the tunnel provider. This information is unnecessary for tunnel providers which re-assign the tunnel endpoints for establishing the tunnel new each time (Such Providers are not yet supported).

Example: IPV6\_TUNNEL\_1\_LOCALV6='2001:db8:1743::2/112'

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_REMOTEV6** This variable specifies the remote IPv6 address of the tunnel. This information is set by the tunnel provider. A netmask is not needed because it is taken from the variable IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_LOCALV6. This information is unnecessary for tunnel providers assigning new tunnel endpoints for every tunnel established (Such providers are not yet supported).

Example: IPV6\_TUNNEL\_1\_REMOTEV6='2001:db8:1743::1'

#### 4. Packages

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_DEV** (optional) This variable contains the name of the network interface of the tunnel to be created. Different tunnels have to be named differently to make everything work. If the variable is not defined a tunnel name is generated automatically (“v6tun” + tunnel index).

Example: `IPV6_TUNNEL_1_DEV='6in4'`

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_MTU** (optional) This variable contains the size of the MTU (Maximum Transfer Unit) in bytes, i.e. the size of the largest packet that can still be tunneled. This information is generally predetermined by the tunnel provider. If nothing is specified the standard setting is “1280” and should work with all tunnels.

Default setting: `IPV6_TUNNEL_1_MTU='1280'`

To prevent a host blocking a tunnel although it does not need it at all some providers require permanently sending packets over the tunnel to the provider to prove it is still “alive”. For this purpose a so-called heartbeat protocol is used. Providers usually require a successful login with user name and password in order to avoid abuse. If such a heartbeat tunnel is used then appropriate information has to be passed which will be described below.

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_USERID** This variable holds the username needed for the tunnel login.

Example: `IPV6_TUNNEL_1_USERID='USERID'`

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_PASSWORD** This variable contains the password for the username above. It can't contain spaces.

Example: `IPV6_TUNNEL_1_PASSWORD='password'`

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_TUNNELID** This variable contains the identifier for the tunnel.

Example: `IPV6_TUNNEL_1_TUNNELID='TunnelID'`

**IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_TIMEOUT** (optional) This variable contains the maximum waiting time in seconds for the tunnel to establish. The default setting depends on the tunnel provider.

Example: `IPV6_TUNNEL_1_TIMEOUT='30'`

#### Route Configuration

Routes are paths for IPv6 packets. To know the direction in which it should send an incoming packet the router does rely on a routing table in which this information can be found. In the case of IPv6 it is important to know where IPv6 packets have to be sent that are not bound to the local network. A default route is automatically configured that sends all packets to the other end of an IPv6 tunnel if `IPV6_TUNNEL_x_DEFAULT` is set for the relevant tunnel. Other routes can be configured here (i.e. to interconnect parallel IPv6 subnets).

**IPV6\_ROUTE\_N** This variable sets the number of IPv6 routes to define. Usually additional IPv6 routes are not needed.

Default setting: `IPV6_ROUTE_N='0'`

**IPv6\_ROUTE\_x** This variable holds the route in form of ‘target-net gateway’. The target net has to be specified in CIDR-notation. For the default route the target net has to be `::/0`. It is not necessary to configure default routes here that cross a tunnel (see introduction on this paragraph).

Example: `IPv6_ROUTE_1='2001:db8:1743:44::/64_2001:db8:1743:44::1'`

## IPv6 Firewall

As for IPv4 a firewall is needed for IPv6 networks in order to avoid that everyone can reach each machine in the local network from outside. This is even more important because every computer in IPv6 normally has a globally unique address which can be permanently assigned to the machine since it is computed from the MAC address of the network card.<sup>10</sup> Therefore the firewall blocks all requests from outside at first and can then be opened by corresponding entries in this section bit by bit as needed.

The configuration of an IPv6 firewall corresponds widely to that of an IPv4 firewall. Special features and differences will be explained separately.

**PF6\_LOG\_LEVEL** For all chains following the protocol setting in `PF6_LOG_LEVEL` is active. Possible values are: `debug`, `info`, `notice`, `warning`, `err`, `crit`, `alert`, `emerg`.

**PF6\_INPUT\_POLICY** This variable sets the default strategy for all incoming packets for the router (INPUT-Chain). Possible values are “REJECT” (default: rejects all packets), “DROP” (discards all packets without further notice) and “ACCEPT” (accepts all packets). For a detailed description see the documentation of `PF_INPUT_POLICY`.

Default setting: `PF6_INPUT_POLICY='REJECT'`

**PF6\_INPUT\_ACCEPT\_DEF** This variable activates the predefined rules for the INPUT-chain of the IPv6-Firewall. Possible values are “yes” and “no”.

The default rules open the firewall for incoming ICMPv6 pings (one ping per second as a limit) as well as for NDP packets (Neighbor Discovery Protocol) needed for stateless auto-configuration of IPv6 networks. Connections from localhost and response packets to locally initiated connections are also allowed. Finally the IPv4 firewall is adapted so that for each tunnel IPv6-in-IPv4 encapsulated packets are accepted by the end of the tunnel.

Default setting: `PF6_INPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'`

**PF6\_INPUT\_LOG** This variable activates logging of all rejected incoming packets. Possible values are “yes” and “no”. For a detailed description see documentation of `PF_INPUT_LOG`.

Default setting: `PF6_INPUT_LOG='no'`

**PF6\_INPUT\_LOG\_LIMIT** This variable configures the log-limit of the INPUT-chains of the IPv6-firewall to keep logfiles readable. For a detailed description see documentation of `PF_INPUT_LOG_LIMIT`.

Default setting: `PF6_INPUT_LOG_LIMIT='3/minute:5'`

---

<sup>10</sup>An exception exists if the LAN hosts have activated so-called “Privacy Extensions” because then a part of the IPv6 address is generated randomly. These addresses are by definition not known outside and thus only partially or not at all relevant for the firewall configuration.

**PF6\_INPUT\_REJ\_LIMIT** This variable sets the limit for rejection of incoming TCP-packets. If such a packet exceeds this limit the packet will be dropped silently (DROP). For a detailed description see the documentation of PF\_INPUT\_REJ\_LIMIT.

Default setting: `PF6_INPUT_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'`

**PF6\_INPUT\_UDP\_REJ\_LIMIT** This variable sets the limit for rejection of incoming UDP-packets. If such a packet exceeds this limit the packet will be dropped silently (DROP). For a detailed description see the documentation of PF\_INPUT\_UDP\_REJ\_LIMIT.

Default setting: `PF6_INPUT_UDP_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'`

**PF6\_INPUT\_ICMP\_ECHO\_REQ\_LIMIT** Defines how often the router should react to ICMPv6-echo-queries. The frequency is written as 'n/time period' with bursts i.E. '3/minute:5' (in analogy to the limit-restriction). The packet will be ignored (DROP) if the limit is reached. If empty the default setting '1/second:5' will be used, if set to 'none' no limitations are accomplished.

Default setting: `PF6_INPUT_ICMP_ECHO_REQ_LIMIT='1/second:5'`

**PF6\_INPUT\_ICMP\_ECHO\_REQ\_SIZE** Defines the maximum size of a received ICMPv6-echo-request (in Bytes). Beside the data the packet-header size has to be considered. The default value is 150 Bytes.

Default setting: `PF6_INPUT_ICMP_ECHO_REQ_SIZE='150'`

**PF6\_INPUT\_N** This variable contains the number of IPv6-firewall rules for incoming packets (INPUT-Chain). Per default two rules are activated: the first allows all local hosts to access the router on so-called link-level addresses, the second allows hosts from the first defined IPv6-subnet to access the router.

In case of multiple local IPv6-subnets defined the second rule has to be cloned respectively. See the configuration file for details.

Example: `PF6_INPUT_N='2'`

**PF6\_INPUT\_x** This variable specifies a rule for the INPUT-chain of the der IPv6-firewall. For a detailed description see the documentation of PF\_INPUT\_x.

Differences regarding the IPv4-firewall:

- IPV6\_NET\_x has to be used instead of IP\_NET\_x.
- IPV6\_ROUTE\_x has to be used instead of IP\_ROUTE\_x.
- IPv6-addresses must be enclosed in square brackets (including the network mask, if present).
- All IPv6 address strings (including IP\_NET\_x etc.) must be enclosed in square brackets if a port or a port range follows.

Examples:

```
PF6_INPUT_1='[fe80::0/10] ACCEPT'
PF6_INPUT_2='IPV6_NET_1 ACCEPT'
PF6_INPUT_3='tmp1:samba DROP NOLOG'
```

#### 4. Packages

**PF6\_INPUT\_x\_COMMENT** This variable holds a description or a comment for the input rule it belongs to.

Example: `PF6_INPUT_3_COMMENT='no_samba_traffic_allowed'`

**PF6\_FORWARD\_POLICY** This variable sets the default policy for packets to be forwarded by the router (FORWARD-Chain). Possible values are “REJECT” (default, rejects all packets), “DROP” (ignores all packets without further notice) and “ACCEPT” (accepts all packets). For a detailed description see the documentation of `PF_FORWARD_POLICY`.

Default setting: `PF6_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'`

**PF6\_FORWARD\_ACCEPT\_DEF** This variable activates the predefined rules for the FORWARD-chain of the IPv6-firewall. Possible values are “yes” and “no”.

The predefined rules open the firewall for outgoing ICMPv6-pings (one ping per second as a limit). Response packets to already allowed connections will also be allowed.

Default setting: `PF6_FORWARD_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'`

**PF6\_FORWARD\_LOG** This variable activates logging of all rejected forwarding packets. Possible values are “yes” and “no”. For a detailed description see the documentation of `PF_FORWARD_LOG`.

Default setting: `PF6_FORWARD_LOG='no'`

**PF6\_FORWARD\_LOG\_LIMIT** This variable configures the log limit for the FORWARD-chain of the IPv6-firewall to keep it readable. For a detailed description see the documentation of `PF_FORWARD_LOG_LIMIT`.

Default setting: `PF6_FORWARD_LOG_LIMIT='3/minute:5'`

**PF6\_FORWARD\_REJ\_LIMIT** This variable sets the limit for the rejection of forwarding TCP-packets. If a packet exceeds this limit it will be dropped without further notice (DROP). For a detailed description see the documentation of `PF_FORWARD_REJ_LIMIT`.

Default setting: `PF6_FORWARD_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'`

**PF6\_FORWARD\_UDP\_REJ\_LIMIT** This variable sets the limit for the rejection of forwarding UDP-packets. If a packet exceeds this limit it will be dropped without further notice (DROP). For a detailed description see the documentation of `PF_FORWARD_UDP_REJ_LIMIT`.

Default setting: `PF6_FORWARD_UDP_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'`

**PF6\_FORWARD\_N** This variable contains the number of IPv6-firewall rules for packets to be forwarded (FORWARD-chain). Two rules are activated as a default : the first denies forwarding of all local samba packets to non-local nets and the second allows this for all other local packets from the first defined IPv6-subnet.

If more local IPv6-dubnets are defined the last rule has to be cloned accordingly. See also the configuration file.

Example: `PF6_FORWARD_N='2'`

**PF6\_FORWARD\_x** This variable specifies a rule for the FORWARD-chain of the IPv6-firewall. For a detailed description see the documentation of `PF_FORWARD_x`.

Differences regarding the IPv4-firewall:

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- IPV6\_NET\_x has to be used instead of IP\_NET\_x.
- IPV6\_ROUTE\_x has to be used instead of IP\_ROUTE\_x.
- IPv6-addresses must be enclosed in square brackets (including the network mask, if present).
- All IPv6 address strings (including IP\_NET\_x etc.) must be enclosed in square brackets if a port or a port range follows.

Examples:

```
PF6_FORWARD_1='tmpl:samba DROP'
PF6_FORWARD_2='IPV6_NET_1 ACCEPT'
```

**PF6\_FORWARD\_x\_COMMENT** This variable holds a description or a comment for the forward rule it belongs to.

Example: `PF6_FORWARD_1_COMMENT='no_samba_traffic_allowed'`

**PF6\_OUTPUT\_POLICY** This variable sets the default strategy for outgoing packets from the router (OUTPUT chain). Possible values are “REJECT” (standard, denies all packets), “DROP” (discards all packets without further notification) and “ACCEPT” (accepts all packages). For a more detailed description see the documentation of the Variable `PF_OUTPUT_POLICY`.

Default setting: `PF6_OUTPUT_POLICY='REJECT'`

**PF6\_OUTPUT\_ACCEPT\_DEF** This variable enables the default rules for the OUTPUT chain of the IPv6 firewall. Possible values are “yes” or “no”. Currently, there are no preset rules.

Default setting: `PF6_OUTPUT_ACCEPT_DEF='yes'`

**PF6\_OUTPUT\_LOG** This variable enables logging of all rejected outgoing packets. Possible values are “yes” or “no”. For a more detailed description see the documentation of variable `PF_OUTPUT_LOG`.

Default setting: `PF6_OUTPUT_LOG='no'`

**PF6\_OUTPUT\_LOG\_LIMIT** This variable configures the log limit for the OUTPUT chain of the IPv6 firewall, to keep the log file readable. For a more detailed description see the documentation of variable `PF_OUTPUT_LOG_LIMIT`.

Default setting: `PF6_OUTPUT_LOG_LIMIT='3/minute:5'`

**PF6\_OUTPUT\_REJ\_LIMIT** This variable configures the limit for the rejection of outgoing TCP packets. If a packet exceeds this limit the packet is discarded quietly (DROP). For a more detailed description see the documentation of variable `PF_OUTPUT_REJ_LIMIT`.

Default setting: `PF6_OUTPUT_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'`

**PF6\_OUTPUT\_UDP\_REJ\_LIMIT** This variable configures the limit for the rejection of outgoing UDP packets. If a packet exceeds this limit the packet is discarded quietly (DROP). For a more detailed description see the documentation of variable `PF_OUTPUT_UDP_REJ_LIMIT`.

Default setting: `PF6_OUTPUT_UDP_REJ_LIMIT='1/second:5'`

**PF6\_OUTPUT\_N** This variable contains the number of IPv6 firewall rules for incoming packets (OUTPUT chain). By default, two rules are activated: the first allows all local hosts to access the router via so-called Link-level addresses and the second allows router access for hosts from the first defined IPv6 subnet.

If several local IPv6 subnets are defined, the second rule must be added repeatedly. See the configuration file.

Example: `PF6_OUTPUT_N='1'`

**PF6\_OUTPUT\_x** This variable specifies a rule for the OUTPUT chain of the IPv6 Firewall. For a more detailed description, see the documentation of the variable `PF_OUTPUT_x`.

Differences from IPv4 firewall:

- `IPV6_NET_x` has to be used instead of `IP_NET_x`.
- `IPV6_ROUTE_x` has to be used instead of `IP_ROUTE_x`.
- IPv6 addresses must be enclosed in square brackets (including the network mask, if present).
- All IPv6 address strings (including `IP_NET_x` etc.) must be enclosed in square brackets if followed by a port or a port range.

Examples:

```
PF6_OUTPUT_1='tmpl:ftp IPV6_NET_1 ACCEPT HELPER:ftp'
```

**PF6\_OUTPUT\_x\_COMMENT** This variable contains a description or comment to the associated OUTPUT rule.

Example: `PF6_OUTPUT_3_COMMENT='no_samba_traffic_allowed'`

**PF6\_USR\_CHAIN\_N** This variable holds the number of IPv6-firewall tables defined by the user. For a detailed description see the documentation of `PF_USR_CHAIN_N`.

Default setting: `PF6_USR_CHAIN_N='0'`

**PF6\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_NAME** This variable contains the name of the according user defined IPv6-Firewall table. For a detailed description see the documentation of `PF_USR_CHAIN_x_NAME`.

Example: `PF6_USR_CHAIN_1_NAME='usr-myvpn'`

**PF6\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_RULE\_N** This variable contains the number of IPv6-firewall rules in the according user defined IPv6-firewall table. For a detailed description see the documentation of `PF_USR_CHAIN_x_RULE_N`.

Example: `PF6_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_N='0'`

**PF6\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_RULE\_x** This variable specifies a rule for the user defined IPv6-firewall table. For a detailed description see the documentation of `PF_USR_CHAIN_x_RULE_x`.

Differences regarding the IPv4-firewall:

- `IPV6_NET_x` has to be used instead of `IP_NET_x`.
- `IPV6_ROUTE_x` has to be used instead of `IP_ROUTE_x`.

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- IPv6-addresses must be enclosed in square brackets (including the network mask, if present).
- All IPv6 address strings (including IP\_NET\_x etc.) must be enclosed in square brackets if a port or a port range follows.

**PF6\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_RULE\_x\_COMMENT** This variable holds a description or a comment for the rule it belongs to.

Example: `PF6_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_1_COMMENT='some_user-defined_rule'`

**PF6\_POSTROUTING\_N** This variable contains the number of IPv6 firewall rules for masking (POSTROUTING chain). For a more detailed description, see the documentation of variable `PF_POSTROUTING_N`.

Example: `PF6_POSTROUTING_N='2'`

**PF6\_POSTROUTING\_x PF6\_POSTROUTING\_x\_COMMENT**

A list of rules that describe which IPv6 packets are masked by the router (or will be forwarded unmasked). For a more detailed description see the documentation of variable `PF_POSTROUTING_x`.

**PF6\_PREROUTING\_N** This variable contains the number of IPv6 firewall rules for forwarding to a different destination (PREROUTING chain). For a more detailed description see the documentation of variable `PF_PREROUTING_N`.

Example: `PF6_PREROUTING_N='2'`

**PF6\_PREROUTING\_x PF6\_PREROUTING\_x\_COMMENT**

A list of rules to set the IPv6 packets that should be forwarded by the router to another destination. For a more detailed description see the documentation of variable `PF_PREROUTING_x`.

### 4.13.4. Web-GUI

The package installs a menu entry “Packet Filter (IPv6)” in Mini-HTTPD to review entries of the packet filter configured for IPv6 .

## 4.14. ISDN - Communication Over Active And Passive ISDN-Cards

fli4l is mainly aiming to be used as an ISDN- and/or DSL-router. By setting `OPT_ISDN='yes'` the ISDN package is activated. Precondition is a ISDN-card supported by fli4l.

Default setting: `OPT_ISDN='no'`

### 4.14.1. Establishing An ISDN Connection

fli4l's behaviour during dial-in is determined by three variables `DIALMODE`, `ISDN_CIRC_X_ROUTE_X`, `ISDN_CIRC_X_TIMES`. [DIALMODE](#) (Page 74) (in `<config>/base.txt`) determines whether a connection will be automatically established on an active circuit on packet arrival or not. `DIALMODE` may have the following values:



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**auto** If a packet reaches an ISDN-circuit (res. the ISDN interface derived from it - ipp\*) a connection will be established automatically. If and when a packet reaches an ISDN-circuit is determined by `ISDN_CIRC_X_ROUTE_X` and `ISDN_CIRC_X_TIMES`.

**manual** In manual mode the connection has to be established via `imond/imonc`. How this is done see `imonc/imond`.

**off** No ISDN connections will be established.

Which circuits packets will trigger a dial-in is defined by `ISDN_CIRC_X_ROUTE_X`. Normally this uses `'0.0.0.0/0'` as the 'default route'. This means that all packets that leave the local net are using this circuit if it is active. If and when it is active is determined by `ISDN_CIRC_X_TIMES` for `fli4l` is doing *least cost routing* over a predefined circuit (see [Least-Cost-Routing - Functionality](#) (Page 268) in the base documentation). If not all but only packets for a certain net should be routed over this circuit (i.e. a company net) additional nets can be given here. `fli4l` will then set a permanently active ISDN route over the interface set for this circuit. If a packet is sent to this net a connection will be automatically established.

As said before `ISDN_CIRC_X_TIMES` besides the connection costs for a circuit describes also if and when a circuit with a default route is active and can trigger a connection. 'When' is defined by the time-info, the first two elements (i.e. `Mo-Fr:09-18`), 'if' is given by the forth parameter `lc-default-route` (y/n). `fli4l` (res. `imond`) will trigger a connection to the internet provider and assure that all packets leaving the local net are routed over the circuit that is active at this time.

The standard use cases in summary:

- If simply a connection to the internet is intended `DIALMODE` is set to `auto`, 1-n circuits are to be defined which have an initial route of `'0.0.0.0/0'` and whose times (times with `lc-default-route = y`) cover the whole week.

```
ISDN_CIRC_%_ROUTE_N='1'
ISDN_CIRC_%_ROUTE_1='0.0.0.0/0'
ISDN_CIRC_%_TIMES='Mo-Su:00-24:0.0148:Y'
```

- If besides that a connection to a company net should be used another (or more) circuits have to be defined. The route should differ from `'0.0.0.0/0'` to accomplish a permanently active route.

```
ISDN_CIRC_%_ROUTE_N='1'
ISDN_CIRC_%_ROUTE_1='network/netmaskbits'
ISDN_CIRC_%_TIMES='Mo-Su:00-24:0.0148:Y'
```

### 4.14.2. ISDN Card

The `fli4l` router generally supports the use of multiple ISDN cards simultaneously. However, this requires all ISDN cards to be driven by the *same driver type*. The driver type can be derived from the group in the table below the driver in question is part of. Consequently, it is e. g. no problem to use multiple `mISDN`-driven adapters or multiple `HiSax`-driven adapters (as long as sufficient resources are available), but it is not possible to use an `mISDN`-driven card and a `HiSax`-driven card at the same time.

**ISDN\_%\_TYPE ISDN\_%\_IO ISDN\_%\_IO0 ISDN\_%\_IO1 ISDN\_%\_MEM ISDN\_%\_IRQ**

Some technical data about the ISDN card is specified here.

The values in the example work for a TELES 16.3 set to IO-address 0xd80 via Dip-switches. For other settings of the switches the values have to be changed.

**Common error (example):**

```
ISDN_1_IO='240' -- right value would be: ISDN_1_IO='0x240'
```

Using IRQ 12 eventually a PS/2 mouse has to be deactivated in BIOS. Better choose another IRQ! „Good ones“ are mostly 5, 10 and 11.

ISDN\_%\_TYPE in principle follows the type numbers for HiSax drivers. Exception: non-HiSax-cards like i.e. the AVM-B1. For those the type numbers were extended (see below). The list of possible HiSax-types is based on `linux-2.x.y/Documentation/isdn/README.HiSax`.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Karte</b>	<b>Needed parameters</b>
Dummy Type-Number:		
0	no driver (dummy)	none
Type numbers for remote CAPI drivers:		
160	AVM Fritz!Box Remote CAPI	ip,port
161	Melware Remote CAPI (rcapi)	ip,port
Type numbers for mISDN-drivers:		
301	HFC-4S/8S/E1 multiport cards	no parameter
302	HFC-PCI based cards	no parameter
303	HFCS-USB Adapters	no parameter
304	AVM Fritz!Card PCI (v1 and v2) cards	no parameter
305	cards based on Infineon (former Siemens) chips: - Dialogic Diva 2.0 - Dialogic Diva 2.0U - Dialogic Diva 2.01 - Dialogic Diva 2.02 - Sedlbauer Speedwin - HST Saphir3 - Develo (former ELSA) Microlink PCI (Quickstep 1000) - Develo (former ELSA) Quickstep 3000 - Berkom Scitel BRIX Quadro - Dr.Neuhaus (Sagem) Niccy	no parameter
306	NetJet TJ 300 and TJ320 cards	no parameter
307	Sedlbauer Speedfax+ cards	no parameter
308	Winbond 6692 based cards	no parameter

My card is a Teles 16.3 NON-PNP ISA, this is Type=3.

For a ICN-2B-card IO and MEM have to be set, for example `ISDN_1_IO='0x320'`, `ISDN_1_MEM='0xd0000'`.

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For newer Teles-PCI-card type=20 (instead of 21) has to be used. Those are shown by “cat /proc/pci” as “tiger” or similar.

For ISDN type 303 it is necessary to activate USB support. See [USB - Support for USB-devices](#) (Page 232).

If you really don't know what card is in your PC you can get tips for type numbers also from the i4l-FAQ or mailing list.

Card types that are signed „from isapnp setup“ have to be initialized by the PnP tool isapnp - if they really are PnP cards. See [OPT\\_PNP - Installation of isapnp tools](#) (Page 78).

ISDN type 0 is used if the ISDN package should be installed without an ISDN card, for example to use imond in a network router.

**ISDN\_%\_IP ISDN\_%\_PORT** For ISDN types 160 and 161 the variables (ISDN\_%\_IP) and (ISDN\_%\_PORT) set IP address resp. port of the device offered by a remote CAPI interface. The IP address is mandatory while the port number may be omitted: Depending on the chosen type a standard port will be set (Type 160: 5031, Type 161: 2662).

Example:

```
ISDN_1_TYPE='160' # AVM Fritz!Box
ISDN_1_IP='192.168.177.1'
```

**ISDN\_DEBUG\_LEVEL** Sets the debug level for the HiSaX driver. Debug level is concatenated by addition of the following values (cited from the original docs):

Number	Debug-Information
1	Link-level <-> hardware-level communication
2	Top state machine
4	D-Channel Q.931 (call control messages)
8	D-Channel Q.921
16	B-Channel X.75
32	D-Channel l2
64	B-Channel l2
128	D-Channel link state debugging
256	B-Channel link state debugging
512	TEI debug
1024	LOCK debug in callc.c
2048	More debug in callc.c (not for normal use)

The default setting (ISDN\_DEBUG\_LEVEL='31') should be enough for most purposes.

**ISDN\_VERBOSE\_LEVEL** Sets the “verbosity” of the ISDN subsystem in fli4l kernel. Each verbose-level includes levels with lower numbers. Verbose levels are:

'0'	no additional informations
'1'	events triggering an ISDN connection will be logged
'2' and '3'	Calls are logged
'4' and more	Data transfer rates will be logged

## 4. Packages

Messages are sent over the kernel logging interface activated by `OPT_SYSLOGD` (Page 75).

**Important:** *If calls should be logged with telmond don't set this value lower than 2 otherwise telmond would lack informations for logging.*

Default setting: `ISDN_VERBOSE_LEVEL='2'`

**ISDN\_FILTER** Activates filtering mechanism of the kernel to achieve hangup after the specified hangup timeout. See <http://www.fli4l.de/hilfe/howtos/basteleien/hangup-problem-loesen/> for additional informations.

**ISDN\_FILTER\_EXPR** Specifies the filter to use if `ISDN_FILTER` is set to 'yes'.

### 4.14.3. OPT\_ISDN\_COMP (EXPERIMENTAL)

`OPT_ISDN_COMP='yes'` activates LZS- and BSD-compression. Credits for this go to Arwin Vosselman (email: [arwin\(at\)xs4all\(dot\)nl](mailto:arwin(at)xs4all(dot)nl)). This addon package is in experimental state.

Default setting: `OPT_ISDN_COMP='no'`

The needed parameters for LZS-compression in detail:

**ISDN\_LZS\_DEBUG (EXPERIMENTAL)** Debug-level-settings:

- '0' no debugging informations
- '1' normal debugging informations
- '2' enhanced debugging informations
- '3' extreme debugging informations (incl. dumping of data packets)

Default setting: `ISDN_LZS_DEBUG='1'`

**ISDN\_LZS\_COMP (EXPERIMENTAL)** Compression level (not decompression!). Please use value 8. Values from 0 to 9 are possible.

Higher numbers will compress better at the cost of higher CPU load with 9 being disproportional excessive.

Default setting: `ISDN_LZS_COMP='8'`

**ISDN\_LZS\_TWEAK (EXPERIMENTAL)** Keep this value at '7' at the moment.

Default setting: `ISDN_LZS_TWEAK='7'`

Beside this three values the variable `ISDN_CIRC_x_FRAMECOMP` has to be set (see next chapter).

### 4.14.4. ISDN-Circuits

More connections over ISDN can be defined in fli4l configuration. A maximum of two at a time is possible over one ISDN card.

Definition of connections is done by so-called circuits. One circuit is used per connection.

In the config.txt example two circuits are defined:

- Circuit 1: Dialout over Internet-by-call provider Microsoft Network, Sync-PPP
- Circuit 2: Dialin/Dialout to an ISDN-router (maybe another fli4l) over Raw-IP, i.e. as a connection to a company net somewhere.

#### 4. Packages

If fli4l is simply used as an internet gateway only one circuit is needed. Exception: fli4l's least-cost features should be used. In this case define different circuits for all allowed timespans, see below.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_N** Sets the number of used ISDN circuits. If fli4l is used only to monitor incoming ISDN calls set:

```
ISDN_CIRC_N='0'
```

If fli4l is simply used as an internet gateway one circuit is enough. Exception: LC-routing, see below.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_NAME** Set a name for the circuit - maximum length is 15 characters. The imon client `imonc.exe` will show this instead of the telephone number dialed. Possible characters are 'A' to 'Z' (Capitals are possible), number '0' to '9' and hyphens '-'. Example:

```
ISDN_CIRC_x_NAME='msn'
```

This name can be used in the packet filter or with OpenVPN. If for example the packet filter should control an ISDN circuit a 'circuit\_' has to prefix the circuit name. If an ISDN circuit is called 'willi' the packet filter has to be set like this:

```
PF_INPUT_3='if:circuit_willi:any prot:udp 192.168.200.226 192.168.200.254:53 ACCEPT'
```

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_USEPEERDNS** This determines whether the name servers transferred by the internet provider during dial-in should be filled in the configuration file of the local name server for the duration of the connection. This only makes sense for circuits used for connecting to an internet provider. Nearly all providers support this name server transfer.

After name server IP addresses have been transferred name servers entries from `base.txt`'s *DNS\_FORWARDERS* are removed from the configuration file of the local name server and the transferred ones are filled in as forwarders. After this the name server is forced to reload its configuration. The name server cache will be preserved and names already resolved are kept.

This option has the advantage to work with the nearest possible name servers at any time, as far as the provider transmits correct IP addresses - name resolution is faster then.

In case of failing DNS servers at the provider side transmitted DNS server addresses usually are corrected rapidly by the provider.

After all it is absolutely necessary for the first dial-in to provide a valid name server in `base.txt`'s *DNS\_FORWARDERS*. Otherwise the first request can not be resolved correctly. In addition the initial configuration of the name server will be restored on hangup.

Default setting: `ISDN_CIRC_x_USEPEERDNS='yes'`

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_TYPE** ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_TYPE specifies the type of connection x. Possible values are:

```
'raw'  RAW-IP
'ppp'  Sync-PPP
```

In most cases PPP is used, Raw-IP is a little more efficient because of the missing PPP overhead. Authentication is not possible with Raw-IP but with variable ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_DIALIN (see below) limitations to explicit ISDN numbers (“Clip”) can be accomplished. If ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_TYPE is set to 'raw' /etc/ppp a raw up/down script will be executed in analog to the PPP up/down scripts.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_BUNDLING** For ISDN channel bundeling the MPPP protocol according to RFC 1717 is used. This inherits the following mostly irrelevant limitations:

- Only possible with PPP connections, not with raw circuits
- channel bundeling according to newer RFC 1990 (MLP) is not possible

The second channel either can be added manually using imonc client or automatically by bandwidth adaption, see description for ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_BANDWIDTH.

Default setting: ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_BUNDLING='no'

Caution: using channel bundeling together with compression can trigger some problems, see description for ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_FRAMECOMP.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_BANDWIDTH** If ISDN channel bundeling is activated by ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_BUNDLING='yes' an automatical addition of the second ISDN channel can be configured here. Two parameters have to be set:

1. threshold level in bytes/second (S)
2. time interval in seconds (Z)

If treshhold level S is exceeded for Z seconds imond will add a second channel automatically. If treshhold level S is underrun for Z seconds imond will deactivate the second channel again. Automatic bandwidth adaption may be deactivated with ISDN\_CIRC\_1\_BANDWIDTH=". After that channel bundeling can only be accomplished manually by the imonc client.

Examples:

- ISDN\_CIRC\_1\_BANDWIDTH='6144 30'

If the transfer rate exceeds 6 kibibyte/second for 30 seconds the second channel will be added.

- ISDN\_CIRC\_1\_BANDWIDTH='0 0'

The second ISDN channel will be added immedeatly (not later than 10 seconds after connection establishment and stays active until the connection terminates completely.

- ISDN\_CIRC\_1\_BANDWIDTH=""

The second ISDN channel only can be added manually, furthermore ISDN\_CIRC\_1\_BUNDLING='yes' has to be set.

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- `ISDN_CIRC_1_BANDWIDTH='10000 30'`

This is intended to add a second channel after 30 seconds if 10000 B/s were reached during that timespan. This won't work because ISDN has a maximum transfer rate of 8 kB/s.

If `ISDN_CIRC_x_BUNDLING='no'` is set the value in variable `ISDN_CIRC_x_BANDWIDTH` is irrelevant.

Default setting: `ISDN_CIRC_x_BANDWIDTH=""`

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_LOCAL** This variable holds the local IP address on the ISDN side.

This value should be **empty** if using dynamical address assignment. The IP address will be negotiated during connection establishment. In most cases internet providers hand out dynamic addresses. If a fixed IP address is used specify it here. This variable is optional and has to be added to the config file.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_REMOTE** This variable holds the remote IP address and netmask on the ISDN side. Classes Inter-Domain routing (CIDR) notation has to be used. Details for [CIDR](#) (Page 40) can be found in the base documentation for `IP_NET_x`.

With dynamic address negotiation this should **empty**. The IP address will be negotiated on connection establishment. In most cases internet providers hand out dynamic addresses. If a fixed IP address is used specify it here. This variable is optional and has to be added to the config file.

The netmask provided will be used for interface configuration after dial-in. A route to the dial-in host itself will be generated as well. As you most probably won't need this route it is best to generate a direct route to the dial-in host by setting the netmask to `/32`. For details see [Chapter: Technical Details For Dialin](#) (Page 369).

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_MTU ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_MRU** With this optional variable the so-called **MTU** (maximum transmission unit) and **MRU** (maximum receive unit) can be set. Optional means that the variable has to be added manually to the configuration file by the user! Usually MTU is 1500 and MRU 1524. This settings should only be changed in rare special cases!

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_CLAMP\_MSS** Set this to 'yes' when using synchronous ppp (`ISDN_CIRC_x_TYPE='ppp'`) and one of the following symptoms occurs:

- Webbrowser connects to the webserver without error messages but no pages are displayed and nothing happens,
- sending of small E-mails is working but bigger ones trigger problems or
- ssh works but scp hangs after initial connection.

Default setting: `ISDN_CIRC_x_CLAMP_MSS='no'`

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_HEADERCOMP** `ISDN_CIRC_x_HEADERCOMP='yes'` activates Van-Jacobson compression or header compression. Not all providers are supporting this. If activated compression leads to problems while dialing in set this to 'no'.

Default setting: `ISDN_CIRC_x_HEADERCOMP='yes'`

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_FRAMECOMP (EXPERIMENTAL)** This parameter is only used if OPT\_ISDN\_COMP is set to 'yes'. It handles frame compression.

The following values are possible:

'no'	no frame compression
'default'	LZS according to RFC1974(std) and BSDCOMP 12
'all'	Negotiate lzs and bsdcomp
'lzs'	Negotiate lzs only
'lzsstd'	LZS according to RFC1974 Standard Mode ("Sequential Mode")
'lzsext'	LZS according to RFC1974 Extended Mode
'bsdcomp'	Negotiate bsdcomp only
'lzsstd-mh'	LZS Multihistory according to RFC1974 Standard Mode ("Sequential Mode")

You have to find out by yourself which value is supported by the provider. T-Online supports only 'lzsext' as far as I know. With most other providers 'default' should work.

Attention: using channel bundeling together with 'lzsext' can lead to problems specific to the dial-in server and provider. As providers use different types of dial-in servers there can be differences between dial-in servers of the same provider.

'lzsstd-mh' is meant for router-to-router usage (r2r). It is not used by providers but using it between two fli4l routers leads to significant improvements while transferring more files in parallel. Header compression is needed here and therefore will be activated automatically.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_REMOTENAME** This variable normally is only relevant when configuring fli4l as a dial-in router. Set the name of a remote hosts if you want but this is not needed.

Default setting: ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_REMOTENAME=""

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_PASS** Enter provider data here. In the example data for Microsoft Network is used.

ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_USER holds the user-id, ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_PASS the password.

Note for T-Online:

Username AAAAAAAAAAATTTTTT#MMMM is composed from a 12 digit 'Anschlußkennung' plus T-Online-Number and 'Mitbenutzernummer'. Put a '#' after the T-Online-Number if it is shorter than 12 characters.

In rare cases another '#' character has to be inserted between 'Anschlußkennung' and T-Online-Number.

For T-Online-Numbers with 12 characters no additional '#' is needed.

Example: ISDN\_CIRC\_1\_USER='123456#123'

For Raw-IP circuits this variable has no meaning.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_ROUTE\_N** Number of routes of this ISDN circuit. If the circuit defines a default route you must set this to '1'.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_ROUTE\_X** Route(s) for this circuit. For Internet access the first entry should be '0.0.0.0/0' (default route). Format is always 'network/netmaskbits'. A host route for example would look like this: '192.168.199.1/32'. If dialing in to company or university routers name only the net you want to reach there. Examples:



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```
ISDN_CIRC_%_ROUTE_N='2'  
ISDN_CIRC_%_ROUTE_1='192.168.8.0/24'  
ISDN_CIRC_%_ROUTE_2='192.168.9.0/24'
```

All nets must have an explicit entry hence for each route a new `ISDN_CIRC_x_ROUTE_y=` line has to be provided.

For using fli4l's LC routing features a default route can be assigned to *\*several\** circuits. Which circuit is used is driven by `ISDN_CIRC_x_TIMES`, see below.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_DIALOUT** `ISDN_CIRC_x_DIALOUT` specifies the telephone number to be dialed. It is possible to put in several numbers (if one is busy the next is chosen) - numbers have to be separated by blanks. A maximum of five numbers can be used.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_DIALIN** If the circuit (also) serves for dial-in `ISDN_CIRC_x_DIALIN` keeps the phone number of the callee - with a region prefix but *\*without\** a leading 0. Ports behind telephone systems may have to specify one or even two zeros.

If more users should be able to dial in over a circuit more numbers may be added separated by blanks. It is advised to assign a separate circuit for each caller although. Otherwise two callers trying to dial in at the same time (which is absolutely feasible with 2 ISDN channels) could collide on behalf of IP addresses assigned.

If callers don't transfer a number during calling '0' could be used. Caution: everyone not transferring a number is allowed to call in then!

If number-independent dial-in should be realized set '\*'.

In both cases a separate authentication (see `ISDN_CIRC_x_AUTH`) is unavoidable.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_CALLBACK** Settings for callback, possible values:

'in'	fli4l is called and calls back
'out'	fli4l calls, hangs up and waits for callback
'off'	no callback
'cbcp'	callback control protocol
'cbcp0'	callback control protocol 0
'cbcp3'	callback control protocol 3
'cbcp6'	callback control protocol 6

CallBack control protocol (aka 'Microsoft CallBack') `cbcp6` is the protocol mostly used.

Default setting: 'off'

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_CBNUMBER** Set a callback number for protocol `cbcp`, `cbcp3` and `cbcp6` here (mandatory for `cbcp3`).

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_CBDELAY** This variable sets a delay in seconds to be waited until triggering callback. The meaning differs depending on the direction of callback:

- `ISDN_CIRC_x_CALLBACK='in':`

If fli4l is called and should call back `ISDN_CIRC_x_CBDELAY` specifies the waiting time until calling back. Use `ISDN_CIRC_x_CBDELAY='3'` as a rule of thumb. A lower value may work and speed up connection establishment then depending on whom to call back.

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- `ISDN_CIRC_x_CALLBACK='out'`:

In this case `ISDN_CIRC_x_CBDELAY` is the ringing timespan for the other party until `fli4l` waits for callback. `ISDN_CIRC_x_CBDELAY='3'` is a good rule of thumb here either. On long distance calls it takes up to 3 seconds until the other router is even recognizing the call. If in doubt simply try.

If setting `ISDN_CIRC_x_CALLBACK='off'`, `ISDN_CIRC_x_CBDELAY` is ignored. This variable is ignored with CallBack Control Protocol as well.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_EAZ** In the example the MSN (called EAZ here) is set to 81330. Set your own MSN \*without\* area code here.

Depending on your telephony system only the extension station number could be necessary. Setting an additional '0' may also help sometimes.

This variable may be empty which can help with some telephony systems as well.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_SLAVE\_EAZ** If `fli4l` is connected on the internal S0-Bus of a telephony system and you want to use channel bundeling you may have to specify a second extension station number for the slave channel.

Normally this variable can stay empty.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_DEBUG** If `ipppd` should display additional debug informations set `ISDN_CIRC_x_DEBUG` to 'yes'. `Ipppd` will log these informations to `syslog` then.

IMPORTANT: To use `syslogd` for logging `OPT_SYSLOGD` has to be set to 'yes'.

(See [OPT\\_SYSLOGD - Program For Protocolling System Messages](#) (Page 75)) Some messages are logged to `klogd` so `OPT_KLOGD` (See [OPT\\_KLOGD - Kernel-Message-Logger](#) (Page 77)) should be set to 'yes' as well for debugging ISDN.

For Raw-IP-Circuits `ISDN_CIRC_x_DEBUG` has no meaning.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_AUTH** If the circuit is also used for dial-in and an authentication over PAP or CHAP should be used by the calling party set `ISDN_CIRC_x_AUTH` to 'pap' or 'chap' - but \*only\* then. In all other cases this variable has to be empty!

Cause: An Internet provider will never authenticate with you - but there may be exceptions to this rule.

Use the entries `ISDN_CIRC_x_USER` and `ISDN_CIRC_x_PASS` for username and password.

For Raw-IP-Circuits this variable has no meaning.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_HUP\_TIMEOUT** `ISDN_CIRC_x_HUP_TIMEOUT` sets the time after that `fli4l` disconnects from the provider if no traffic is detected over the connection. In the example the connection will be hung up after 40 seconds idle time to save money. On new accesses `fli4l` connects again in a short timespan. This makes sense especially with providers that have seconds charge intervals!

At least while testing you should keep an eye on `fli4l`'s automatic dial-in and hangup using either console or `imon-client`. In case of faulty configuration the ISDN connection could become an unwanted permanent line.

Setting this to '0' means that `fli4l` doesn't use idle time and won't hang up by itself anymore. Use with care!

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**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_CHARGEINT** Set charge interval in seconds which will be used for calculating online costs.

Most providers charge by minute intervals. In this case use the value '60'. For providers that charge in seconds set `ISDN_CIRC_x_CHARGEINT` to '1'.

Addition for `ISDN_CIRC_x_CHARGEINT >= 60` seconds:

If no traffic was detected for `ISDN_CIRC_x_HUP_TIMEOUT` seconds the connection will be terminated approx. 2 seconds before reaching the chargint timespan. Charged time is used nearly complete this way. A really neat feature of fli4l.

With charging intervals of under a minute this does not make sense so this feature is only used for charging intervals of more than 60 seconds.

**ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_TIMES** Specify here when and at what charge the circuit should be active. This makes it possible to use different circuits as default routes at different daytimes (least-cost-routing). The imond daemon controls route-allocation.

Composition of the variable:

```
ISDN_CIRC_x_TIMES='times-1-info [times-2-info] ...'
```

Each times-?-info field consists of 4 subfields separated by colons (':').

1. Field: W1-W2

Weekday-timespan, for example Mo-Fr or Sa-Su. English and german notation are possible. If a single weekday should be specified write W1-W1, for example Su-Su.

2. Field: hh-hh

Daytime-timespan, for example 09-18 or also 18-09. 18-09 is equal to 18-24 plus 00-09. 00-24 means the whole day.

3. Field: Charge

Costs per minute in currency units, for example 0.032 for 3.2 Cent per minute. The real costs are calculated in consideration of charging intervals and displayed in imon-client then.

4. Field: LC-default-route

May be Y or N. Meaning:

- Y: The timespan specified will be used as default route for LC-routing. Important: in this case `ISDN_CIRC_x_ROUTE='0.0.0.0/0'` must be set in addition!
- N: The timespan specified only serves for calculating online costs but won't be used for LC-Routing.

Example:

```
ISDN_CIRC_1_TIMES='Mo-Fr:09-18:0.049:N Mo-Fr:18-09:0.044:Y Sa-Su:00-24:0.044:Y'
ISDN_CIRC_2_TIMES='Mo-Fr:09-18:0.019:Y Mo-Fr:18-09:0.044:N Sa-Su:00-24:0.044:N'
```

Read as follows: Circuit 1 should be used on labour days evenings/nights and on the complete weekends, Circuit 2 is used on labour days from 9 AM to 6 PM.

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**Important:** *timespans specified in ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_TIMES have to cover the whole week. Without that no valid configuration can be generated.*

*If timespans of all LC-default-route circuits (“Y”) don’t cover the complete week no default route exists during the missing times. Therefore no internet connections are possible!*

Example:

```
ISDN_CIRC_1_TIMES='Sa-Su:00-24:0.044:Y Mo-Fr:09-18:0.049:N Mo-Fr:18-09:0.044:N'  
ISDN_CIRC_2_TIMES='Sa-Su:00-24:0.044:N Mo-Fr:09-18:0.019:Y Mo-Fr:18-09:0.044:N'
```

Here for labour days from 18-09 “N” is set. At this times no route to the internet exists - surfing forbidden!

Another simple example:

```
ISDN_CIRC_1_TIMES='Mo-Su:00-24:0.0:Y'
```

for those using a flatrate.

A last note concerning LC-Routing:

Bank holidays are treated as sundays.

### 4.14.5. OPT\_TELMOND - telmond-Configuration

OPT\_TELMOND determines wheter the telmond server is activated or not. It listens to incoming telephone calls and signals on TCP port 5001 the caller id transmitted and called. This information can be queried and displayed by i.e. windows- or Unix/Linux imon-client (see chapter “Client-/Server-interface imond”).

An installed ISDN card is mandatory as well as as valid configuration of OPT\_ISDN.

Testing the correct function of telmond is possible with:

```
telnet fli4l 5001
```

This should display the last call and immediately close the telnet connection.

Port 5001 is only reachable from LAN. Access from outside is blocked by the firewall per default. Further access limitations are configurable via telmond variables, see below.

Default setting: `START_TELMOND='yes'`

**TELMOND\_PORT** TCP/IP-Port on which telmond listens for connections. The default setting '5001' should only be changed in rare exceptions.

**TELMOND\_LOG** `TELMOND_LOG='yes'` activates saving of all incoming calls in a file called `/var/log/telmond.log`. The content of this file can be queried with imond-Client imonc under Unix/Linux and Windows.

Different paths or logfiles splitted by clients may be configured below.

Default setting: `TELMOND_LOG='no'`

**TELMOND\_LOGDIR** If protocolling is active `TELMOND_LOGDIR` can set a different path instead of `/var/log`, for example `/boot`. The file `telmond.log` will be saved on the boot media (which has to be mounted Read/Write “rw”) then. If 'auto' is set the logfile is created in `/boot/persistent/isdn` or at another path specified by `FLI4L_UUID`. If `/boot` is not mounted Read/Write the file is created in `/var/run`.

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**TELMOND\_MSN\_N** If certain calls should only be visible on some client PC's imonc a filter can be set to achieve that MSNs are only protocolled for those PCs.

If this is necessary (for example with flat sharing) the variable **TELMOND\_MSN\_N** holds the number of MSN filters.

Default setting: **TELMOND\_MSN\_N**='0'

**TELMOND\_MSN\_x** For each MSN filter a list of IP addresses has to be set which should be able to view the call informations.

The variable **TELMOND\_MSN\_N** determines the number of those configurations, see above.

Composition of the variable:

```
TELMOND_MSN_x='MSN IP-ADDR-1 IP-ADDR-2 ...'
```

A simple example:

```
TELMOND_MSN_1='123456789 192.168.6.2'
```

If a call for a certain MSN should be displayed on more computers their IP addresses have to be specified one after the other.

```
TELMOND_MSN_1='123456789 192.168.6.2 192.168.6.3'
```

**TELMOND\_CMD\_N** If a telephone call (Voice) is coming in for a MSN some commands can be executed on the fli4l router optionally. **TELMOND\_CMD\_N** holds the number of commands to be executed.

**TELMOND\_CMD\_x** **TELMOND\_CMD\_1** bis **TELMOND\_CMD\_n** holds commands to be executed for an incoming phone call.

Variable **TELMOND\_CMD\_N** specifies the quantity of commands, see above.

Composition of the variable:

```
MSN CALLER-NUMBER COMMAND ...
```

Set the MSN without area prefix. **CALLER-NUMBER** takes the complete caller id with area prefix. If **CALLER-NUMBER** is set to an asterisk (\*) telmond won't pay attention to the caller id.

An example:

```
TELMOND_CMD_1='1234567 0987654321 sleep 5; imonc dial'  
TELMOND_CMD_2='1234568 * switch-on-coffee-machine'
```

## 4. Packages

In the first case the command sequence “sleep 5; imonc dial” is executed if caller with id 0987654321 calls MSN 1234567. Two commands are executed. At first fli4l will wait for 5 seconds for the ISDN channel to become available. After that the fli4l client imonc is started with the argument “dial”. imonc passes this command to the telmond server which will establish a network connection on the default route circuit. Which commands the imonc client can pass to the imond server is described in chapter “Client-/Server interface imond”. OPT\_IMONC from the package “tools” has to be installed to get this working.

The second command “switch-on-coffee-machine” will be executed if a call on MSN 1234568 comes in independent on caller id. The command “switch-on-coffee-machine” does not exist for fli4l (at the moment)!

On execution of command the following placeholders may be used:

%d	date	Date
%t	time	Time
%p	phone	Caller ID
%m	msn	Own MSN
%%	percent	the percent sign

This data can be used by the programs called, for example for sending E-Mail.

**TELMOND\_CAPI\_CTRL\_N** If using a CAPI capable ISDN adapter or a remote CAPI (type 160 or 161) it may be necessary to configure the CAPI controller on which telmond is listening for calls more explicitly. For example the Fritz!Box offers access to up to five different controllers which may not even differ (see informations at [http://www.wehavemorefun.de/fritzbox/CAPI-over-TCP#Virtuelle\\_Controller](http://www.wehavemorefun.de/fritzbox/CAPI-over-TCP#Virtuelle_Controller)). To limit the number of controllers to be used you may set the quantity. In the following array-variables TELMOND\_CAPI\_CTRL\_% it may be set which controllers are to be used.

If you don't use this variable telmond will listen on *all* available CAPI controllers.

**TELMOND\_CAPI\_CTRL\_x** If TELMOND\_CAPI\_CTRL\_N is unequal to zero the indices for the CAPI controllers have to be specified on which telmond should monitor incoming calls.

Example for the remote CAPI of a Fritz!Box with “real” ISDN connection:

```
TELMOND_CAPI_CTRL_N='2'
TELMOND_CAPI_CTRL_1='1' # listen to incoming ISDN calls
TELMOND_CAPI_CTRL_2='3' # listen to calls on the internal S0-Bus
```

Example for the remote CAPI of a Fritz!Box with analog connection and SIP-Forwarding:

```
TELMOND_CAPI_CTRL_N='2'
TELMOND_CAPI_CTRL_1='4' # listen to incoming analog calls
TELMOND_CAPI_CTRL_2='5' # listen to incoming SIP-calls
```

### 4.14.6. OPT\_RCAPID - Remote CAPI Daemon

This OPT configures the program rcapid on the fli4l router which offers access to the ISDN CAPI interface of the routers via network. Appropriate tools can access the ISDN card of

the routers via network as if it was installed locally. This is similar to the package “mtgcapri”. The difference is that only Windows systems can use “mtgcapri” as a client while the network interface of rcapid is only supporting linux systems at the time of writing. So both packages are ideal complements in mixed Windows- and Linux environments.

### Konfiguration des Routers

**OPT\_RCAPID** This variable activates offering of the router’s ISDN-CAPI for remote clients. Possible values are “yes” and “no”. If set to “yes” the internet daemon inetd will start the rcapid daemon on incoming queries on rcapid port 6000 (port may be changed using variable RCAPID\_PORT).

Example: `OPT_RCAPID='yes'`

**RCAPID\_PORT** This variable holds the TCP port to be used by the rcapid daemon.

Default setting: `RCAPID_PORT='6000'`

### Configuration Of Linux Clients

To use the remote CAPI interface on a Linux PC the modular libcapi20 library must be used. Actual Linux distributions install such a CAPI library (i.e. Debian Wheezy). If not the sources may be downloaded from [http://ftp.de.debian.org/debian/pool/main/i/isdnutils/isdnutils\\_3.25+dfsg1.orig.tar.bz2](http://ftp.de.debian.org/debian/pool/main/i/isdnutils/isdnutils_3.25+dfsg1.orig.tar.bz2). After unpacking and changing to the directory “capi20” the CAPI library may be compiled and installed with “./configure”, “make” and “sudo make install” as usual. If the library is installed the configuration file `/etc/capi20.conf` has to be adapted to specify the client on which rcapid is running. If the router for example is reached by the name of “fli4l” the conf file will look as follows:

```
REMOTE fli4l 6000
```

That’s all! If the program “capiinfo” is installed on the linux client (part of capi4k-utils-package of many distributions) you can test the remote CAPI interface:

```
kristov@peacock ~ $ capiinfo
Number of Controllers : 1
Controller 1:
Manufacturer: AVM Berlin
CAPI Version: 1073741824.1229996355
Manufacturer Version: 2.2-00 (808333856.1377840928)
Serial Number: 0004711
BChannels: 2
[...]
```

Under “Number of Controllers” the quantity of ISDN cards is displayed which are usable on the client. If this reads “0” the connection to the rcapid program is working but the ISDN card is not recognized on the router. If the connection to the rcapid program is not working at all (maybe OPT\_RCAPID is set to “no”) an error message “capi not installed - Connection refused (111)” will be displayed. In this case check your configuration once more.

## 4.15. OpenVPN - VPN Support

As of version 2.1.5 package OpenVPN is part of fli4l.

**Important:** *For using OpenVPN over the Internet a flatrate or billing based on data volume is a must have! If the fli4l router is powered on the connection will never be hung up because a small amount of data is permanently transferred by OpenVPN. Using a VPN Tunnel over the Internet thus can cause high online costs. The same is applying for an ISDN connection being used for OpenVPN.*

Besides OpenVPN another VPN package exists: OPT\_PoPToP (see opt-database <http://www.fli4l.de/download/zusatzpakete/>).

Deciding which VPN solution to use is driven by security and function concerns. No advices on security of the different packages are given by the team. In unsure, see

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<http://diswww.mit.edu/bloom-picayune/crypto/14238>

<http://sites.inka.de/bigred/archive/cipe-1/2003-09/msg00263.html>

Concerning functionality a clear advice can be given to use OpenVPN which outperforms both CIPE and popptop here. OpenVPN supports tunnel mode, bridge mode, data compression and is more solid than CIPE on a fli4l router. OpenVPN has a Windows version to be used as of Windows 2000. Only disadvantages against CIPE are the sheer size in opt archive and missing OpenVPN support for fli4l version 2.0.x.

### 4.15.1. OpenVPN - Introductive Example

To introduce you to OpenVPN's configuration at first a small example. Two networks that both use a fli4l router shall be connected over the Internet. OpenVPN establishes an encrypted tunnel on both fli4l routers to let computers from both nets communicate with each other. The configuration variables shown in picture 4.1 are used for this purpose.

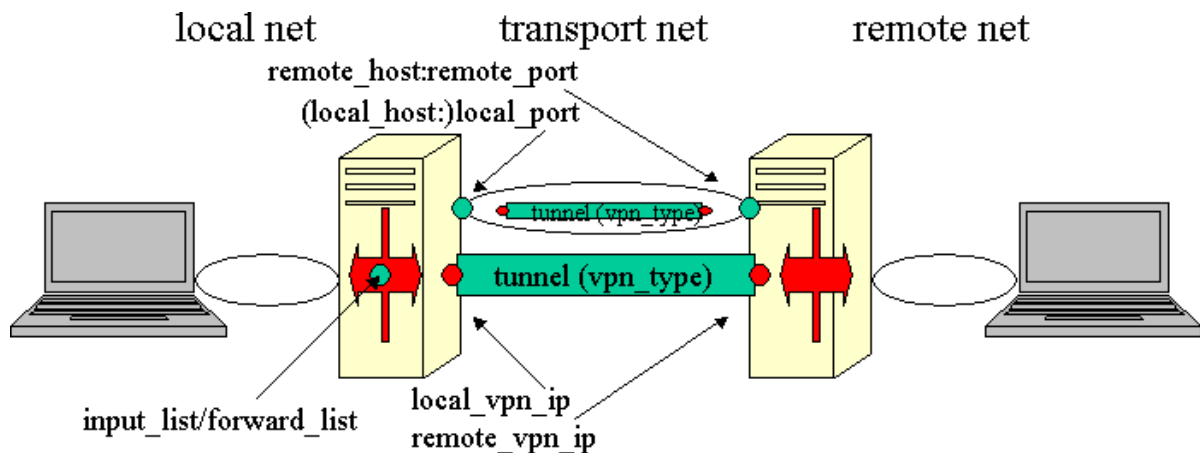


Figure 4.1.: VPN configuration example — tunnel between two routers

**local net, remote net** represent the two nets to be connected by the tunnel. They have to be in different TCP/IP ranges and should have different non interfering net masks. The settings from **IP\_NET\_x** (Page 40) in both routers base.txt configuration files hence have



to be different. Thus it is not possible to connect two nets over a tunnel that both use IP range 192.168.6.0/24.

**transport net** The transport network consists of two elements:

- the connection between two OpenVPN daemons, described by *remote\_host:remote\_port* and *(local\_host:)local\_port*. This is an equivalent to the OpenVPN settings in `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_HOST`, `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_PORT`, `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_HOST` and `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_PORT`.
- and a tunnel over which the connection between the two OpenVPN-Daemons is established, described by *local\_vpn\_ip/remote\_vpn\_ip*. This again is an equivalent to the OpenVPN settings in `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_VPN_IP` and `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_VPN_IP`. Both VPN IP addresses have to be set to values of non-existent nets on both routers.

**input\_list, forward\_list** Packets that should be sent over this tunnel have to pass the packet filter at first. It will only allow ICMP messages (i.e. ping) as the default which can be used to test the tunnel. Everything else has to be allowed explicitly. In the simplest case this is done by

```
OPENVPN_x_PF_INPUT_POLICY='ACCEPT'
OPENVPN_x_PF_FORWARD_POLICY='ACCEPT'
```

**Please note that „accepting“ a complete VPN connection is very critical in terms of security. Better use the tmpl: syntax of the packet filter to only allow those services needed.**

No more settings are required for a simple VPN tunnel. All other configuration handles extended functions or special use cases. You should use those after establishing a working tunnel with this minimal configuration.

### 4.15.2. OpenVPN - Configuration

Because of the complexity of OpenVPN we start by explaining settings required for any VPN connection. Don't try extended configurations for OpenVPN before establishing a connection with minimal settings.

**OPT\_OPENVPN** Default: `OPT_OPENVPN='no'`

'yes' activates package OpenVPN. 'no' deactivates package OpenVPN completely.

**OPENVPN\_N** Default: `OPENVPN_N='0'`

How many OpenVPN configurations are active in the configuration file?

**OPENVPN\_x\_REMOTE\_HOST** Default: `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_HOST=""`

IP address or DNS address of the remote OpenVPN. For a [Roadwarrior](#) (Page 190) this line has to be completely omitted. If omitted OpenVPN waits for connection establishment and doesn't try to connect by itself.

**OPENVPN\_x\_REMOTE\_HOST\_N** Default: `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_HOST_N='0'`

Using dynamic DNS services is not always 100% reliable. You may simply use two or more of those DynDNS services to register your current IP address with all of them at the same time. To enable OpenVPN to go through the whole DynDNS names a list of *additional* DNS names has to be set. By the help of `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_HOST` OpenVPN will try to contact these addresses in random order. Hence `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_HOST` has to exist and be configured correctly!

**OPENVPN\_x\_REMOTE\_HOST\_x** Default: `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_HOST_x=""`

Same description as above applies here [OPENVPN\\_x\\_REMOTE\\_HOST](#) (Page 169).

**OPENVPN\_x\_REMOTE\_PORT** Default: `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_PORT=""`

Each OpenVPN connection does need an unused port address on the fli4l router. It is advised to use ports above 10000 for those are not commonly used. If configuring a connection for a remote station with dynamically changing IP address that has no DynDNS address omit this entry as well as `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_HOST`.

**OPENVPN\_x\_LOCAL\_HOST** Default: `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_HOST=""`

Specifies to what IP address OpenVPN will bind. For connections over the Internet this entry should be completely omitted. If an address is set here OpenVPN will only listen for incoming traffic on this IP. If you want to secure a WLAN connection you should set the IP address of fli4l's WLAN interface card here.

**OPENVPN\_x\_LOCAL\_PORT** Default: `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_PORT=""`

Specifies the port number the local OpenVPN daemon will listen to. For each OpenVPN connection you need a reserved port that only can be used by this connection. Other software on the router is not allowed to use this port. `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_PORT` and `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_PORT` of each OpenVPN connection have to match! If setting `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_PORT='10111'` on one side of the tunnel `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_PORT='10111'` *has to be set* on the other side as well.

Again: It is very important to match these settings to the according remote OpenVPN station otherwise a connection is not possible between OpenVPN partners.

To enable OpenVPN to listen to incoming connections OpenVPN itself opens the ports in the packet filter set in `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_PORT`. If this is not your wish then you may change this behavior in [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_OPEN\\_OVPNPORT](#) (Page 178). It is *not* necessary to set `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_OPEN_OVPNPORT='yes'` because this is the default behavior!

OpenVPN does not work with ports lower than 1025. If i.e. OpenVPN should work as a tcp4- or tcp6-server on port 443 (https port) you have to forward this port via the packet filter to a port above 1024. If i.e. OpenVPN is listening on port 5555 and port 443 should be forwarded there `PF_PREROUTING` has to be set like this:

```
PF_PREROUTING_5='tmpl:https dynamic REDIRECT:5555'
```

**OPENVPN\_x\_SECRET** Default: `OPENVPN_x_SECRET=""`

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OpenVPN needs a keyfile for encrypting an OpenVPN connection. This keyfile can be generated under Windows or Linux by OpenVPN itself. Beginners may install OpenVPN's Windows software or use OpenVPN's WebGUI. If you do not want to use OpenVPN under Windows but only generate the needed keyfiles it is enough to install *OpenVPN User-Space Components*, *OpenSSL DLLs*, *OpenSSL Utilities*, *Add OpenVPN to PATH* and *Add Shortcuts to OpenVPN*. With choosing *Generate a static OpenVPN key* from the OpenVPN start menu the keyfiles needed can be generated. At the end the message „Randomly generated 2048 bit key written to C:/Program files/OpenVPN/config/key.txt“ will appear. The file `key.txt` is the one we need. Copy this file into the directory `<config>/etc/openvpn` and change its name `key.txt` to something more meaningful. Keyfiles can also be generated automatically by the fli4l router if you set `OPENVPN_CREATE_SECRET` to 'yes' and reboot fli4l. If configuring OpenVPN for the first time enter all data in the config file and either set `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_CREATE_SECRET` (Page 177) to 'yes' if one keyfile should be used for all connections or if a keyfile for only one connection should be generated set `OPENVPN_x_CREATE_SECRET` to 'yes'. After boot of the fli4l router one or more keyfiles will be created automatically and saved to `/etc/openvpn` with the name specified. Keyfile(s) can be copied via scp or other medias. After creation of keyfiles change the setting back to 'no' and build a new boot media for fli4l with the configuration and keyfiles you just created. If you forget to change 'yes' to 'no' fli4l will generate new keyfiles with each reboot but no OpenVPN daemon will be started and thus no tunnels can be established. If you set `OPENVPN_x_CREATE_SECRET` to 'webgui' you can use the web interface to generate keyfiles. Use OpenVPN's WebGUI in detail view for connections and choose 'Keymanagement'. For reference see [4.15.6](#)

Hint: By executing

```
openvpn --genkey --secret <filename>
```

you can generate a keyfile by hand via fli4l's console.

Keyfiles have to be copied to the directory `<config>/etc/openvpn` as seen in the following picture. The file name of the keyfiles without path has to set in `OPENVPN_x_SECRET`. In this way keyfiles will be copied to the opt-archive while creating the boot media.

### **OPENVPN\_x\_TYPE** Default: `OPENVPN_x_TYPE=""`

An OpenVPN connection either can be used as a tunnel or as a bridge. Through an OpenVPN tunnel only IP traffic can be routed. A bridge transfers ethernet frames i.e. not only IP traffic but also IPX or NetBEUI or else. For using OpenVPN to transfer ethernet frames package `advanced_networking` is needed in addition. Please note that a bridge over a DSL line can be really slow!

### **4.15.3. OpenVPN - Bridge configuration**

For using OpenVPN as a bridge the following entries are valid. Please note that when using a bridge over the Internet broadcast traffic uses already a rather high bandwidth without any real data being transferred.

Remember that the following settings are only valid if for this connection `OPENVPN_x_TYPE` (Page 171) is set to 'bridge'! A configured bridge from package `advanced_networking` to which the VPN connection can bind is needed additionally.



Figure 4.2.: fli4l config directory with OpenVPN \*.secret files

**OPENVPN\_x\_BRIDGE** Default: OPENVPN\_x\_BRIDGE=""

Holds the name of the bridge this OpenVPN connection should bind to. If `BRIDGE_DEV_x_NAME='cuj-br'` is given and the OpenVPN connection should bind to that bridge 'cuj-br' has to be set in accordance.

**OPENVPN\_x\_BRIDGE\_COST** Default: OPENVPN\_x\_BRIDGE\_COST=""

If using spanning tree protocol (STP, see [http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanning\\_Tree](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanning_Tree) or documentation for package `advanced_networking`) you can specify the connection costs here.

**OPENVPN\_x\_BRIDGE\_PRIORITY** Default: OPENVPN\_x\_BRIDGE\_PRIORITY=""

If using STP (spanning tree protocol, see [http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanning\\_Tree](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanning_Tree) or documentation for package `advanced_networking`) you can specify connection priority here.

**4.15.4. OpenVPN - Tunnel configuration****OPENVPN\_x\_REMOTE\_VPN\_IP** Default: OPENVPN\_x\_REMOTE\_VPN\_IP=""

This setting is only valid if `OPENVPN_x_TYPE` (Page 171) is set to 'tunnel' for this OpenVPN connection!

VPN IP address of the OpenVPN remote station. VPN IP addresses are needed only for routing and can be chosen nearly free. The following restrictions apply:

- IP address may not be used in local network and thus can't be in the subnet of the fli4l router.

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- IP address may not be used for any local network device.
- IP address may not belong to any network routed by `IP_ROUTE_x`.
- IP address may not belong to any network routed by `ISDN_CIRC_ROUTE_x`.
- IP address may not belong to any network routed by `CIPE_ROUTE_x`.
- IP address may not belong to any network routed by `OPENVPN_ROUTE_x`.
- IP address may not belong to any network used or routed by `fli4l` in any other way.

As you see VPN IP addresses can't be used anywhere else. Before beginning to configure OpenVPN you should look for an unused net in both local and remote address ranges. It should belong to private address ranges (see <http://ftp.univie.ac.at/netinfo/rfc/rfc1597.txt>).

#### **OPENVPN\_x\_LOCAL\_VPN\_IP** Default: `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_VPN_IP=""`

This setting is only valid if `OPENVPN_x_TYPE` (Page 171) is set to 'tunnel' for this OpenVPN connection.

IP address for the local OpenVPN device `tunX`. Same restrictions as in `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_VPN_IP` (Page 172) apply here.

By the way, it is possible to use the same IP address as in `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_VPN_IP` for all local OpenVPN connections. This enables a host to use the same IP address in all VPNs. Packet filter rules are drastically easier to configure this way.

#### **OPENVPN\_x\_IPV6** Default: `OPENVPN_x_IPV6='no'`

This enables native IPv6 support in OpenVPN. Consider this as an experimental feature because of the code being brandnew. Of course `OPT_IPV6` has to be activated and configured as well then. For `OPENVPN_x_IPV6='no'` and/or `OPT_IPV6='no'` all relevant variables are ignored.

ATTENTION!!! These settings are not checked for overlapping with other parts of the configuration! This applies to `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_VPN_IPV6`, `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_VPN_IPV6` and `OPENVPN_x_ROUTE_x`.

#### **OPENVPN\_x\_REMOTE\_VPN\_IPV6** Default: `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_VPN_IPV6=""`

For IPv6 the same restrictions apply as for `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_VPN_IP` (Page 172).

```
OPENVPN_X_REMOTE_IPV6='FD00::1'
```

#### **OPENVPN\_x\_LOCAL\_VPN\_IPV6** Default: `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_VPN_IPV6=""`

For IPv6 applies the same as for `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_VPN_IP` (Page 173). If no subnet is set /64 will be used as a default.

```
OPENVPN_X_LOCAL_IPV6='FD00::2/112'
```

**OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_N** Default: OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_N="

This setting is only valid if [OPENVPN\\_x\\_TYPE](#) (Page 171) is set to 'tunnel' for this OpenVPN connection.

Routes are being set automatically by OpenVPN when starting up. Up to 50 nets can be routed over a single OpenVPN connection. For every net to be routed a valid OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_x entry must be created.

Please note that the packet filter rules necessary have to be set manually in OPENVPN\_PF\_FORWARD\_x OPENVPN\_PF\_INPUT\_x res. OPENVPN\_PF6\_FORWARD\_x OPENVPN\_PF6\_INPUT\_x. OpenVPN only allows ICMP over a VPN connection and denies all other data traffic. Details can be found at [OPENVPN\\_x\\_PF\\_INPUT\\_N](#) (Page 183) and [OPENVPN\\_x\\_PF\\_FORWARD\\_N](#) (Page 184) res. at [OPENVPN\\_x\\_PF6\\_INPUT\\_N](#) (Page 184) and [OPENVPN\\_x\\_PF6\\_FORWARD\\_N](#) (Page 184).

For very special configurations it is possible to start scripts e.g. to enable policy-based routing. The scripts need to be stored in the directory `config/etc/openvpn` and have to be named as follows:

<name>-<time>

“name” stands for the name of the OpenVPN connection (OPENVPN\_x\_NAME). For “time” the following choices for the execution of the scripts are available:

up-pre Before establishing the OpenVPN connection.

up-post After establishing the OpenVPN connection.

down-pre Before ending the OpenVPN connection.

down-post After ending the OpenVPN connection.

route-up-pre Before setting the OpenVPN routes.

route-up-post After setting the OpenVPN routes.

route-down-pre Before deleting the OpenVPN routes.

route-down-post After deleting the OpenVPN routes.

To start a script for the connection OPENVPN\_x\_NAME='maria' after setting the routes its name has to be `maria-route-up-post` and it has to be created in the directory `config/etc/openvpn`.

**OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_x** Default: OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_x="

Specify the nets to be reached over the OpenVPN remote station here. If on the remote side i.e. the nets 192.168.33.0/24 and 172.18.0.0/16 can be reached and should be accessed through the OpenVPN tunnel both of them have to be entered under OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_x. Host routes (/32) may be set here as well.

If the default route should be reached through an OpenVPN tunnel specify 0.0.0.0/0 res. ::/0 for IPv6 and an optional flag as routes here. For IPv6 routes OPT\_IPv6 has to be activated, local and remote IPv6 addresses for the tunnel have to be set and OPENVPN\_x\_IPV6 must be 'yes'. OpenVPN has several alternative ways to set a default route which can be chosen by a flag. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages. At the moment the following flags are supported:

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**local** The *local* flag should be chosen if the OpenVPN remote station is located in a subnet that can be reached directly by the fli4l router. This may be the case for example for an OPENVPN default route over WLAN.

**def1** With this flag two new routes 0.0.0.0/1 and 128.0.0.0/1 will be defined in addition to a host route to the OpenVPN remote station. This routes act as default routes for the complete (encrypted) traffic to the OpenVPN remote station (which can be reached over the host route).

If omitting the optional flag OpenVPN will choose the method of setting default routes. Methods will be picked by the OpenVPN version. At the moment *local* is the default advised.

```
OPENVPN_1_ROUTE_N='3'  
OPENVPN_1_ROUTE_1='192.168.33.0/24'  
OPENVPN_1_ROUTE_2='172.18.0.0/16'  
OPENVPN_1_ROUTE_3='2001:db8:/32'
```

### OpenVPN - Delegation Of DNS and Reverse-DNS

**OPENVPN\_x\_DOMAIN** Default: OPENVPN\_x\_DOMAIN=""

This parameter sets the remote domain. The variable can hold multiple domains which have to be separated by spaces then. If only this parameter is set (without mentioning of an additional DNS server) it will be assumed that a DNS server is listening on the IP of the other end of the tunnel (see [OPENVPN\\_x\\_REMOTE\\_VPN\\_IP](#) (Page 172)). On the remote router incoming DNS queries have to be allowed in this case. (i.e. via OPENVPN\_x\_INPUT\_y='*tmpl: dns ACCEPT*')

**OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_x\_DOMAIN** Default: OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_x\_DOMAIN=""

Different subnets can have different domains assigned. Per OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_y one according domain can be configured. If a OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_y\_DNSIP exists for the domain, it will be used, else the one set at OPENVPN\_x\_DNSIP. The effect is the same as with OPENVPN\_x\_DOMAIN but this method allows better documentation.

**OPENVPN\_x\_DNSIP** Default: OPENVPN\_x\_DNSIP=""

If the tunnel end point is not the appropriate DNS server set the IP of the appropriate one here. If this is empty the one at [OPENVPN\\_x\\_REMOTE\\_VPN\\_IP](#) (Page 172) will be used.

**OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_x\_DNSIP** Default: OPENVPN\_x\_ROUTE\_x\_DNSIP=""

Multiple subnets routed can also have different DNS servers - define one per [OPENVPN\\_x\\_ROUTE\\_x](#) (Page 174) here.

### 4.15.5. Expert Settings

Almost all settings described in this chapter are optional and should only be changed if the OpenVPN connection is working but should be optimized (for example by the use of another key length).

Except OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_CIPHER and OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_DIGEST, all settings in OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_ are optional. This means they don't have to be written in the config



#### 4. Packages

file. If an entry is missing in `openvpn.txt` the OpenVPN start script will use the default value described here. If you don't want to change this defaults do not write them to the `openvpn.txt` config file!

#### General Settings

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_CIPHER** Enter an encryption method here. Currently the encryption methods in table 4.7 are supported.

Table 4.7.: Available encryption methods in OpenVPN

Abbreviation	nominal key length	effective key length	rating
none	0 Bit	0 Bit	not safe
DES-CBC	56 Bit	56 Bit	not safe
DES-EDE-CBC	112 Bit	80 Bit	not safe
DES-EDE3-CBC	168 Bit	112 Bit	not safe
DESX-CBC	184 Bit	119 Bit	not safe
RC2-40-CBC	40 Bit	40 Bit	not safe
RC2-64-CBC	64 Bit	64 Bit	not safe
RC2-CBC	128 Bit	128 Bit	not safe
BF-CBC	128 Bit	128 Bit	safe
CAST5-CBC	128 Bit	128 Bit	safe
AES-128-CBC	128 Bit	128 Bit	safe
AES-192-CBC	192 Bit	192 Bit	safe
AES-256-CBC	256 Bit	256 Bit	safe
CAMELLIA-128-CBC	128 Bit	128 Bit	safe
CAMELLIA-192-CBC	192 Bit	192 Bit	safe
CAMELLIA-256-CBC	256 Bit	256 Bit	safe
SEED-CBC	128 Bit	128 Bit	safe

**Important:** *This variable has no default! You have to select an algorithm. If in doubt, please choose*

- “AES-128-CBC”, if you can use hardware support for it (siehe Paket “hwsupp”), or
- “AES-256-CBC”, if you have a fast CPU (1 GHz or more), or
- “BF-CBC” in all other cases.

In former `fl4l` versions this variable's default was “BF-CBC”.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_COMPRESS** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_COMPRESS='yes'`

OpenVPN uses adaptive LZO data compression to enlarge the bandwidth of a connection. Adaptive means OpenVPN recognizes by itself when i.e. already compressed zip files are sent over an OpenVPN connection. In such case data compression will be switched off until data is sent that will benefit from data compression. There is nearly no cause for deactivating data compression because this enlarges bandwidth at nearly no cost. Only disadvantage of data compression is a small increase of latency by some milliseconds. For online games via VPN which need a “good” ping, i.e. low latency it may be wise to deactivate data compression.



**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_CREATE\_SECRET** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_CREATE_SECRET='no'`

This setting will cause OpenVPN to automatically generate keyfiles on boot of the fli4l router. An OpenVPN connection won't be started then. For details see [OPENVPN\\_x\\_SECRET](#) (Page 170).

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_DIGEST** Enter a checksum calculation method here. Currently the methods in table 4.8 are supported.

Table 4.8.: Checksum calculation methods available in OpenVPN

Abbreviation	Checksum length	Rating
none	0 Bit	not safe
MD4	128 Bit	not safe
RSA-MD4	128 Bit	not safe
MD5	128 Bit	not safe
RSA-MD5	128 Bit	not safe
MDC2	128 Bit	safe
RSA-MDC2	128 Bit	safe
SHA	160 Bit	not safe
RSA-SHA	160 Bit	not safe
SHA1	160 Bit	not safe
RSA-SHA1	160 Bit	not safe
DSA-SHA	160 Bit	not safe
DSA-SHA1-old	160 Bit	not safe
DSA-SHA1	160 Bit	not safe
RSA-SHA1-2	160 Bit	not safe
DSA	160 Bit	not safe
RIPEMD160	160 Bit	safe
RSA-RIPEMD160	160 Bit	safe
ecdsa-with-SHA1	160 Bit	safe
SHA224	224 Bit	safe
RSA-SHA224	224 Bit	safe
SHA256	256 Bit	safe
RSA-SHA256	256 Bit	safe
SHA384	384 Bit	safe
RSA-SHA384	384 Bit	safe
SHA512	512 Bit	safe
RSA-SHA512	512 Bit	safe
whirlpool	512 Bit	safe

**Important:** *This variable has no default! You have to select an algorithm. If in doubt, choose*

- “*whirlpool*”, if you have a fast CPU (1 GHz or more), or
- “*SHA256*” in other cases.

In former fli4l versions this variable's default was “SHA1”.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_FLOAT** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_FLOAT='yes'`

OpenVPN remote stations that use DynDNS addresses can change their IP address at any time. To make OpenVPN accept this changed IP address set `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_FLOAT` to `'yes'`. If `'no'` is set changing of an IP address is not allowed. This only makes sense with WLAN connections or connections to remote stations with static IP addresses (i.e. some provider's root servers). This setting can be superseded by a per connection setting as all other `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_` settings can.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_KEYSIZE** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_KEYSIZE=""`

Keysize depends on the encryption method used. Only change this setting when connecting to an OpenVPN remote station that does not use default settings and which you have no influence on. If keysize can be determined by you this value should stay empty. OpenVPN will use the optimal keysize for the encryption method used then.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_OPEN\_OVPNPORT** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_OPEN_OVPNPORT='yes'`

fi4l's packet filter rules have to be changed to enable OpenVPN connections. For all TCP or UDP ports (see `OPENVPN_x_PROTOCOL`) OpenVPN should listen on `PF_INPUT_x` (Page 44) in `base.txt` has to be adapted. By specifying `'yes'` these packet filter rules will be generated automatically. For some connections it may make sense to set `'no'` and define the rules yourself.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_ALLOW\_ICMPING** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_ALLOW_ICMPING='yes'`

`'yes'` configures the packet filter for the connection to let pass ping data packets. If there is no really good cause ICMP ping should be allowed at any time. This setting is *not* equivalent to OpenVPN's ping option!

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_PF\_INPUT\_LOG** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_PF_INPUT_LOG='BASE'`

`'yes'` or `'no'` sets whether the packet filter should protocol denied incoming packets for the VPN connection in the INPUT list or not. By specifying `'BASE'` the setting from `'PF_INPUT_LOG='` in `base.txt` will be used.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_PF\_INPUT\_POLICY** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_PF_INPUT_POLICY='REJECT'`

This setting equals `'PF_INPUT_POLICY='` (Page 55) in `base.txt`. By specifying `'BASE'` the setting from `'PF_INPUT_POLICY='` in `base.txt` will be used.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_PF\_FORWARD\_LOG** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_PF_FORWARD_LOG='BASE'`

`'yes'` or `'no'` sets whether the packet filter should protocol denied incoming packets for the VPN connection in the FORWARD list or not. By specifying `'BASE'` the setting from `'PF_FORWARD_LOG='` in `base.txt` will be used.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_PF\_FORWARD\_POLICY** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_PF_FORWARD_POLICY='REJECT'`

This setting equals `'PF_FORWARD_POLICY='` (Page 57) in `base.txt`. By specifying `'BASE'` the setting from `'PF_FORWARD_POLICY='` in `base.txt` will be used.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_PING** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_PING='60'`

To keep an established tunnel open and to recognize if the OpenVPN remote station can still be reached an encrypted ping will be sent over the line in the interval in seconds specified here. `'off'` does not send pings over the line but only real user data.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_PING\_RESTART** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_PING_RESTART='180'`

If in the time interval set here no ping or other data is transferred successfully the VPN connection concerned will be restarted. The value in `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_PING_RESTART` has to be greater than the one in `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_PING`. 'off' disables automatic restart.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_RESOLV\_RETRY** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_RESOLV_RETRY='infinite'`

If `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_HOST` or `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_HOST` holds DNS names instead of IP addresses they have to be resolved to IP addresses when starting an OpenVPN connection. If this fails OpenVPN will retry to resolve the DNS name for the timespan set here. If this doesn't work within the time limit set here no OpenVPN connection will be established. With 'infinite' OpenVPN will try forever to resolve the DNS name. Only change this setting if you know what you're doing!

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_RESTART** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_RESTART='ip-up'`

After disconnection of a tunnel an immediate restart should be done in order to keep disconnection time as small as possible. For all OpenVPN connections made over dial-in lines like DSL or ISDN 'ip-up' should be specified here. 'never' should be set instead for OpenVPN connections over WLAN because of reconnection being independent of dial-ins. For OpenVPN tunnels over an ISDN dial-in connection being established with `ISDN_CIRC_x_TYPE='raw'` 'raw-up' has to be set here.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_PROTOCOL** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_PROTOCOL='udp4'`

This variable sets which protocol should be used as default. UDP is a good choice normally but sometimes only TCP is allowed, which has a remarkable overhead. Possible values are 'udp4', 'udp6', 'tcp4-server', 'tcp6-server', 'tcp4-client' or 'tcp6-client'. Settings 'tcp[46]-server' or 'tcp[46]-client' make only sense if a VPN tunnel has to be established through a number of packet filters or other tunnels. If no special case should be handled *always* use the default setting 'udp4' or 'udp6'.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_START** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_START='always'`

OpenVPN connections can either be started 'always' or 'on-demand'. Particular OpenVPN connections can be started with the OpenVPN WebGUI (see 4.15.6) only when needed. They can also be started via fli4l console at any time. Login to the fli4l console and execute the following command:

```
cd /etc/openvpn
openvpn --config name.conf --daemon openvpn-name
```

This starts an OpenVPN tunnel running in background. Instead of `name.conf` use the name of your configuration file in directory `/etc/openvpn`.

**OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_VERBOSE** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_VERBOSE='2'`

This variable sets the verbosity of OpenVPN. If a VPN connection is running flawlessly you can set this to '0' to avoid all messages. For testing purposes a value of '3' is advised. Higher values may be useful for debugging. Maximum value is '11'.

### **OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_MANAGEMENT\_LOG\_CACHE** Default:

`OPENVPN_DEFAULT_MANAGEMENT_LOG_CACHE='100'`

This value controls how many log lines should be saved. Logs can be reviewed in the [WebGUI](#) (Page 185).

### **OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_MUTE\_REPLAY\_WARNINGS** Default:

`OPENVPN_DEFAULT_MUTE_REPLAY_WARNINGS='no'`

This variable controls if a warning is posted to the log when receiving double packet for this could point out security problems in a network. When using poor WLAN connections doubled packets may occur rather often. In this case it makes sense to switch the warning off to avoid flooding logfiles. This setting has *no* impact on the security of an OpenVPN connection.

### **OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_MSSFIX** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_MSSFIX=""`

Setting `MSSFIX` defines the size of TCP packets for the VPN connection. `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_MSSFIX='0'` disables this option. If fragment sizes are given and `MSSFIX` entry is empty fragment sizes will be used automatically. This setting only works with `OPENVPN_x_PROTOCOL='udp4'` or `OPENVPN_x_PROTOCOL='udp6'`.

### **OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_FRAGMENT** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_FRAGMENT='1300'`

Activates internal fragmentation of OpenVPN packets with a size of `x` bytes. This setting only works with `OPENVPN_x_PROTOCOL='udp4'` or `OPENVPN_x_PROTOCOL='udp6'`.

`OPENVPN_DEFAULT_FRAGMENT='0'` completely deactivates fragmentation.

### **OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_TUN\_MTU** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_TUN_MTU='1500'`

Sets the MTU of the virtual OpenVPN adapter to `x` bytes. Only change this setting if if you know what you're doing! Usually it is more reasonable to try fragment or `MSSFIX` options at first.

### **OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_TUN\_MTU\_EXTRA** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_TUN_MTU_EXTRA=""`

If `OPENVPN_x_PROTOCOL='bridge'` is set 32 bytes will be reserved as extra memory for managing the buffers for the tap device. With `OPENVPN_x_PROTOCOL='tunnel'` no extra memory is reserved. This only affects the memory footprint in the router and has no influence on the amount of data sent over the tunnel.

### **OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_LINK\_MTU** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_LINK_MTU=""`

Sets the MTU of an OpenVPN connection to `x` bytes. Only use this setting if if you know what you're doing! Usually it is more reasonable to try fragment or `MSSFIX` options at first.

### **OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_SHAPER** Default: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_SHAPER=""`

Restricts *outgoing* bandwidth of the tunnel to the specified value of bytes per second. Possible range is from 100 up to 100000000 bytes. For values up to 1000 bytes per second reduce MTU of the connection otherwise ping times will increase significantly. If you want to restrict a tunnel to a certain bandwidth in both directions you have to configure this option on both OpenVPN end points separately.

## 4. Packages

In modern OpenVPN versions shaping is not working correctly. Data transfer rates in tunnels using shaping may be extremely fluctuating or even not work at all. Problems may occur in completely different ways depending on the hardware used and lead to unpredictable behavior. Please use shaping with care at the moment. If in doubt deactivate or at least test shaping extensively.

**OPENVPN\_EXPERT** Default: `OPENVPN_EXPERT='no'`

Expert mode enables you to use native Openvpn config files. These have to be stored in the config directory `etc/openvpn` and `etc/openvpn/scripts`. All files found there will be transferred to the router.

Expert mode ignores all config settings thus `OPENVPN_N='0'` has to be set.

Expert mode creates no firewall rules. You will have to place them in `base.txt` by yourself.

### Connection-specific Settings

The following OpenVPN options only are valid for the connection mentioned. Only a few of them are mandatory while the most can be omitted. All default settings are taken from `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_x`. Changing values in `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_` applies to all connections that do not explicitly change defaults.

**OPENVPN\_x\_NAME** Default: `OPENVPN_x_NAME=""`

Defines a name for the OpenVPN connection with up to 16 characters. A config file with this name and suffix `.conf` will be created in directory `/etc/openvpn`. This name will appear in syslogs as well. Example: if the name `'peter'` is entered in syslog the connection will appear as `'openvpn-peter'`. This helps to identify connections. A name may contain characters, numbers and the `'-'`.

**OPENVPN\_x\_ACTIV** Default: `OPENVPN_x_ACTIV='yes'`

If you want to deactivate an OpenVPN connection but keep the config file it can be disabled by specifying `'no'`. Config files will be written to `rc.cfg` but no corresponding connection will be created.

**OPENVPN\_x\_CHECK\_CONFIG** Default: `OPENVPN_x_CHECK_CONFIG='yes'`

OpenVPN's extended config file checks are too stringent in rare cases. For example if an ISDN backup connection uses the same routing entries as a connection over the Internet extended checks will complain. In this case extended checking should be disabled for the backup connection. Set `OPENVPN_x_CHECK_CONFIG='no'` to switch off extended checking for this connection.

**OPENVPN\_x\_CIPHER** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_CIPHER`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_CIPHER](#) (Page 176). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_COMPRESS** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_COMPRESS`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_COMPRESS](#) (Page 176). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_CREATE\_SECRET** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_CREATE_SECRET='no'`

See [OPENVPN\\_x\\_SECRET](#) (Page 170). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_DIGEST** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_DIGEST`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_DIGEST](#) (Page 177). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_FLOAT** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_FLOAT`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_FLOAT](#) (Page 178). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_KEYSIZE** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_KEYSIZE`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_KEYSIZE](#) (Page 178). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_ISDN\_CIRC\_NAME** Default `OPENVPN_x_ISDN_CIRC_NAME=""`

Specifies on which ISDN circuit the OpenVPN connection will be established. Enter the name of the ISDN circuits defined in [ISDN\\_CIRC\\_x\\_NAME="](#) (Page 157). The ISDN Circuit has to be of type 'raw'.

**OPENVPN\_x\_PING** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_PING`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_PING](#) (Page 178). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_PROTOCOL** Default: `OPENVPN_x_PROTOCOL='udp4'`

Specifies the protocol to be used for establishing an OpenVPN tunnel. Possible values are 'udp4', 'udp6', 'tcp4-server', 'tcp6-server', 'tcp4-client' or 'tcp6-client'. Settings 'tcp[46]-server' or 'tcp[46]-client' make only sense if a VPN tunnel has to be established through a number of packet filters or other tunnels. If no special case should be handled *always* use the default setting 'udp4' or 'udp6'.

**OPENVPN\_x\_RESOLV\_RETRY** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_RESOLV_RETRY`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_RESOLV\\_RETRY](#) (Page 179). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_PING\_RESTART** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_PING_RESTART`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_PING\\_RESTART](#) (Page 179). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_START** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_START`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_START](#) (Page 179). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_VERBOSE** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_VERBOSE`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_VERBOSE](#) (Page 179). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_MANAGEMENT\_LOG\_CACHE** Default see: [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_MANAGEMENT\\_LOG\\_CACHE](#)

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_MANAGEMENT\\_LOG\\_CACHE](#) (Page 180). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_MUTE\_REPLAY\_WARNINGS** Default see: [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_MUTE\\_REPLAY\\_WARNINGS](#)

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_MUTE\\_REPLAY\\_WARNINGS](#) (Page 180). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_RESTART** Default see: [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_RESTART](#)

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_RESTART](#) (Page 179). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_ALLOW\_ICMPPING** Default see: [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_ALLOW\\_ICMPPING](#)

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_ALLOW\\_ICMPPING](#) (Page 178). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_OPEN\_OVPNPORT** Default see: [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_OPEN\\_OVPNPORT](#)

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_OPEN\\_OVPNPORT](#) (Page 178). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_PF\_INPUT\_LOG** Default see: [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_PF\\_INPUT\\_LOG](#)

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_PF\\_INPUT\\_LOG](#) (Page 178). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_PF\_INPUT\_POLICY** Default see: [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_PF\\_INPUT\\_POLICY](#)

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_PF\\_INPUT\\_POLICY](#) (Page 178). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_PF\_INPUT\_N** Default: `OPENVPN_x_PF_INPUT_N='0'`

Sets the count of the following `OPENVPN_x_PF_INPUT_x=` entries.

**OPENVPN\_x\_PF\_INPUT\_x** Default: `OPENVPN_x_PF_INPUT_x=""`

Like in package base this variables contain the packet filter rules. The same syntax like in `base.txt` is used, `tmpl:` and `host` aliased are possible as well. In addition you can use some special symbolic names which are:

**VPNDEV** actual tun device of the der respective OpenVPN connection.

**LOCAL-VPN-IP** Uses IP addresses from `OPENVPN_x_LOCAL_VPN_IP`.

**REMOTE-VPN-IP** Uses IP addresses from `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_VPN_IP`.

**REMOTE-NET** Uses IP addresses from `OPENVPN_x_REMOTE_VPN_IP` and in addition all nets specified in `OPENVPN_x_ROUTE_x`.

**OPENVPN\_x\_PF\_FORWARD\_LOG** Default see: [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_PF\\_FORWARD\\_LOG](#)

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_PF\\_FORWARD\\_LOG](#) (Page 178). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.



**OPENVPN\_x\_P\_F\_FORWARD\_POLICY** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_P_F_FORWARD_POLICY`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_P\\_F\\_FORWARD\\_POLICY](#) (Page 178). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_P\_F\_FORWARD\_N** Default: `OPENVPN_x_P_F_FORWARD_N='0'`

Holds the count of the following `OPENVPN_x_P_F_FORWARD_x=` entries.

**OPENVPN\_x\_P\_F\_FORWARD\_x** Default: `OPENVPN_x_P_F_FORWARD_x=""`

See [OPENVPN\\_x\\_P\\_F\\_INPUT\\_x](#) (Page 183).

**OPENVPN\_x\_P\_F\_PREROUTING\_N** Default: `OPENVPN_x_P_F_PREROUTING_N='0'`

Holds the count of the following `OPENVPN_x_P_F_PREROUTING_x=` entries.

**OPENVPN\_x\_P\_F\_PREROUTING\_x** Default: `OPENVPN_x_P_F_PREROUTING_x=""`

See [OPENVPN\\_x\\_P\\_F\\_INPUT\\_x](#) (Page 183).

**OPENVPN\_x\_P\_F\_POSTROUTING\_N** Default: `OPENVPN_x_P_F_POSTROUTING_N='0'`

Holds the count of the following `OPENVPN_x_P_F_POSTROUTING_x=` entries.

**OPENVPN\_x\_P\_F\_POSTROUTING\_x** Default: `OPENVPN_x_P_F_POSTROUTING_x=""`

As of fli4l version 3.5.0 (or 3.5.0-rev18133 for tarball users) behavior has changed here. Prior to this entries like

```
OPENVPN_1_P_F_POSTROUTING_1='MASQUERADE'
```

were valid. As of now giving a source and a target address is mandatory. This was necessary to use the full extent of POSTROUTING rules. In most cases you will only have to adapt rules [IP\\_NET\\_x](#) (Page 40) and REMOTE-NET.

See [OPENVPN\\_x\\_P\\_F\\_INPUT\\_x](#) (Page 183).

**OPENVPN\_x\_P\_F6\_INPUT\_N** Default: `OPENVPN_x_P_F6_INPUT_N='0'`

Holds the count of the following `OPENVPN_x_P_F6_INPUT_x=` entries.

**OPENVPN\_x\_P\_F6\_INPUT\_x** Default: `OPENVPN_x_P_F6_INPUT_x=""`

Here the packet rules have to be set like in package IPv6. Syntax is the same as in `ipv6.txt`. Also `tmpl:` and host aliases are possible. In addition you can use some special symbolic names. See [OPENVPN\\_x\\_P\\_F\\_INPUT\\_x](#) (Page 183) for details.

**OPENVPN\_x\_P\_F6\_FORWARD\_N** Default: `OPENVPN_x_P_F6_FORWARD_N='0'`

Holds the count of the following `OPENVPN_x_P_F6_FORWARD_x=` entries.

**OPENVPN\_x\_P\_F6\_FORWARD\_x** Default: `OPENVPN_x_P_F6_FORWARD_x=""`

See [OPENVPN\\_x\\_P\\_F6\\_INPUT\\_x](#) (Page 184).

**OPENVPN\_x\_MSSFIX** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_MSSFIX`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_MSSFIX](#) (Page 180). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.



**OPENVPN\_x\_CHECK\_REPLAY** Default: `OPENVPN_x_CHECK_REPLAY='yes'`

By default, OpenVPN prevents different types of Replay attacks. Simply put, replay attacks are malicious manipulations of an OpenVPN connection by inserting old data packets into an existing OpenVPN connection. In rare cases it may be necessary to disable this protective function to connect to certain remote sites. In these cases, it can be disabled by setting

`OPENVPN_x_CHECK_REPLAY='no'`

**OPENVPN\_x\_FRAGMENT** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_FRAGMENT`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_FRAGMENT](#) (Page 180). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_TUN\_MTU** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_TUN_MTU`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_TUN\\_MTU](#) (Page 180). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_TUN\_MTU\_EXTRA** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_TUN_MTU_EXTRA`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_TUN\\_MTU\\_EXTRA](#) (Page 180). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_LINK\_MTU** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_LINK_MTU`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_LINK\\_MTU](#) (Page 180). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

**OPENVPN\_x\_SHAPER** Default see: `OPENVPN_DEFAULT_SHAPER=""`

See [OPENVPN\\_DEFAULT\\_SHAPER](#) (Page 180). In contradiction to the default setting this setting only affects the OpenVPN connection mentioned.

### 4.15.6. OpenVPN - WebGUI

As of fli4l version 2.1.10 a WebGUI is present to start and stop OpenVPN connections and for some more basic functions. You will need to activate package `mini_httpd`. If you set variable `OPENVPN_WEBGUI` in `openvpn.txt` to 'yes' a menu for OpenVPN will be added to the web interface. An overview of the configured connections is displayed when selecting it along with the state and actions possible. (see figure 4.3).

#### OpenVPN - WebGUI - Connection Overview

**Status:** State of a connection is symbolized by traffic light symbols. A red man means no OpenVPN process is running a yellow man means the process is running but no connection could be established (yet) and a green man means that a remote station is „connected“. Details about the connection can be displayed as tool tips for the men. This can be of interest at least for „yellow“ status.

**Name:** In this column the name of the OpenVPN connection is displayed as defined in configuration. A click on the name leads to an overview showing more informations concerning the connection. See below for details.

OpenVPN-Verbindungen		
Status	Name	Aktion
 Verbunden	<a href="#">ktbs</a>	  
 Verbindung getrennt	<a href="#">kthan</a>	
 Verbindung angehalten	<a href="#">wlan-ellen</a>	  
 Verbindung getrennt	<a href="#">wlan-qast</a>	
 Verbindung wird aufgebaut ...	<a href="#">wlan-helmut</a>	  

Figure 4.3.: Connection Overview

**Aktion:** The actions provided are symbolized by buttons with a small definition of each realized by a tool tip. These buttons exist:

Symbol	Description
	restart OpenVPN process and try to connect.
	stop OpenVPN process.
	reset connection.
	reset connection and put it in 'hold'. No data can be transferred.
	free connection again. Data can be transferred.

Table 4.9.: Actions of the OpenVPN-Webgui

## OpenVPN - WebGUI - Detail View Of A Connection



Figure 4.4.: Detail view of a connection (Keymanagement)

**Statistics:** Some interesting statistics are shown here if the connection is started and not on 'hold'.

**Log:** last 20 lines of the connection logfile. If more lines should be displayed enter the number and click 'show'. If 'all' is selected the whole logfile will be shown. This tab is only shown for started connections.

**Debug-Log:** Shows the output of the start process. OpenVPN connections are started and the output is shown. This is handy if the connection can't be started by the start button and no normal log can be shown. This tab is only shown for connections not started.

**Packet filter:** Shows the configuration of the the packet filter relevant to this connection. Packet filter is only configured if the connection is started and configured as a tunnel.

**Bridge:** Shows the configuration of bridges on the router. Tab is only shown if the connection is configured as a bridge.

**Configuration:** Shows the configuration generated on boot for this connection.

**Keymanagement:** Creates a key for the connection and makes it available for download (see figure 4.4). If no key is present on first start it will be generated and displayed automatically. You may download it via the corresponding symbol or copy/paste it to a text file. To save a newly generated keyfile on the router click the disk symbol. Saving can be undone by clicking the restore symbol.

**Support informations:** Shows all informations relevant when problems occur. You may copy&paste these informations i.e. for a post on the newsgroups.

#### 4.15.7. OpenVPN - Collaboration Of Different OpenVPN Versions

Please note that different versions of OpenVPN may use different default parameters for a connection. In particular MTU fragment and MSSFIX settings may differ. If values „don't match“ connection establishment is not possible or no reliable connection can be made. Typical error messages can be:

```
FRAG_IN error flags=0xfa2a187b: FRAG_TEST not implemented
FRAG_IN error flags=0xfa287f34: spurious FRAG_WHOLE flags
```

Crucial parameters for a connection are:

**OPENVPN\_x\_TUN\_MTU** MTU Values of the TUN device were set to 1300 for OpenVPN 1.x. As of OpenVPN 2.0 1500 is the default here.

**OPENVPN\_x\_LINK\_MTU** Byte size of the connection in both OpenVPN daemons. The default is depending on OpenVPN Version and operating system version.

**OPENVPN\_x\_FRAGMENT** Data packets (UDP or TCP) with a size bigger than the fragment size will be fragmented to packets not bigger than byte size provided in OPENVPN\_x\_FRAGMENT.

**OPENVPN\_x\_MSSFIX** To avoid fragmentation of data packets for TCP connections over VPN a maximum size for TCp data packets can be set here. Up-to-date operating systems will honorate this setting and make fragmentation unnecessary.

Different OpenVPN versions use the following settings as default values. Please obey these values when connecting OpenVPN in varying versions. Default settings on fli4l routers are shown in the second table.

OpenVPN Version/Option	1.xx	2.00
OPENVPN_x_TUN_MTU	1300	1500
OPENVPN_x_TUN_MTU_EXTRA	unknown	32
OPENVPN_x_FRAGMENT	unknown	not configured
OPENVPN_x_MSSFIX	not configured	1450

Table 4.10.: Different MTU parameters in different OpenVPN versions.

Based on this settings the defaults for your network should be determined and written to config/openvpn.txt explicitly. These are the best values for your tests to start with:

## 4. Packages

fli4l Version/Option	up to 2.1.8	from 2.1.9 on
OPENVPN_x_TUN_MTU	1300	1500
OPENVPN_x_TUN_MTU_EXTRA	64	32
OPENVPN_x_FRAGMENT	not configured	1300
OPENVPN_x_MSSFIX	not configured	1300

Table 4.11.: Different MTU parameters in different fli4l router versions.

```
OPENVPN_DEFAULT_TUN_MTU='1500'
OPENVPN_DEFAULT_MSSFIX='1300'
OPENVPN_DEFAULT_FRAGMENT='1300'
```

For fli4l versions prior to 2.1.9 „tun-mtu“ parameters can’t be specified directly. But they can be influenced indirectly with OPENVPN\_x\_LINK\_MTU. tun-mtu values are about 45 byte smaller than the values in OPENVPN\_x\_LINK\_MTU. To get exact values only trying will help.

### 4.15.8. OpenVPN - Examples

Some examples will clarify the configuration of package OpenVPN.

#### Example - Joining Two Nets Using fli4l Routers

In the first example two fli4l routers will be connected. Nets behind each fli4l router should gain access to each other. Peter and Maria want to connect their nets over their fli4l routers. Peter uses a private net 192.168.145.0/24 and a DynDNS address 'peter.eisfair.net'. Marias setup is similar while she is using 10.23.17.0/24 and DynDNS address 'maria.eisfair.net'. Both trust in each other so they allow unlimited access to their complete nets for each other.

OpenVPN Option	Peter	Maria
OPENVPN_1_NAME=	'maria'	'peter'
OPENVPN_1_REMOTE_HOST=	'maria.eisfair.net'	'peter.eisfair.net'
OPENVPN_1_REMOTE_PORT=	'10000'	'10001'
OPENVPN_1_LOCAL_PORT=	'10001'	'10000'
OPENVPN_1_SECRET=	'pema.secret'	'pema.secret'
OPENVPN_1_TYPE=	'tunnel'	'tunnel'
OPENVPN_1_REMOTE_VPN_IP=	'192.168.200.202'	'192.168.200.193'
OPENVPN_1_LOCAL_VPN_IP=	'192.168.200.193'	'192.168.200.202'
OPENVPN_1_ROUTE_N=	'1'	'1'
OPENVPN_1_ROUTE_1=	'10.23.17.0/24'	'192.168.145.0/24'
OPENVPN_1_PF_INPUT_N=	'1'	'1'
OPENVPN_1_PF_INPUT_1=	'ACCEPT'	'ACCEPT'
OPENVPN_1_PF_FORWARD_N=	'1'	'1'
OPENVPN_1_PF_FORWARD_1=	'ACCEPT'	'ACCEPT'

Table 4.12.: OpenVPN Configuration with 2 fli4l routers

#### Example - Two Nets Connected By A Bridge

In the next example a bridge over a wi-fi connection will be configured. Packet filters are not of use here because usually ethernet frames will be forwarded but no IP packets. Please remember that with a bridge a common net is used. Thus no IP address can exist twice.

#### 4. Packages

OpenVPN Option	Peter	Maria
OPENVPN_2_NAME	'bridge'	'bridge'
OPENVPN_2_REMOTE_HOST	'10.1.0.1'	'10.2.0.1'
OPENVPN_2_REMOTE_PORT	'10005'	'10006'
OPENVPN_2_LOCAL_HOST	'10.2.0.1'	'10.1.0.1'
OPENVPN_2_LOCAL_PORT	'10006'	'10005'
OPENVPN_2_FLOAT	'no'	'no'
OPENVPN_2_RESTART	'never'	'never'
OPENVPN_2_SECRET	'bridge.secret'	'bridge.secret'
OPENVPN_2_TYPE	'bridge'	'bridge'
OPENVPN_2_BRIDGE	'pema-br'	'pema-br'

Table 4.13.: OpenVPN Configuration with 2 fli4l routers bridging nets over a wi-fi connection.

In addition to the settings for OpenVPN a bridge has to be configured in `advanced_networking` and `base.txt` has to be adapted to use the bridge device and not `eth0` as the network device for the internal net. See the relevant entries in `advanced_networking`'s and `base`'s configuration files:

advanced_networking Option	Peter	Maria
OPT_BRIDGE_DEV	'yes'	'yes'
BRIDGE_DEV_BOOTDELAY	'no'	'no'
BRIDGE_DEV_N	'1'	'1'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_NAME	'pema-br'	'pema-br'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEVNAME	'br0'	'br0'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEV_N	'1'	'1'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEV_1_DEV	'eth0'	'eth0'

Table 4.14.: OpenVPN Configuration with 2 fli4l routers bridging nets over a wi-fi connection.  
Bridge configuration in `advanced_networking`.

base Option	Peter	Maria
IP_NET_N	'1'	'1'
IP_NET_1	'192.168.193.254/24'	'192.168.193.1/24'
IP_NET_1_DEV	'br0'	'br0'

Table 4.15.: OpenVPN Configuration with 2 fli4l routers bridging nets over a wi-fi connection.  
Bridge configuration in `base.txt`.

#### Example - Configure Access For A Road Warrior

For this example (Roadwarrior) access to a LAN behind fli4l should be configured for a notebook with Windows XP over GPRS. OpenVPN is installed on the notebook and the `*.ovpn` file is edited. Unfortunately the tun/tap driver for Windows is not as flexible as its Unix pendant. Point-to-Point addresses for VPN IP have to be in a 255.255.255.252 (or /30) net. If the road warrior should only access services in the LAN behind or on the fli4l router itself and does not have to be accessed by itself a route on fli4l's side is not necessary. The road warrior can be addressed on its virtual IP address (`OPENVPN_3_REMOTE_VPN_IP`) if necessary. If the road warrior has a fixed IP address a host route could be added if needed. If the road warrior i.e. has fixed IP address 192.168.33.33 you could simply add the following to fli4l's `openvpn.txt`:

#### 4. Packages

```
OPENVPN_3_ROUTE_N='1'
OPENVPN_3_ROUTE_1='192.168.33.33/32'
```

With the configuration of the packet filter shown here complete communication in both directions is allowed. Only the fli4l router is not directly accessible for the road warrior. That would be needed if the road warrior should use the DNS server on the fli4l router.

```
OPENVPN_3_PF_FORWARD_N='1'
OPENVPN_3_PF_FORWARD_1='ACCEPT'
```

For allowing access to fli4l's internal DNS server add the following to the configuration of fli4l:

```
OPENVPN_3_PF_INPUT_N='1'
OPENVPN_3_PF_INPUT_1='if:VPNDEV:any tmpl:dns ACCEPT'
```

OpenVPN Option fli4l router	roadwarrior
OPENVPN_3_NAME='roadwarrior'	remote peter.eisfair.net
OPENVPN_3_LOCAL_PORT='10011'	rport 10011
OPENVPN_3_SECRET='roadwarrior.secret'	secret roadwarrior.secret
OPENVPN_3_TYPE='tunnel'	dev tun
OPENVPN_3_REMOTE_VPN_IP='192.168.200.238'	
OPENVPN_3_LOCAL_VPN_IP='192.168.200.237'	ifconfig 192.168.200.238 192.168.200.237
OPENVPN_3_ROUTE_N='0'	
OPENVPN_3_PF_FORWARD_N='1'	
OPENVPN_3_PF_FORWARD_1='ACCEPT'	
	route 192.168.145.0 255.255.255.0
	comp-lzo
	persist-tun
	persist-key
	ping-timer-rem
	ping-restart 60
	proto udp4
	tun-mtu 1500
	fragment 1300
	mssfix

Table 4.16.: OpenVPN Configuration with a Windows Computer over GPRS.

#### Example - Secure A WLAN Connection

In this example a WLAN connection will be secured by the help of OpenVPN. The fli4l router has a LAN and a WLAN card it uses or an access point is connected to an additional fli4l NIC. This aims at WLAN clients only having access to the VPN port without establishing a VPN connection. After connecting succesfully to OpenVPN they should have unlimited access with cable nets. DNSMASQ DHCP server's settings have to be changed to achieve that. Package `advanced_networking` will be needed as well. Settings in `base.txt`: `IP_NET_1` is the cable LAN and `IP_NET_2` is the WLAN.

```
IP_NET_N='2'
IP_NET_1='192.168.3.254/24'
IP_NET_1_DEV='br0'
IP_NET_2='192.168.4.254/24'
IP_NET_2_DEV='eth2'
```

## 4. Packages

Set DHCP range to suit your needs. For IP\_NET\_2 two settings are mandatory:

```
DHCP_RANGE_2_DNS_SERVER1='none'
DHCP_RANGE_2_NTP_SERVER='none'
DHCP_RANGE_2_GATEWAY='none'
```

Settings in advanced\_networking.txt:

```
OPT_BRIDGE_DEV='yes'
BRIDGE_DEV_BOOTDELAY='yes'
BRIDGE_DEV_N='1'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_NAME='br'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEVNAME='br0'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEV_N='1'
BRIDGE_DEV_1_DEV_1_DEV='eth0'
```

OpenVPN Option Router	WLAN-Client
OPENVPN_4_NAME='wlan1'	
OPENVPN_4_LOCAL_HOST='192.168.4.254'	remote 192.168.4.254
OPENVPN_4_LOCAL_PORT='20001'	rport 20001
OPENVPN_4_SECRET='wlan1.secret'	secret wlan1.secret
OPENVPN_4_TYPE='bridge'	dev tap
OPENVPN_4_BRIDGE='br'	
OPENVPN_4_RESTART='never'	
OPENVPN_4_MUTE_REPLAY_WARNINGS='yes'	
	comp-lzo
	persist-tun
	persist-key
	ping-timer-rem
	ping-restart 60
	proto udp4
	tun-mtu 1500
	fragment 1300
	mssfix

Table 4.17.: OpenVPN Securing a WLAN.

### 4.15.9. Additional Links On OpenVPN

At the end here are some links on OpenVPN configuration:

<http://openvpn.net>

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenVPN>

<http://openvpn.se/>

<http://arnowelzel.de/wiki/de/fli4l/openvpn>

<http://wiki.freifunk.net/OpenVPN>

<http://w3.linux-magazine.com/issue/24/Charly.pdf>

[http://w3.linux-magazine.com/issue/25/WirelessLAN\\_Intro.pdf](http://w3.linux-magazine.com/issue/25/WirelessLAN_Intro.pdf)

<http://w3.linux-magazine.com/issue/25/OpenVPN.pdf>



## 4.16. PCMCIA - PC-Card Support

### 4.16.1. PCMCIA Drivers

fli4l can work with PCMCIA cards as well. Specify `OPT_PCMCIA='yes'` to install according base drivers. The card driver to be used concretely is set by `NET_DRV_x` (Page 38).

**PCMCIA\_PCIC** - PCMCIA socket driver

It can be chosen between: 'i82365' or 'tcic' for PCMCIA bridges and 'yenta\_socket' res. 'i82092' for Cardbus bridges.

Default setting: `PCMCIA_PCIC='i82365'`

**PCMCIA\_PCIC\_OPTS** - Options for the PCMCIA socket driver

Default setting: `PCMCIA_PCIC_OPTS=""`

Possible Settings:

`poll_interval=n` n in intervals of 10 milliseconds - reasonable value: 1000 Sets polling interval for card changes.

`irq_list=x,y,z,...` A list of interrupts to be used

**PCMCIA\_MISC\_N PCMCIA\_MISC\_x** Number of PCMCIA modules to be loaded additionally: `serial_cs` for modems and combo cards `parport_cs` printer interface cards

## 4.17. PPP - Connection Of Computers Via Serial Interface

With `OPT_PPP='yes'` a computer can be connected via its serial interface. This may be useful i.e. for connecting computers to a network that does not have a network interface card. The computer connected to the serial interface is called client PC below.

**PPP\_DEV** Specify fli4l's serial interface the client PC is connected to. Possible values are:

'com1' COM1 port (lower cases only!)

'com2' COM2 port (lower cases only!)

**PPP\_SPEED** Set transfer rate here (bit/sec). 38400 is supported by older interfaces too. Problems may occur when using rates above this.

Example: `PPP_SPEED='38400'`

**PPP\_IPADDR PPP\_PEER** `PPP_IPADDR` holds fli4l's IP address on the COM port, i.e. '192.168.4.1'. In variable `PPP_PEER` the IP address of the client PC is set, i.e. '192.168.4.2'.

**PPP\_NETWORK PPP\_NETMASK** `PPP_NETWORK` holds the network used and variable `PPP_NETMASK` the netmask. These two variables are used by the extra package 'samba\_lpd'.

**Important:** *Consider the following:*

#### 4. Packages

1. Those IP addresses may **not** originate from the network address range of the ethernet LANs. Point-To-Point-Configuration must use a separate network address range!
2. For the Client PC's connection to the Internet this mini-PPP-network has to be masked in the same way as the LAN. The net has to be entered additionally in MASQ\_NETWORK (Page ??) (see next chapter) as well.
3. The client PC should be added to the host table of the DNS server.

Causes:

If telnet or ftp should be used from the client PC to the fli4l router the daemons concerned on fli4l do a reverse DNS lookup to resolve the client PC. If it is not found in the host table a connection to the Internet will be established to do this - which is of course useless. To avoid this enter the client PC in the host table.

Example for PPP Configuration over the serial interface:

```
PPP_DEV='com1'
PPP_SPEED='38400'
PPP_IPADDR='192.168.4.1'
PPP_PEER='192.168.4.2'
PPP_NETWORK='192.168.4.0'
PPP_NETMASK='255.255.255.0'
```

and further on in config/base.txt:

```
MASQ_NETWORK='192.168.6.0/24 192.168.4.0/24'
```

The first network number is the one of the ethernet LAN and the second the one of the PPP network.

As long as there is no other net in the 192.168. range in use both nets can be joined in MASQ\_NETWORK (Page ??). This simplifies configuring firewall rules.

In this case use:

```
MASQ_NETWORK='192.168.0.0/16'
```

this masks every net starting with 192.168.

Last thing is to adapt DNS Configuration. Example:

```
HOST_5='192.168.4.2 serial-pc'
```

Do not forget to increment [HOST\\_N](#) (Page 103)!

If the client PC is running Windows you have to configure the dial-up adapter for a PPP connection to the fli4l router.

If a linux client is used create a shell script on the client (i.e. /usr/local/bin/ppp-on):

## 4. Packages

```
#!/bin/sh
dev='/dev/ttyS0'           # COM1, for COM2: ttyS1
speed='38400'              # speed
options='defaultroute crtscts' # options
myip='192.168.4.2'         # IP address client
fli4lip='192.168.4.1'     # IP address fli4l router
pppd $dev $speed $options $myip:$fli4lip &
```

In case of problems: `man pppd`

The fli4l router has to be used as the DNS server on the client if a connection to the Internet is desired. Add two lines to `/etc/resolv.conf` on the client: the domain used and the ethernet IP address of the fli4l router as name server.

Example:

```
search domain.de
nameserver 192.168.1.4
```

“domain.de” res. “192.168.1.4” have to be changed to your needs. Important: The IP address has to be the one of fli4l’s ethernet card!

A so called [null modem cable](#) (Page 347) is used as the physical connection. See appendix for package base for pin wirings.

A (german) Howto for connecting a Windows client with serial PPP can be found at:

<http://www.fli4l.de/hilfe/howtos/basteleien/opt-ppp-howto/>

## 4.18. DSL - DSL over PPPoE, Fritz!DSL and PPTP

fli4l supports DSL in three different variants:

- PPPoE (external DSL-modems connected over ethernet using pppoe)
- PPTP (external DSL-modems connected over ethernet using pptp)
- Fritz!DSL (DSL over DSL-adapters manufactured by AVM)

You can choose only one of these options, simultaneous operation isn’t possible yet. The configuration for all variants is similar, so the general parameters are described at first and then the special options for the individual variants will be discussed. DSL-access is handled by imond as a circuit. Therefore it is necessary to activate imond by setting (see [OPT\\_IMOND](#) (Page 72)) to 'yes'.

### 4.18.1. General Configuration Variables

The packages all use the same configuration variables, they differ only by the package name prefixes. As an example: in all packages the user name is required. The variable is named `PPPOE_USER`, `PPTP_USER` or `FRITZDSL_USER` depending on the package. The variables are described indicating the missing prefix by an asterisk. In concrete examples PPPOE is assumed but these are valid with any other prefix too.

#### 4. Packages

- \*\_NAME** Set a name for the circuit - max. 15 digits long. This will be shown in the imon client imonc. Spaces (blanks) are not allowed.

Example: `PPPOE_NAME='DSL'`

- \*\_USEPEERDNS** This specifies whether the address of the name servers given by the internet service provider at dial-in will be added to the configuration file of the local name server for the duration of the online connection or not.

It only makes sense to use this option for internet access circuits. Almost all providers support these type of transfer by now.

After the name server IP addresses have been transferred, name servers in `DNS_FORWARDERS` will be used as forwarders. Afterwards the local nameserver is forced to reread its configuration. Previously resolved names will not be lost from the name server cache.

This option has the advantage of always using the nearest name servers (given the provider transmits the correct IP addresses) thus accelerating the name resolution process.

In case of failure of a provider's DNS server in most cases the incorrect DNS server addresses are rapidly corrected by the provider.

Nevertheless it is necessary to specify a valid name server in `DNS_FORWARDERS`. Otherwise the first name request can not be resolved correctly. In addition the original configuration of the local nameservers will be restored when terminating the connection.

Default-setting: `*_USEPEERDNS='yes'`

- \*\_DEBUG** If you want pppd to be more verbose set `*_DEBUG` to 'yes'. In this case pppd will write additional informations to syslog.

Attention: In order to get this to work syslogd has to be activated by setting `OPT_SYSLOGD` to 'yes' in `base.txt`.

- \*\_USER, \*\_PASS** Provide user ID and password for the provider used. `*_USER` is used for the user id `*_PASS` is the password.

*Attention:* For T-Online-access consider this:

Username `AAAAAAAAAAAAATTTTTT#MMMM` is put together from a 12 digit 'Anschlußkennung', T-Online-number and 'Mitbenutzernummer'. Behind the T-Online-number follows a '#' (only if its length is shorter than 12 digits).

If this does not work in rare cases put another '#' between 'Anschlußkennung' and T-Online-number.

User ID for T-Online has to have an additional '@t-online.de' at the end!

Example:

```
PPPOE_USER='111111111111222222#0001@t-online.de'
```

Infos on user ID's for other providers are found in the FAQ:

- [http://extern.fli4l.de/fli4l\\_faqengine/faq.php?list=category&catnr=3&prog=1](http://extern.fli4l.de/fli4l_faqengine/faq.php?list=category&catnr=3&prog=1)

#### 4. Packages

**\*\_HUP\_TIMEOUT** Specify the time in seconds after which the connection will be terminated when no more traffic is detected over the DSL line. A timeout of '0' or 'never' stands for no timeout. Using 'never' the router immediately reconnects after a disconnection. Changing dialmodes is not possible then - it has to stay 'auto'. 'Never' is currently only available for PPPOE and FritzDSL.

**\*\_CHARGEINT** Charge-interval: Time interval in seconds which will be used for calculating online costs.

Most provider calculate their charges per minute. In this case put in '60'. For providers that charge per second set **\*\_CHARGEINT='1'**.

Unfortunately for DSL the timing is not fully utilized, as it is the case for ISDN. In our case a hangup will be triggered after the time specified in **\*\_HUP\_TIMEOUT**.

Hence **\*\_Chargeint** is only significant for the calculation of charges.

**\*\_TIMES** This times determine when to enable the circuit and how much it will cost. This makes it possible to have different default routes at different times for a circuit (Least Cost Routing). The imond daemon controls route assignment then.

Composition of variables:

```
PPPOE_TIMES='times-1-info [times-2-info] ...'
```

Each field times-?-info consists of 4 parts divided by colons (':').

1. Field: W1-W2

Weekday-period, i.e. Mo-Fr or Sa-Su aso. English and german notations are both valid. For a single weekday write W1-W1 (i.e. Su-Su).

2. Field: hh-hh

Hours, i.e. 09-18 or 18-09 too. 18-09 is equivalent to 18-24 plus 00-09. 00-24 means the complete day.

3. Field: Charge

Currency-values as costs per minute, i.e. 0.032 for 3.2 Cent per minute. They are used to calculate the actual costs incurred, taking into account the cycle time. They will be displayed in the imon client.

4. Field: LC-Default-Route

Content can be Y or N, which means:

Y: The specified time range will be used as default route for LC-routing.

N: The specified time range is only used for calculating costs but it won't be used for automatic LC-routing.

Example (read as one long line):

```
PPPOE_TIMES='Mo-Fr:09-18:0.049:N  
             Mo-Fr:18-09:0.044:Y  
             Sa-Su:00-24:0.039:Y'
```

## 4. Packages

**Important:** *Times used in \*\_TIMES have to cover the whole week. If that is not the case a valid configuration can't be build.*

*If the time ranges off all LC-default-route-circuits ("Y") together don't contain the complete week there will be no default route in these gaps. There will be no internet access possible at these times!*

One more simple example:

```
PPPOE_TIMES='Mo-Su:00-24:0.0:Y'
```

for those using a flatrate.

One last comment to LC-routing: *holidays are treated as Sundays.*

**\*\_FILTER** fli4l hangs up automatically if there is no traffic over the pppoe interface in the time specified in hangup timeout. Unfortunately also traffic from the outside counts here, for example connection attempts by a P2P client such as eDonkey. Since you will be contacted almost permanently from outside nowadays, it can happen that fli4l never terminates the DSL connection.

Option \*\_FILTER comes to help here. Setting it to yes will only consider traffic that is generated from your own machine and external traffic will be completely ignored. Since incoming traffic usually means that the router or computers behind it respond by i.e. rejecting requests additionally some outgoing packets are ignored. Read here how this exactly works:

- <http://www.fli4l.de/hilfe/howtos/basteleien/hangup-problem-loesen/> and
- <http://web.archive.org/web/20061107225118/http://www.linux-bayreuth.de/dcforum/DCForumID2/46.html>.

A more detailed description of the expression and its usage is to be found in the appendix but is only interesting if you want to make changes.

**\*\_FILTER\_EXPR** Filter to use if \*\_FILTER is set to 'yes'.

**\*\_MTU \*\_MRU** These variables are optional and can be completely omitted.

With these optional variables the so-called **MTU** (maximum transmission unit) and the **MRU** (maximum receive unit) can be set. By default MTU and MRU are set to 1492. This setting should only be changed in special cases! These variables don't exist for OPT\_PPTP.

**\*\_NF\_MSS** For some providers these effects can occur:

- Webbrowser gets a connection but is unresponsive after that,
- small mails can be sent but big mails can't,
- ssh works, scp hangs after initial connecting.

To work around this problems fli4l manipulates the MTU as a default. In some cases this is not enough so fli4l explicitly permits setting of the MSS (message segment size) to a value given by the provider. If the provider does not give any values 1412 is a good start to try. If a MTU is given by the provider, subtract 40 Byte here ( $mss = mtu - 40$ ). These variables are optional and can be completely omitted. These variable doesn't exist for OPT\_PPTP.

### 4.18.2. OPT\_PPPOE - DSL over PPPoE

For communication via a DSL connection usually the PPPoE package is necessary because the provider does not provide a full blown router, but only a DSL modem. Between the fli4l router and the modem the PPP protocol is used, but in this case specifically over Ethernet.

One or two ethernet cards can be used in fli4l:

- only one card with IP for the LAN and PPP towards the DSL-modem
- two cards: one with IP for the LAN, the other for PPP towards the DSL-modem

The better choice is to use two ethernet cards. This way both protocols - IP and PPPoE - are clearly separated from each other.

But the method with one ethernet cards works as well. In this case the DSL-modem has to be connected to the network hub like all other clients. The maximum transfer speed can be slightly affected this way.

If experiencing communication problems between the modem and the network card you can try to slow down the speed of the NIC, eventually even switching it to half-duplex mode. All PCI cards but only a few PCI-ISA network cards can be configured to run in various speed modes. Either use ethtool from the package advanced\_networking or create a DOS boot media and include the native configuration tool there. Start fli4l with this media and execute the card's native tool to choose and save the slower operation mode to the card. The configuration tool usually is available on the driver media or can be downloaded from the website of the card manufacturer. You may also find it in a search in the wiki:

- <https://ssl.networks.org/wiki/display/f/Netzwerkkarten>

If using two network cards you should use the first for the LAN and the second for the connection to the DSL modem.

Only the first card does need an IP address.

This means:

```
IP_NET_N='1'           # Only *one* card with IP-address!
IP_NET_1xxx='...'      # Usual parameters
```

For PPPOE\_ETH set the second ethernet card to 'eth1' and define \*no\* IP\_NET\_2-xxx-variables.

**OPT\_PPPOE** activates support for PPPoE. Default setting: OPT\_PPPOE='no'.

**PPPOE\_ETH** Name of the ethernet interface

```
'eth0'  first ethernet card
'eth1'  second ethernet card
...     ...
```

Default setting: PPPOE\_ETH='eth1'

**PPPOE\_TYPE** *PPPOE* stands for transmission of PPP-packets over ethernet lines. Data to be transmitted is transformed to ppp-packets in a first step and then in a second step wrapped in pppoe-packets to be transmitted over ethernet to the DSL-modem. The

#### 4. Packages

Values	Description
async	Packets are generated by the pppoe-daemon; asynchronous communication between <i>pppd</i> and <i>pppoed</i> .
sync	Packets are generated by the pppoe-daemon; synchronous communication between <i>pppd</i> and <i>pppoed</i> . This way communication is more efficient and thus leads to lower processor load.
in_kernel	Packets are generated by the linux kernel. This way communication with a second daemon is omitted saving a lot of in-memory copying thus leading to even lower processor load.

Table 4.18.: Ways of generating pppoe packets

second step can be done by the pppoe-daemon or by the kernel. `PPPOE_TYPE` defines the way of pppoe packet generation.

Somebody did a comparison between the various variants on a Fujitsu Siemens PCD-H, P75 the results are shown in table 4.19 <sup>11</sup>.

fli4l	NIC	Bandwidth (downstream)	CPU-load
2.0.8	rtl8029 + rtl8139	310 kB/s	100%
2.0.8	2x 3Com Etherlink III	305 kB/s	100%
2.0.8	SMC + 3Com Etherlink III	300 kB/s	100%
2.1.7	SMC + 3Com Etherlink III	375 kB/s	40%

Table 4.19.: Bandwidth und CPU-load with pppoe

**PPPOE\_HUP\_TIMEOUT** Using PPPoE-type `in_kernel` and `dialmode auto`, timeout can be set to 'never'. The router then no longer hangs up and after a forced disconnection by the provider dials again automatically. Subsequent changing of the `dialmode` is not possible anymore.

#### 4.18.3. OPT\_FRITZDSL - DSL via Fritz!Card DSL

Internet connection by Fritz! Card DSL is activated here. A Fritz! Card DSL by AVM is used for the internet connection. Since the drivers for these cards are not subject to the GPL it is not possible to provide them with the DSL package. It is essential to download these drivers before from <http://www.fli4l.de/download/stabile-version/avm-treiber/> and to extract them into the `fli4l` directory.

Circuit-support for Fritz!Card DSL was realised with friendly help from Stefan Uterhardt (email: [zer0@onlinehome.de](mailto:zer0@onlinehome.de)).

**OPT\_FRITZDSL** activates support for Fritz!DSL. Default setting: `OPT_FRITZDSL='no'`.

<sup>11</sup>Values were taken from a posting on `spline.fli4l` and have not been evaluated further. Message ID of the article: `<caf9fk$ala$1@bla.spline.inf.fu-berlin.de>`.



**FRITZDSL\_TYPE** Several Fritz!-cards exist for a DSL connection. The card used will be specified by `FRITZDSL_TYPE`, have a look at table 4.20 for enumerating the supported cards.

Card Type	Usage
<code>fcdsl</code>	Fritz!Card DSL
<code>fcdsl2</code>	Fritz!Card DSLv2
<code>fcdslsl</code>	Fritz!Card DSL SL
<code>fcdslusb</code>	Fritz!Card DSL USB
<code>fcdslslusb</code>	Fritz!Card DSL SL USB
<code>fcdslusb2</code>	Fritz!Card DSL USBv2

Table 4.20.: Fritz-Cards

Default setting:

```
FRITZDSL_TYPE='fcdsl'
```

**FRITZDSL\_PROVIDER** With this option the type of the remote station is set. Possible options are:

U-R2, ECI, Siemens, Netcologne, oldArcor, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria1, Austria2, Austria3, Austria4

In Germany almost always UR-2 is used. Siemens and ECI are only used with very old ports.

For Switzerland and Belgium, the options are self-explanatory and in Austria you have to try what works for you.

If anyone has a better description for the options in Austria please tell.

Default setting:

```
FRITZDSL_PROVIDER='U-R2'
```

#### 4.18.4. OPT\_PPTP - DSL over PPTP in Austria/the Netherlands

In Austria (and other European countries) PPTP-protocol is used instead of PPPoE. A separate ethernet card is connected to a PPTP-Modem in this case.

As of version 2.0 connecting via PPTP is realised as a Circuit - with the friendly help of Rudolf Hämmerle (email: [rudolf.haemmerle@aon.at](mailto:rudolf.haemmerle@aon.at)).

PPTP uses two cards. The first card should be used for connecting the LAN and the second for connecting to the DSL-modem.

Only the first card can have an IP-address.

This means:

```
IP_NET_N='1'           # Only *one* card with IP-address!
IP_NET_1xxx='...'      # the usual parameters
```

`PPTP_ETH` is set to 'eth1' for the second ethernet card and \*no\* `IP_NET_2-xxx`-variables are defined.

**OPT\_PPTP** activates support for PPTP. Default setting: `OPT_PPTP='no'`.

**PPTP\_ETH** Name of the ethernet interfaces

```
'eth0'  first ethernet card
'eth1'  second ethernet card
...     ...
```

Default setting: `PPTP_ETH='eth1'`

**PPTP\_MODEM\_TYPE** There are several PPTP modem types to realise a pptp connection. Define `PPTP_MODEM_TYPE` to define the modem type. Possible types are shown in table 4.21.

Modem Type	Usage
telekom	Austria (Telekom Austria)
xdsl	Austria (Inode xDSL@home)
mxstream	the Netherlands, Danmark

Table 4.21.: PPTP Modem Types

Default setting:

```
PPTP_MODEM_TYPE='telekom'
```

#### Inode xDSL@home

Support for Inode xDSL@home was implemented using information found on Inode's support pages<sup>12</sup>.

At the moment there are sometimes problems with renewing of leases for the interface (the IP for the interface is delivered by dhcp and has to be renewed in regular periods). Hanging up and reconnecting via imonc does not work well by now. Help by providing patches or as a tester is highly appreciated.

With xsdl two further options exist for pptp:

**PPTP\_CLIENT\_REORDER\_TO** The pptp-client which is used for xsdl under certain circumstances must rearrange and buffer packets. It usually waits 0.3 seconds for a packet. By setting this variable you can vary the timeout between 0.00 (no buffer) and 10.00. Times always must be provided with two decimales.

**PPTP\_CLIENT\_LOGLEVEL** Here you can define how much debug output will be produced by the pptp-client. Values are 0 (little), 1 (default) und 2 (much).

#### 4.18.5. OPT\_POESTATUS - PPPoE-Status-Monitor On fli4l-Console

PPPoE-Status-Monitor for DSL Connections was developed by Thorsten Pohlmann.

With setting `OPT_POESTATUS='yes'` dsl status can be watched on the third fli4l console at any time. Switch to the third console by pressing ALT-F3 and back to the first console with ALT-F1.

<sup>12</sup>See [http://www6.inode.at/support/internetzugang/xdsl\\_home/konfiguration\\_ethernet\\_linux.html](http://www6.inode.at/support/internetzugang/xdsl_home/konfiguration_ethernet_linux.html)

## 4.19. PROXY - Several Proxy Servers

## 4.20. QoS - Quality of Service

By QoS the available bandwidth can be regulated and for example be distributed to several ports, IP addresses and more.

A modem manages a packet queue where packets are stored that exceed the available bandwidth. With DSL modems for example these queues are rather big. The advantage is a constant usage of maximum bandwidth. If the router sends lesser packets for a short period of time the modem has packets in the queue that it can send. Such a queue is a simple thing sending packets first in first out - rather fair, isn't it?

This is where QoS comes into play. QoS also manages a packet queue in the router itself which makes it possible to decide which packets are to be sent at first and which to hold back. If everything is configured the right way QoS sends packets at the speed the modem sends them out not filling the modem queue at any time. This is like moving the modem queue into the router.

Something general on speed units: QoS supports Mibit/s (mebibit/s) and Kibit/s (kibibit/s), where applies  $1\text{Mibit} = 1024\text{Kibit}$ .

### 4.20.1. Configuration

**OPT\_QOS** Set this to 'yes' to enable and 'no' to disable OPT\_QOS.

**QOS\_INTERNET\_DEV\_N** Number of devices routing data to the Internet.

**QOS\_INTERNET\_DEV\_x** List of devices that route data to the Internet. Examples:

<code>QOS_INTERNET_DEV_N='3'</code>	device number
<code>QOS_INTERNET_DEV_1='ethX'</code>	for cable and other ethernet connections
<code>QOS_INTERNET_DEV_2='ppp0'</code>	for DSL over PPPoE
<code>QOS_INTERNET_DEV_3='ipppX'</code>	for ISDN

The ISDN device for the first circuit should be named `ippp0` the second `ippp1`. If channel bundeling is activated for the first circuit the second channel of the first circuit is named `ippp1` and the second circuit `ippp2`. QoS should only be used with ISDN if channel bundeling is deactivated for the circuit used.

**QOS\_INTERNET\_BAND\_DOWN** Maximum downstream bandwidth of the Internet connection. See above: [Something general on speed units](#) (Page 203).

Hint: For time-critical jobs like preferring ACK packets it is necessary to limit the bandwidth to the actual value. Else packets will be sorted correctly in the packet queue but are withheld in the modem's packet queue. It may be possible that bandwidth declared by your provider is not in accordance with real conditions. It could be a little less or a little more. At the end only trying helps here.

**QOS\_INTERNET\_BAND\_UP** Maximum upstream bandwidth of the Internet connection. See above: [Something general on speed units](#) (Page 203).

Also see hint at `QOS_INTERNET_BAND_DOWN`.

#### 4. Packages

**QOS\_INTERNET\_DEFAULT\_DOWN** Set the default class for packets coming from the Internet here. All packets which are not classified by a filter will end here.

If no class is specified for which variable

```
QOS_CLASS_x_DIRECTION='down'
```

is set specify:

```
QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_DOWN='0'
```

Example:

Two classes have been created and a filter puts all packets for a certain IP address into the first one. All other packets should go to the second one. This must be set like this:

```
QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_DOWN='2'
```

Pay attention to set a class for QOS\_INTERNET\_DEFAULT\_DOWN where its QOS\_CLASS\_x-DIRECTION variable contains the argument 'down'.

**QOS\_INTERNET\_DEFAULT\_UP** Set the default class for packets going out to the Internet here. All packets which are not classified by a filter will end here.

If no class is specified for which variable

```
QOS_CLASS_x_DIRECTION='up'
```

is set specify:

```
QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_UP='0'
```

This works in analog to QOS\_INTERNET\_DEFAULT\_DOWN.

Pay attention to set a class for QOS\_INTERNET\_DEFAULT\_UP where its QOS\_CLASS\_x\_DIRECTION variable contains the argument 'up'.

**QOS\_CLASS\_N** Set the number of classes to be created.

**QOS\_CLASS\_x\_PARENT** By this variable classes can be stacked. Set the number of the parent class here. Bandwidth allocated to the parent class can be spread between the subclasses. Maximum subclass layer depth is 8 whereas the interface itself is the first layer which leaves a maximum of 7 layers to be configured.

If the class is no subclass write the following:

```
QOS_CLASS_x_PARENT='0'
```

It will get the maximum bandwidth set in QOS\_CLASS\_x\_PORT\_TYPE depending on its direction (in- or outbound, see QOS\_CLASS\_x\_PORT\_TYPE)

Important: If this is not '0' pay attention to define the parent class before (in numbering)

#### 4. Packages

**QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MINBANDWIDTH** Bandwidth to allocate to the classes. See above: [Something general on speed units](#) (Page 203).

Example: A class with a bandwidth limited to 128Kibit/s:

```
QOS_CLASS_1_MINBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_1_MAXBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_1_PARENT='0'
```

Three subclasses of our parent class above where QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MINBANDWIDTH- and QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MAXBANDWIDTH settings look like this:

```
QOS_CLASS_2_PARENT='1'
QOS_CLASS_2_MINBANDWIDTH='60Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_2_MAXBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'

QOS_CLASS_3_PARENT='1'
QOS_CLASS_3_MINBANDWIDTH='40Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_3_MAXBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'

QOS_CLASS_4_PARENT='1'
QOS_CLASS_4_MINBANDWIDTH='28Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_4_MAXBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'
```

All subclasses have the same (or no) priority (see QOS\_CLASS\_x\_PRIO). If traffic on all subclasses exceeds their QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MINBANDWIDTH they all get QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MINBANDWIDTH allocated. If class 2 has only 20Kibit/s traffic there are 40Kibit/s “left”. This overrun will be split in 40/28 ratio between class 3 and 4. Each class is limited to 128Kibit/s by QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MAXBANDWIDTH and because all classes are subclasses of a parent class limited to 128Kibit/s the maximum bandwidth consumed is 128Kibit/s.

**QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MAXBANDWIDTH** Maximum bandwidth to be allocated to the class. There is no sense in entering a lower value than in QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MINBANDWIDTH. If nothing is set here this variable automatically will be set to the value of QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MINBANDWIDTH. Such a class can’t use any free bandwidth resources.

See above: [Something general on speed units](#) (Page 203).

**QOS\_CLASS\_x\_DIRECTION** This variable sets the direction the class belongs to. If up-stream regulation is intended set:

```
QOS_CLASS_x_DIRECTION='up'
```

for downstream in analog:

```
QOS_CLASS_x_DIRECTION='down'
```

#### 4. Packages

**QOS\_CLASS\_x\_PRIO** Set the priority of the class here. The lower the number the higher the priority. Values between 0 and 7 are allowed. Leaving this empty equals to setting '0'.

Priorities are used to determine which class can use free bandwidth resources. Lets change our example in QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MINIMUMBANDWIDTH to reflect this: Nothing was changed for the first class. Classes 2 to 4 get a priority:

```
QOS_CLASS_2_PARENT='1'
QOS_CLASS_2_MINBANDWIDTH='60Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_2_MAXBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_2_PRIO='1'

QOS_CLASS_3_MINBANDWIDTH='40Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_3_PARENT='1'
QOS_CLASS_3_MAXBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_3_PRIO='1'

QOS_CLASS_4_PARENT='1'
QOS_CLASS_4_MINBANDWIDTH='28Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_4_MAXBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_4_PRIO='2'
```

Like in the original example class 2 consumes only 20Kibit/s and leaves free bandwidth of 40Kibit/s. Classes 3 and 4 both need more bandwidth than available. Class 3 now has a higher priority than class 4 and may use the free bandwidth of 40Kibit/s.

If class 3 needs only 20Kibit/s of the free bandwidth of 40Kibit/s class 4 will get the remaining 20Kibit/s.

Lets assume something different: Class 4 needs no bandwidth at all and class 2 and 3 both need more than exists. So they both get the bandwidth set in QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MINBANDWIDTH and the remaining will be divided in 60/40 ratio between them because both classes have the same priority.

As you see QOS\_CLASS\_x\_PRIO only has influence on how an eventual overrun in bandwidth is spread.

**QOS\_CLASS\_x\_LABEL** By using this optional variable a label for the class may be specified which will be used as the caption for the QOS-graphs created by an activated OPT\_RRDTOOL.

**QOS\_FILTER\_N** Set the number of filters desired here.

A quick note on filters: Arguments of the different variables are AND-linked, arguments of the same variable are OR-linked. This means: If the same filter filters by an IP-address and a port only packets will get selected and put in the queue which match both conditions at a time.

Another example: Two ports (21 and 80) and an IP address are set in the same filter. Since a packet can't use two ports at a time the filter will match those packets that either use port 21 and the named IP address or port 80 and the named IP address.

Important: The ordering of filters is essential!

#### 4. Packages

An example: All traffic on port 456 for **all** clients should be queued to class A. In addition all packets to a client with IP address 192.168.6.5 should be queued to class B, except those on port 456. If the filter on the IP is created first all packets (those on port 456 too) will be queued to class B and the filter on port 456 doesn't change this behavior. The filter on port 456 has to be created before the one on the IP address 192.168.6.5 to achieve our goals.

**QOS\_FILTER\_x\_CLASS** This variable specifies the class a packet is queued in that matches the given filter. If for example packets should be put in the queue specified by `QOS_CLASS_25_MINBANDWIDTH` this should be done like this:

```
QOS_FILTER_x_CLASS='25'
```

By `QOS_CLASS_x_DIRECTION` it is set if a class belongs to up- or downstream. If a filter is set then queueing packets to an upstream class only upstream packets will be filtered and queued to the class mentioned. `QOS_CLASS_x_DIRECTION` defines the “direction ” of filtering.

As of version 2.1 more than one target class can be set. If for example traffic on port 456 upstream and downstream is our target

```
QOS_FILTER_x_CLASS='4 25'
```

would be specified, if class 4 is the upstream class and 25 is the downstream one. It does not make sense to specify more than one up- or downstream class so there never will be more than two target classes.

**QOS\_FILTER\_x\_IP\_INTERN** Set IP addresses and IP ranges from internal networks here which should be filtered. They have to be separated by spaces and can be combined in any manner.

An example:

```
QOS_FILTER_x_IP_INTERN='192.168.6.0/24 192.168.5.7 192.168.5.12'
```

This filters all IP addresses that match 192.168.6.X and in addition IP 192.168.5.7 and 192.168.5.12.

This variable can be empty.

If this variable is used in conjunction with `QOS_FILTER_x_IP_EXTERN` only traffic between IPs or IP ranges defined by `QOS_FILTER_x_IP_INTERN` and `QOS_FILTER_x_IP_EXTERN` will be filtered.

**Important:** *If filtering by `QOS_FILTER_x_OPTION` for `ACK`, `TOSMD`, `TOSMT`, `TOSMR` or `TOSMC` takes place and variable `QOS_CLASS_x_DIRECTION` is of target class 'down' this variable will be ignored.*

## 4. Packages

**QOS\_FILTER\_x\_IP\_EXTERN** Specify IP addresses and IP ranges from external networks (being connected on QOS\_INTERNET\_DEV) here which should be filtered. They have to be separated by spaces and can be combined in any manner. This works the same way as QOS\_FILTER\_x\_IP\_INTERN.

This variable can be empty.

**Important:** *If filtering by QOS\_FILTER\_x\_OPTION for ACK, TOSMD, TOSMT, TOSMR or TOSMC takes place and variable QOS\_CLASS\_x\_DIRECTION is of target class 'down' this variable will be ignored.*

**QOS\_FILTER\_x\_PORT** Ports and port ranges can be set here, separated by spaces and combined in any manner. If this variable is empty traffic on all ports will be limited.

Filtering for a port range from 5000 up to 5099 would look like this:

```
QOS_FILTER_x_PORT='5000-5099'
```

Another example: If traffic on ports 20 to 21, 137 to 139 and port 80 should be filtered to the same class this would look like this:

```
QOS_FILTER_x_PORT='20-21 137-139 80'
```

This variable can be empty.

Important:

- If filtering for ports QOS\_FILTER\_x\_PORT\_TYPE has to be set as well.
- Port ranges will be ignored if filtering for ACK, TOSMD, TOSMT, TOSMR or TOSMC takes place by the use of QOS\_FILTER\_x\_OPTION.

**QOS\_FILTER\_x\_PORT\_TYPE** This variable is only valid and important in conjunction with QOS\_FILTER\_x\_PORT (it is ignored in other cases).

Ports in client mode are different from those in server mode. Specify here if a port is of type server or client. Use PCs from your own net as a point of reference to decide what to use. Possible settings:

```
QOS_FILTER_x_PORT_TYPE='client'  
QOS_FILTER_x_PORT_TYPE='server'
```

As of version 2.1 a combination of those two arguments is also valid to put traffic from the own net as well as traffic from the Internet into the same class on this port.

```
QOS_FILTER_x_PORT_TYPE='client server'
```

This equals to two similar filters once with QOS\_FILTER\_x\_PORT\_TYPE set to client and once set to server.

**QOS\_FILTER\_x\_OPTION** This variable activates additional properties for the filter. Only one of the following arguments can be passed (a combination wouldn't make sense in the same filter). It is perfectly right and makes sense sometimes to set a filter for ACK packets and a second filter for TOSMD packets to move their packets to the same target class (see QOS\_FILTER\_x\_CLASS).



### **ACK** Acknowledgement packets.

A packet matching this option is sent as an acknowledgement to a data packet. If i.e. a huge download is running a lot of data packets will come in and for each of them an acknowledgement has to be sent to confirm it has reached you. If no acknowledgement packets reach the download source it will wait for them before sending the next chunk of data.

This is extremely important with asymmetric connections (up- and downstream bandwidths differ) like used in most DSL lines. Those most likely have a small upstream that tends to reach its maximum rather fast. If ACK packets are normally queued this may end in the data server delaying its transaction to wait for ACK packets to come in. This results in download rates lower than they could be.

So ACK packets have to bypass the “normal” packets in order to get to the data server as fast as possible. How to combine this option in a meaningful way with a class is explained in the examples.

### **ICMP** Ping packets (Protocol ICMP)

Ping packets are used to measure time a packet takes to get from A to B. To take influence on this value give ping packets a higher priority. This does not influence ping times for online games.

### **IGMP** IGMP-Pakete (Protokoll IGMP)

If using IP-TV it makes sense to filter and prioritize IGMP packets.

### **TCP** Small TCP Packets

By using this filter outgoing HTTP(s)-Requests can be filtered and prioritized. A combination with a destination port is possible and makes sense. Approx. size of this TCP packets is 800 Byte max.

### **TCP** TCP packets (Protocol TCP)

Only packets using protocol TCP are filtered.

### **UDP** UDP packets (Protocol UDP)

Only packets using protocol UDP are filtered.

### **TOS\*** Type of Service

An application can set one of four TOS bits for each packet transmitted. This specifies the intended handling for those packets. For example SSH can set TOS-Minimum-Delay for sending in- and output and TOS-Maximum-Throughput for sending files. Linux/Unix programs use these bits more often than Windows programs. A firewall can set TOS bits for certain packets as well. In the end it all depends on routers in the transport chain to honour TOS bits or not. Only TOS bits Minimum-Delay and Maximum-Throughput are really important for fli4l.

**TOSMD - TOS Minimum-Delay** Used for services that need packets to be transferred without time delays. It is recommended to use this TOS bit for FTP (control data), Telnet and SSH.

**TOSMT - TOS Maximum-Throughput** Used for services that need big amounts of data to be transferred with high speed. It is recommended to use this TOS bit for FTP data and WWW.

**TOSMR - TOS Maximum-Reliability** Used to ensure that data reaches its target without being resent. Recommended use for this TOS bit is SNMP and DNS.

**TOSMC - TOS Minimum-Cost** Used to minimize costs for transferring data. Recommended use for this TOS bit is NNTP and SMTP.

**DSCP\*** Differentiated Services Code Point

DSCP is a marking according to RFC 2474. This process has replaced TOS marking mostly since 1998.

Filters on DSCP-classes can be configured as follows:

```
QOS_FILTER_x_OPTION='DSCPef'
QOS_FILTER_x_OPTION='DSCPcs3'
```

Please note that DSCP is in capital letters while the class is lower case.

The following classes can be used:

af11-af13, af21-af23, af31-af33, af41-af43, cs1-cs7, ef und be (Standard)

### 4.20.2. Examples

How do we configure OPT\_QoS in detail? This will be shown below for some use cases:

- Example 1: targets at spreading bandwidth between 3 clients.
- Example 2: targets at spreading bandwidth between 2 clients and on the clients between one port and the rest of the traffic on this client.
- Example 3: targets at learning the general structures of working with QoS.
- Example 4: a configuration for preferring ACK packets in order to keep downstream high even if upstream is overloaded.

#### Example 1

Spreading bandwidth between 3 clients.

Four classes are created (see QOS\_CLASS\_N) with the following speeds (see QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MINBANDWIDTH / QOS\_CLASS\_x\_MINBANDWIDTH). They are subclasses of class 0 (see QOS\_CLASS\_x\_PARENT) and therefore are bound directly to the interface for “up” res. “down” (see QOS\_CLASS\_x\_DIRECTION).

The fourth class is only for visitors and gets lesser bandwidth. By QOS\_INTERNET\_DEFAULT\_DOWN='4' all traffic not filtered is queued to the forth “guest” class. Because we seldom have visitors and the bandwidth is the same for the other 3 classes clients get 1/3 of the overall bandwidth (256Kibit/s each).

This configuration is only a beginning. It has to be specified how traffic is regulated by the classes.

We use two filters to assign traffic to the classes. We create 3 filters, one for each of the 3 clients (see QOS\_FILTER\_N a.s.o.) and attach a filter to each class (see QOS\_FILTER\_x\_CLASS). By specifying QOS\_FILTER\_x\_IP\_INTERN, QOS\_FILTER\_x\_IP\_INTERN, QOS\_FILTER\_x\_PORT, QOS\_FILTER\_x\_PORT and QOS\_FILTER\_x\_OPTION it can be defined what rules apply to each class.

Let's call the interface 0, the 3 classes 1, 2 and 3 and the 3 filters F1, F2 and F3. The scenario looks like this image [4.5](#).

#### 4. Packages

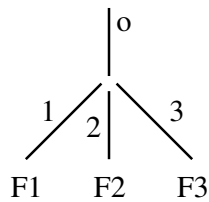


Figure 4.5.: Example 1

Configuration looks like this:

Three client PCs filtered by IP with 1/3 bandwidth each if visitors are absent:

```
OPT_QOS='yes'
QOS_INTERNET_DEV_N='1'
QOS_INTERNET_DEV_1='ppp0'
QOS_INTERNET_BAND_DOWN='768Kibit/s'
QOS_INTERNET_BAND_UP='128Kibit/s'
QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_DOWN='4'
QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_UP='0'

QOS_CLASS_N='4'

QOS_CLASS_1_PARENT='0'
QOS_CLASS_1_MINBANDWIDTH='232Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_1_MAXBANDWIDTH='768Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_1_DIRECTION='down'
QOS_CLASS_1_PRIO=''

QOS_CLASS_2_PARENT='0'
QOS_CLASS_2_MINBANDWIDTH='232Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_2_MAXBANDWIDTH='768Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_2_DIRECTION='down'
QOS_CLASS_2_PRIO=''

QOS_CLASS_3_PARENT='0'
QOS_CLASS_3_MINBANDWIDTH='232Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_3_MAXBANDWIDTH='768Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_3_DIRECTION='down'
QOS_CLASS_3_PRIO=''

QOS_CLASS_4_PARENT='0'
QOS_CLASS_4_MINBANDWIDTH='72Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_4_MAXBANDWIDTH='768Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_4_DIRECTION='down'
QOS_CLASS_4_PRIO=''

QOS_FILTER_N='3'

QOS_FILTER_1_CLASS='1'
QOS_FILTER_1_IP_INTERN='192.168.0.2'
QOS_FILTER_1_IP_EXTERN=''
```

## 4. Packages

```
QOS_FILTER_1_PORT=''
QOS_FILTER_1_PORT_TYPE=''
QOS_FILTER_1_OPTION=''

QOS_FILTER_2_CLASS='2'
QOS_FILTER_2_IP_INTERN='192.168.0.3'
QOS_FILTER_2_IP_EXTERN=''
QOS_FILTER_2_PORT=''
QOS_FILTER_2_PORT_TYPE=''
QOS_FILTER_2_OPTION=''

QOS_FILTER_3_CLASS='3'
QOS_FILTER_3_IP_INTERN='192.168.0.4'
QOS_FILTER_3_IP_EXTERN=''
QOS_FILTER_3_PORT=''
QOS_FILTER_3_PORT_TYPE=''
QOS_FILTER_3_OPTION=''
```

Option QOS\_INTERNET\_DEFAULT\_UP is set to 0 because upstream should not be regulated.

### Example 2

This example targets at spreading bandwidth between 2 client PCs and then those client bandwidths between one port and the remaining traffic on the client.

We create 2 classes at first with the complete speed for each client and attach them directly to the interface for “up” res. “down” (see example 1). No we create two additional classes for the first client attached to the first class. These classes are created in the same way like the first ones directly attached to the interface except for one difference: QOS\_CLASS\_x\_PARENT is not 0 but the number of the parent class it is attached to. If this for example is QOS\_CLASS\_1 the classes' QOS\_CLASS\_1 has to be set to 1. The same is applied for the second client PC. Attach two subclasses to the class for the second PC. This could be done for an infinite number of PCs if needed. Subclasses of a class can also be created in the amount needed.

This is our skeleton. Now filters have to be defined to assign traffic to the classes (see example 1).

2 filters have to be created for each client. One filter on a port and one for the remaining traffic of the client. Filter sequence is of essential importance here. First filter the port and then the rest. The other way round the filter for the remaining traffic would assign all traffic to its class (including the port traffic).

Let's call the interface 0, the 6 classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and the 4 filters F1, F2, F3 and F4. The scenario looks like this image [4.5](#).

Configuration looks like this:

2 classes for 2 PCs getting 1/2 interface bandwidth each with 2 classes for a port getting 2/3 and the rest getting 1/3 of its parent class:

```
OPT_QOS='yes'
QOS_INTERNET_DEV_N='1'
QOS_INTERNET_DEV_1='ppp0'
QOS_INTERNET_BAND_DOWN='768Kibit/s'
QOS_INTERNET_BAND_UP='128Kibit/s'
QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_DOWN='7'
```

#### 4. Packages

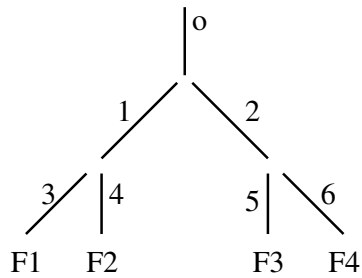


Figure 4.6.: Example 2

```
QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_UP='0'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_N='6'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_1_PARENT='0'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_1_MINBANDWIDTH='384Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_1_MAXBANDWIDTH='768Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_1_DIRECTION='down'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_1_PRIO=''
```

```
QOS_CLASS_2_PARENT='0'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_2_MINBANDWIDTH='384Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_2_MAXBANDWIDTH='768Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_2_DIRECTION='down'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_2_PRIO=''
```

```
QOS_CLASS_3_PARENT='1'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_3_MINBANDWIDTH='256Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_3_MAXBANDWIDTH='768Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_3_DIRECTION='down'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_3_PRIO=''
```

```
QOS_CLASS_4_PARENT='1'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_4_MINBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_4_MAXBANDWIDTH='768Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_4_DIRECTION='down'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_4_PRIO=''
```

```
QOS_CLASS_5_PARENT='2'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_5_MINBANDWIDTH='256Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_5_MAXBANDWIDTH='768Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_5_DIRECTION='down'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_5_PRIO=''
```

```
QOS_CLASS_6_PARENT='2'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_6_MINBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_6_MAXBANDWIDTH='768Kibit/s'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_6_DIRECTION='down'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_6_PRIO=''
```

#### 4. Packages

```
QOS_FILTER_N='4'

QOS_FILTER_1_CLASS='3'
QOS_FILTER_1_IP_INTERN='192.168.0.2'
QOS_FILTER_1_IP_EXTERN=''
QOS_FILTER_1_PORT='80'
QOS_FILTER_1_PORT_TYPE='client'
QOS_FILTER_1_OPTION=''

QOS_FILTER_2_CLASS='4'
QOS_FILTER_2_IP_INTERN='192.168.0.2'
QOS_FILTER_2_IP_EXTERN=''
QOS_FILTER_2_PORT=''
QOS_FILTER_2_PORT_TYPE=''
QOS_FILTER_2_OPTION=''

QOS_FILTER_3_CLASS='5'
QOS_FILTER_3_IP_INTERN='192.168.0.3'
QOS_FILTER_3_IP_EXTERN=''
QOS_FILTER_3_PORT='80'
QOS_FILTER_3_PORT_TYPE='client'
QOS_FILTER_3_OPTION=''

QOS_FILTER_4_CLASS='6'
QOS_FILTER_4_IP_INTERN='192.168.0.3'
QOS_FILTER_4_IP_EXTERN=''
QOS_FILTER_4_PORT=''
QOS_FILTER_4_PORT_TYPE=''
QOS_FILTER_4_OPTION=''
```

Option `QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_DOWN` was set in a way that traffic not being assigned to a class by a filter is put in a non-existent class. This is to simplify the example and because it is assumed that there is no unassigned traffic left. Traffic being sent to a non-existent class is forwarded very slow. If a rest of traffic exists always ensure that it is assigned to its own (existing) class.

Option `QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_UP` was set to 0 because upstream should not be regulated.

#### Example 3

An example targeting at learning the general structures of working with QoS.

Picture 4.7 once again shows the layout of example two but this time with an extension. Both subclasses of the second class have two more subclasses attached. You see that it is possible to have nested subclasses. The maximum for nested subclasses is a depth of 8 where 0 is the interface itself leaving 7 more possible subclass levels. “Width” is unlimited though. A subclass can have an unlimited number of classes attached.

The picture shows as well that it is possible to have more than one filter attached to a class as it is done in class 10. Pay attention that at the moment it is not possible to attach a filter in the middle of the “tree” as F8 intended to.

Lets have a closer look at the sense of classes and subclasses. Classes set and control speed of a connection. Spreading of speed is handled described as in `QOS_CLASS_x_MINBANDWIDTH`. This



Figure 4.7.: Example 3

can have disadvantages if i.e. you attach all classes to one parent class. If it is for example intended that one client PC should have half of the available bandwidth and the other half is for a second client PC divided in  $\frac{2}{3}$  http and  $\frac{1}{3}$  for the rest ( $\frac{2}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the whole bandwidth) this would happen: If both clients run at full load both get their half of the bandwidth. If the second one is not transferring http  $\frac{2}{6}$  of unused bandwidth are distributed not only to the second but to both PCs as described above. To avoid this subclasses are created. Traffic of a class is at first distributed to its subclasses. Only if they don't use the complete traffic the rest is spread to the other classes. In the picture the areas that belong together are encircled (red = 1, blue = 2, green = 5 and orange = 6).

#### Example 4

Configuration for ACK packet prioritization in order to keep downstream high if upstream has heavy load:

```
OPT_QOS='yes'
QOS_INTERNET_DEV_N='1'
QOS_INTERNET_DEV_1='ppp0'
QOS_INTERNET_BAND_DOWN='768Kibit/s'
QOS_INTERNET_BAND_UP='128Kibit/s'
QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_DOWN='0'
QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_UP='2'
```

Configure ppp0 as the Internet device (DSL) and give it the usual up/downstream bandwidth for TDSL (and some other providers). It may be necessary to lower upstream bandwidth for some Kibibit for the trying.

#### 4. Packages

No classes for downstream should be defined:

```
QOS_INTERNET_DEFAULT_DOWN='0'
```

For upstream class number two should be the default class. The network device eth0 is set to 10Mbit/s.

```
QOS_CLASS_N='2'
```

```
QOS_CLASS_1_PARENT='0'
QOS_CLASS_1_MINBANDWIDTH='127Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_1_MAXBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_1_DIRECTION='up'
QOS_CLASS_1_PRIO=''
```

This is the class for ACK (acknowledgement) packets. ACK packets are rather small and thus need only a minimum bandwidth. Because they should not be affected in any way they get 127Kibit/s. 1Kibit/s is left for the rest.

```
QOS_CLASS_2_PARENT='0'
QOS_CLASS_2_MINBANDWIDTH='1Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_2_MAXBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'
QOS_CLASS_2_DIRECTION='up'
QOS_CLASS_2_PRIO=''
```

This class is for everything else (except ACK packets). The bandwidth that is left is 1Kibit/s (128-127=1). We don't limit it to 1Kibit/s though, the class is limited by the entry

```
QOS_CLASS_2_MAXBANDWIDTH='128Kibit/s'
```

Because our first class never can use all of its bandwidth there will be something left over which then gets allocated to the second class. If upstream should be divided some more (prominent use case) all other classes have to be subclasses “under” this class. Of course QOS\_INTERNET\_DEFAULT\_UP has to be adapted then.

```
QOS_FILTER_N='1'
```

```
QOS_FILTER_1_CLASS='1'
QOS_FILTER_1_IP_INTERN=''
QOS_FILTER_1_IP_EXTERN=''
QOS_FILTER_1_PORT=''
QOS_FILTER_1_PORT_TYPE=''
QOS_FILTER_1_OPTION='ACK'
```

This filter filters all packets matching option ACK (i.e. ACK packets). By specifying QOS\_FILTER\_1\_CLASS='1' we achieve that all these packets filtered are sent to class 1.

For testing purposes look for one or more good up- and download sources that can produce full load for up- as well as for downstream. Have a look at the traffic display in ImonC. Try this once with and once without QoS.

Downstream should not or not as much decline as without this configuration. It could get even better by declining upstream bandwidth in steps of Kibibits and analyze the effect. I reached my optimum at 121Kibit/s (no declining downstreams anymore). Of course MAXBANDWIDTH- and MINBANDWIDTH- values of all classes have to be adapted accordingly.



## 4.21. SSHD - Secure Shell, Secure Copy

A secure shell enables you to open an encrypted connection with the fli4l router. By using secure copy files can be transmitted encrypted to the fli4l router. If in addition [Public Key Login](#) (Page 219) is used commands and file transfers can be executed driven by scripts from “outside”. As of version 2.1.7 only a SSH2 server is existing.

### 4.21.1. Installation Of The Secure-Shell-Daemon

**OPT\_SSHD** Default setting: `OPT_SSHD='no'`

If the router should be accessible via ssh set `OPT_SSHD` to `'yes'`. This will install the ssh server Dropbear on the fli4l router. It will also enable copying of files to the router.

**SSHD\_ALLOWPASSWORDLOGIN** Default setting: `SSHD_ALLOWPASSWORDLOGIN='yes'`

If `SSHD_ALLOWPASSWORDLOGIN` is set to `'no'` fli4l won't allow ssh login via password anymore. Login can only be done via private/public key. This assumes that a [public key](#) (Page 219) is present on the router.

**SSHD\_CREATEHOSTKEYS** Default setting: `SSHD_CREATEHOSTKEYS='no'`

A ssh server needs a so-called host key that is unique to identify itself to a ssh client. The package SSHD provides a host key to allow a first login to the router but this key should be replaced with a self-generated one only known to you as fast as possible. Generating your own host key is the only way to be prepared against so called man-in-the-middle attacks and thus is very important. SSH will notice if someone pretends to be your fli4l router because his host key will differ and will warn you about the host key changing.

Generating your own host key will be done automatically if `SSHD_CREATEHOSTKEYS` is set to `'yes'`. This is a challenging task and can prolong boot time for several minutes. If the fli4l router starts with `SSHD_CREATEHOSTKEYS` activated one (or more) host key(s) will be created in the directory `/tmp/ssh`. Keyfiles found there have to be copied over to your fli4l build directory under `etc/ssh` (on the PC where fli4l's boot medium is created). In my case a directory listing of `config.babel` looks like this:

Please note that under the directory `config` a subdirectory `etc` exists with another subdirectory `ssh`. Generated host keys have to be placed there. As of fli4l version 2.1.5 files in your `config` directory will be preferred over the ones from the `opt` directory. With the next update of your fli4l boot medium the files from `config/etc/ssh` will be integrated and not those in `opt/etc/ssh`. In this way every fli4l router you configure can have its own unique host key. When creating the fli4l files there will appear a message „appending config specific files to `opt.img` ...“ towards the end. All files coming from the `config` directory instead of `opt` will be listed there.

```
#
# appending config specific files to opt.img ...
#
etc/ssh/dropbear_dss_host_key
etc/ssh/dropbear_rsa_host_key
```

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Figure 4.8.: Directory structure of fli4l

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If you created a new host key set `SSHD_CREATEHOSTKEYS` back to 'no' to avoid creating another host key on every reboot.

If you log in to your fli4l router after updating the host key a warning message (depending on the ssh client you use) will appear to inform you about the changed host key. In this case this is normal because you just changed your host key. Follow the routine necessary for your ssh client to accept the changed host key permanently. If some time in the future you see this warning again you will have to check why it appears. Don't just accept a changed host key blindly!

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@    WARNING: REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED!    @
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMEONE IS DOING SOMETHING NASTY!
Someone could be eavesdropping on you right now (man-in-the-middle attack)!
It is also possible that the RSA host key has just been changed.
The fingerprint for the RSA key sent by the remote host is
ca:a4:ab:e7:af:d8:68:05:d3:1f:e6:15:08:d6:ed:36.
Please contact your system administrator.
Add correct host key in /home/babel/.ssh/known_hosts to get rid of this message.
Offending key in /home/babel/.ssh/known_hosts:7
Password authentication is disabled to avoid man-in-the-middle attacks.
```

**SSHD\_PORT** Default setting: `SSHD_PORT='22'`

By `SSHD_PORT` a non-standard port can be defined the ssh server should listen to.

If ssh login from outside should be allowed `INPUT_ACCEPT_PORT_x` (Page 44) has to be adapted to reflect the change.

The commands accessing fli4l from an Unix-/Linux client over protocol SSH are:

- ssh - Secure Shell
- scp - Secure Copy

Corresponding programs are available for Windows as well, see:

<http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/>  
<http://winscp.net/eng/docs/lang:en>  
<http://www.tectia.com/de/de.iw3>

**SSHD\_PUBLIC\_KEY\_N** Default setting: `SSHD_PUBLIC_KEY_N='0'`

`SSHD_PUBLIC_KEY_N` holds the number of public keys to be copied to the fli4l router.

SSH allows authentication based on asymmetric encryption. Authentication is done via username and public/private key instead of username and password. This way entering a password can be omitted. Generate your key pair by the help of `ssh-keygen` (or `puttygen` if `putty` under Windows is used as the ssh client). When generating keys you can optionally specify a passphrase (a password for using the key) to increase security even more. If using a passphrase you may consider working with an ssh agent (`ssh-agent` or `pageant`).

**Important:** *The private part of the keypair has to be guarded as careful as a password because it has the same function. The private part of your keypair is only known to your*

## 4. Packages

*ssh client. The public part of the key will be needed on the fli4l router and is provided to it by SSHD\_PUBLIC\_KEY\_x or SSHD\_PUBLIC\_KEYFILE\_x.*

For further informations see manual pages for ssh and its components res. the documentation for putty (<http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/>).

**SSHD\_PUBLIC\_KEY\_x** Provide the public part of each user's key here who should be able to access fli4l via ssh. The easiest way is cut and paste it from a terminal window. Example:

```
SSHD_PUBLIC_KEY_1='1024 ... username@hostname'
```

**Important:** *The key does not contain carriage returns. Puttygen will insert those eventually while doing cut-and-paste. They will have to be deleted again.*

Currently, keys for the following encryption methods are supported:

- DSA
- RSA
- ECDSA

**SSHD\_PUBLIC\_KEYFILE\_N** Default setting: SSHD\_PUBLIC\_KEYFILE\_N='0'

Instead of copying the content of the public part of the key to sshd.txt you could copy it directly to the opt archive. This works like described for SSH\_CREATEHOSTKEYS. Copy the public part of the key to the directory <config>/etc/ssh.

**SSHD\_PUBLIC\_KEYFILE\_x** The file name of the public key in directory <config>/etc/ssh.

```
SSHD_PUBLIC_KEYFILE_1='root@fli4l'
```

Currently, keys for the following encryption methods are supported:

- DSA
- RSA
- ECDSA

**SSH\_CLIENT\_PRIVATE\_KEYFILE\_N** Default setting:

```
SSH_CLIENT_PRIVATE_KEYFILE_N='0'
```

If you want to use private keys for the ssh or plink client for login at a ssh server you could copy them to the directory <config>/etc/ssh. This works the same way as described in SSH\_CREATEHOSTKEYS. Copy your private key to the directory <config>/etc/ssh. Private keys in OpenSSH format will be automatically converted to dropbear format on each boot.

**SSH\_CLIENT\_PRIVATE\_KEYFILE\_x** The file name of the private key in directory <config>/etc/ssh.

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```
SSHD_PRIVATE_KEYFILE_1='babel@rootserver'
```

Currently, keys for the following encryption methods are supported:

- DSA
- RSA
- ECDSA

### 4.21.2. Installation Of Dbclient

**OPT\_SSH\_CLIENT** Default setting: `OPT_SSH_CLIENT='no'`

To use a pure ssh2/scp client activate dbclient from dropbear by setting `OPT_SSH_CLIENT` to 'yes'. The advantage of this client is that it shares program code with the dropbear ssh server. This saves a lot of space in the OPT archive. Dbclient is more or less compatible with ssh/scp client, its command syntax is similar. A symbolic link to `/usr/bin/ssh` res. `/usr/bin/scp` will be created to make `ssh <host>` res. `scp <source> <target>` working out of the box.

If dbclient's known hosts should be saved permanently the file `known_hosts` from the directory `/.ssh` on the router has to be copied to `config/etc/ssh`. This works in the same as with a generated host key. In the following example the fli4l directory (fli4l's boot medium is generated there) is found at `/home/babel/fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784`. All config files are in directory `config.babel`.

```
cd /home/babel/fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784
mkdir -p config.babel/etc/ssh
scp fli4l:/.ssh/* config.babel/etc/ssh
```

### 4.21.3. Installation Of A Plink Client

**OPT\_PLINK\_CLIENT** Default setting: `OPT_PLINK_CLIENT='no'`

Installs a ssh1/ssh2/telnet client on the fli4l router. plink is the Unix version of the well known PuTTY program for Windows. Executing plink on the fli4l router displays a help page for using plink.

If plink's known hosts should be saved permanently the file `sshhostkeys` from the directory `/.putty` on the router has to be copied to `<config>/etc/plink`. This works in the same as with a generated host key. In the following example the fli4l directory (fli4l's boot medium is generated there) is found at `/home/babel/fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784`. All config files are in directory `config.babel`.

```
cd /home/babel/fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784
mkdir -p config.babel/etc/plink
scp fli4l:/.putty/* config.babel/etc/plink
```

### 4.21.4. Installation Of A Sftp Server

**OPT\_SFTPSERVER** Default setting: `OPT_SFTPSERVER='no'`

Installs a sftp server on the fli4l router.

#### 4.21.5. Literature

Dropbear SSH2 Site: <http://matt.ucc.asn.au/dropbear/dropbear.html>

### 4.22. TOOLS - Additional Tools For Debugging

Package TOOLS provides some Unix programs mostly used for administration and debugging. Other ones like wget are used i.e. for catching the first (ad-)page of some providers. By setting the value 'yes' the mentioned program is copied to the fli4l router. Default setting is 'no'. The programs are only described in short, how to use them is described in their respective man pages which can be found in your favourite linux distribution or online at: <http://www.linuxmanpages.com>

#### 4.22.1. Networking-Tools

##### **OPT\_BMON** Bandwidth Monitor

bmon is a monitoring and debugging tool to capture networking related statistics and prepare them visually in a human friendly way. It features various output methods including an interactive curses user interface and a programmable text output for scripting.

##### **OPT\_CURL** Data Transfer Tool

The program curl allows the transfer of data to or from a server running a number of supported protocols. These include, amongst others, FTP, HTTP(S), SCP, SFTP, and TFTP.

The program also provides support for user authentication, data transfer via proxy, FTP upload, HTTP POST requests, SSL connections, cookies, resumption of interrupted file transfers and more.

**Important:** *In order to establish TLS connections, the Mozilla X.509 root certificates should be installed by setting `CERT_X509_MOZILLA='yes'` in the CERT package.*

##### **OPT\_DIG** DNS Multitool

The command dig allows to execute various DNS queries.

##### **OPT\_FTP** FTP-Client

The ftp program can connect fli4l to a FTP server to move files between the two of them.

**FTP\_PF\_ENABLE\_ACTIVE** The setting `FTP_PF_ENABLE_ACTIVE='yes'` adds a rule to the packet filter that enables initiated active FTP. For `FTP_PF_ENABLE_ACTIVE='no'` such a rule has to be added to the `PF_OUTPUT_%-array` manually (if needed), for an example look [here](#) (Page 68).

Passive FTP is always possible, neither this variable nor an explicit packet filter rule is needed then.

##### **OPT\_IFTOP** Netzwerküberwachung

The iftop program lists all active network connections and their throughput directly on the fli4l router.

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After login to the router iftop is simply started by executing it on the console.

### OPT\_IMONC Text based control program for imond

This program is a text based frontend for the router to control imond.

### OPT\_IPERF Performance checks for the network

The command iperf can do performance measuring for networks. The program has to be started on the two machines involved. On the iperf server execute

```
fli4l-server 4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784~# iperf -s
-----
Server listening on TCP port 5001
TCP window size: 85.3 KByte (default)
-----
```

to start. The server will wait for a connection from an iperf client then. Start the client on the second machine with

```
fli4l-client 4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784~# iperf -c 1.2.3.4
-----
Client connecting to 1.2.3.4, TCP port 5001
TCP window size: 16.0 KByte (default)
-----
[ 3] local 1.2.3.5 port 50311 connected with 1.2.3.4 port 5001
[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bandwidth
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec   985 MBytes  826 Mbits/sec
```

A performance check will start immediately showing first results. Some options can be added to iperf, for details evaluate the informations on its homepage  
<http://iperf.sourceforge.net/>.

### OPT\_LNSTAT Advanced network informations

This OPT installs `lnstat`, a tool for processing informations from `/proc/net/stat`. The name stands for “Linux Network Statistics”.

Examples from `lnstat`’s manual:

```
# lnstat -d
    Get a list of supported statistics files.
# lnstat -k arp_cache:entries,rt_cache:in_hit,arp_cache:destroys
    Select the specified files and keys.
# lnstat -i 10
    Use an interval of 10 seconds.
# lnstat -f ip_contrack
    Use only the specified file for statistics.
# lnstat -s 0
    Do not print a header at all.
# lnstat -s 20
    Print a header at start and every 20 lines.
# lnstat -c -1 -i 1 -f rt_cache -k entries,in_hit,in_slow_tot
```

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*Display statistics for keys entries, in\_hit and in\_slow\_tot of field rt\_cache every second.*

**OPT\_NETCAT** Transfer data to TCP based servers

**OPT\_NETIO** Network performance test

Just like “iperf” the program “netio” can do network performance tests. The program has to be started on both systems taking part in the test, one acting as the server, one as the client side. On the server side the program has to be started via `netio -s -t` (for data transfer via TCP) resp. `netio -s -u` (for data transfer via UDP). Via `netio <server> -t` resp. `netio <server> -u` the “netio” client process is started on the client side, contacting the server side and starting the performance measurement.

**OPT\_NGREP** A grep that is able to work directly with network devices.

**OPT\_NMAP** Port Scanner

By the help of nmap operating systems can be tested for open ports. In addition the program provides further information, e.g. about MAC addresses or the operating system used.

**OPT\_NTTCP** Network checks

The program NTTCP can check network speed. On one side a server is started and on the other side the client.

Start the server by executing `nttcp -i -v`. The server will wait for client requests. To test i.e. speed execute `nttcp -t <IP Adress of the server>` on the client.

This is how a started nttcp server looks like:

```
fli4l-server 4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784~# nttcp -i -v
nttcp-1: nttcp, version 1.47
nttcp-1: running in inetd mode on port 5037 - ignoring options beside -v and -p
```

This is how a test with a nttcp client looks like:

```
fli4l-client 4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784~# nttcp -t 192.168.77.77
1~~8388608~~~~4.77~~~~0.06~~~~14.0713~~~1118.4811~~~~2048~~~~429.42~~~34133.3
1~~8388608~~~~4.81~~~~0.28~~~~13.9417~~~239.6745~~~~6971~~~1448.21~~~24896.4
```

The nttcp help shows all further parameters:

Usage: `nttcp [local options] host [remote options]`

local/remote options are:

- t transmit data (default for local side)
- r receive data
- l# length of bufs written to network (default 4k)
- m use IP/multicasting for transmit (enforces -t -u)



#### 4. Packages

```
-n#      number of source bufs written to network (default 2048)
-u       use UDP instead of TCP
-g#us    gap in micro seconds between UDP packets (default 0s)
-d       set SO_DEBUG in sockopt
-D       don't buffer TCP writes (sets TCP_NODELAY socket option)
-w#      set the send buffer space to #kilobytes, which is
         dependent on the system - default is 16k
-T       print title line (default no)
-f       give own format of what and how to print
-c       compares each received buffer with expected value
-s       force stream pattern for UDP transmission
-S       give another initialisation for pattern generator
-p#      specify another service port
-i       behave as if started via inetd
-R#      calculate the getpid()/s rate from # getpid() calls
-v       more verbose output
-V       print version number and exit
-?       print this help
-N       remote number (internal use only)
default format is: %9b%8.2rt%8.2ct%12.4rbr%12.4cbr%8c%10.2rcr%10.1ccr
```

**OPT\_RTMON** Installs a tool that will track changes in routing tables. Primary used for debugging.

**OPT\_SOCAT** The program “socat” is more or less an enhanced version of the “netcat” program (Page 224) with more functionality. By using “socat” you may not only establish or accept various types of network connections, but also sent data to or read data from UNIX sockets, devices, FIFOs, and so on. In addition sources and destinations of *different* types may be connected: An example would be a Network server listening on a TCP port and then writing received data to a local FIFO or reading data from the FIFO and then transmitting it over the network to a client. See <http://www.dest-unreach.org/socat/doc/socat.html> for more information and application examples.

**OPT\_TCPDUMP** debug

The program tcpdump can watch, interpret and record network traffic. Find more on this by feeding Google with “tcpdump man”

tcpdump <parameter>

**OPT\_TRACEPATH** Determining the PMTU

The program **tracpath** is used to determine the so-called “Path MTU”. This is defined as the maximum usable packet size for the path used from the fl4l router to the destination host. Larger packets must either be fragmented (IPv4) or discarded (IPv6). Typically, the Linux kernel cares for the determination of the correct Path MTU (“ Path MTU Discovery ”). Occasionally, however, it is useful to find out this Path MTU to diagnose problems in the network.

An example for IPv4:

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```
sandbox 4.0.0-r46077M # tracepath -4 fli4l.de
1?: [LOCALHOST] pmtu 1500
1: fritz.box 0.703ms
1: fritz.box 0.588ms
2: a89-182-53-190.net-htp.de 0.702ms pmtu 1492
2: a81-14-248-243.net-htp.de 33.692ms
3: a81-14-249-82.net-htp.de 32.089ms asymm 4
4: xe-4-1-2.edge4.Berlin1.Level3.net 35.936ms
5: SYSELEVEN-G.edge4.Berlin1.Level3.net 74.944ms asymm 8
6: ecix.dus.octalus.in-berlin.de 49.693ms asymm 7
7: virtualhost.in-berlin.de 50.269ms reached
Resume: pmtu 1492 hops 7 back 57
```

In this example the Internet connection is established via a DSL connection between an AVM Fritz! Box and a BRAS belonging to the Internet provider htp. As for DSL in Germany PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE) is used, the Path MTU is only 1492 bytes in size. An example for IPv6:

```
sandbox 4.0.0-r46077M # tracepath -6 fli4l.de
1?: [LOCALHOST] 0.046ms pmtu 1280
1: gw-1362.ham-01.de.sixxs.net 43.586ms
1: gw-1362.ham-01.de.sixxs.net 42.832ms
2: 2001:6f8:862:1::c2e9:c729 43.565ms asymm 1
3: 2001:6f8:862:1::c2e9:c72c 44.313ms asymm 2
4: 30gigabitethernet4-3.core1.fra1.he.net 64.501ms asymm 6
5: no reply
6: virtualhost.in-berlin.de 65.949ms reached
Resume: pmtu 1280 hops 6 back 56
```

Here, the Internet connection is established via a 6in4 tunnel by SixXS. In the configuration of the tunnel a tunnel MTU of 1280 is fixed. Since this is the smallest possible MTU for IPv6 connections, it is not further reduced on the path to the destination host.

#### **OPT\_DHCPDUMP** DHCP packet dumper

The program “dhcpcdump” can be used to analyse DHCP packets more accurately. It is based on tcpdump and produces easily readable output.

Usage:

```
dhcpcdump -i interface [-h regular-expression]
```

The program can be executed using the following command:

```
dhcpcdump -i eth0
```

If desired, the analysis can be cut down to a specific MAC address using regular expressions. The command would be:

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```
dhcpcdump -i eth0 -h ^00:a1:c4
```

The output could look like this:

```
TIME: 15:45:02.084272
IP: 0.0.0.0.68 (0:c0:4f:82:ac:7f) > 255.255.255.255.67 (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
OP: 1 (BOOTPREQUEST)
HTYPE: 1 (Ethernet)
HLEN: 6
HOPS: 0
XID: 28f61b03
SECS: 0
FLAGS: 0
CIADDR: 0.0.0.0
YIADDR: 0.0.0.0
SIADDR: 0.0.0.0
GIADDR: 0.0.0.0
CHADDR: 00:c0:4f:82:ac:7f:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
SNAME: .
FNAME: .
OPTION: 53 ( 1) DHCP message type          3 (DHCPREQUEST)
OPTION: 54 ( 4) Server identifier          130.139.64.101
OPTION: 50 ( 4) Request IP address         130.139.64.143
OPTION: 55 ( 7) Parameter Request List     1 (Subnet mask)
                                           3 (Routers)
                                           58 (T1)
                                           59 (T2)
```

### OPT\_WGET http/ftp Client

The program wget can fetch data from web servers in batch mode. More useful is (and that is why wget is included here) that it can catch redirections to your provider's own webserver while establishing a connection to the internet in a simple way i.e. for Freenet. A (german) Mini-HowTo on this topic can be found here:

<http://www.fli41.de/hilfe/howtos/einsteiger/wget-und-freenet/>

**Important:** *In order to establish TLS connections, the Mozilla X.509 root certificates should be installed by setting `CERT_X509_MOZILLA='yes'` in the CERT package.*

### 4.22.2. Hardware Identification

Often you do not know exactly what hardware is in your own computer or which driver you should use for i.e. your network card or the USB chipset. The hardware itself can help here. It provides a list of devices in the computer and the associated driver if possible. You can choose whether the recognition is done at boot (which is recommended before the first installation) or later when the computer is running, comfortably triggered from the Web interface. The output might look like this:

```
fli41 4.0.0-trunk-x86_64-r60784 # cat /bootmsg.txt
#
```

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```
# PCI Devices and drivers
#
Host bridge: Advanced Micro Devices [AMD] CS5536 [Geode companion] Host Bridge (rev 33)
Driver: 'unknown'
Entertainment encryption device: Advanced Micro Devices [AMD] Geode LX AES Security Block
Driver: 'geode_rng'
Ethernet controller: VIA Technologies, Inc. VT6105M [Rhine-III] (rev 96)
Driver: 'via_rhine'
Ethernet controller: VIA Technologies, Inc. VT6105M [Rhine-III] (rev 96)
Driver: 'via_rhine'
Ethernet controller: VIA Technologies, Inc. VT6105M [Rhine-III] (rev 96)
Driver: 'via_rhine'
Ethernet controller: Atheros Communications, Inc. AR5413 802.11abg NIC (rev 01)
Driver: 'unknown'
ISA bridge: Advanced Micro Devices [AMD] CS5536 [Geode companion] ISA (rev 03)
Driver: 'unknown'
IDE interface: Advanced Micro Devices [AMD] CS5536 [Geode companion] IDE (rev 01)
Driver: 'amd74xx'
USB Controller: Advanced Micro Devices [AMD] CS5536 [Geode companion] OHC (rev 02)
Driver: 'ohci_hcd'
USB Controller: Advanced Micro Devices [AMD] CS5536 [Geode companion] EHC (rev 02)
Driver: 'ehci_hcd'
```

In essential 3 network cards are in this machine, driven by 'via\_rhine' and an Atheros-WiFi card driven by madwifi (the driver name is not resolved correctly here).

**OPT\_HW\_DETECT** This variable triggers that the files needed for hardware identification are copied to the router. Results can either be found on the console while booting if `HW_DETECT_AT_BOOTTIME` is set to 'yes' or in the web interface if **OPT\_HTTPD** (Page 130) was set to 'yes'. The content of '/bootmsg.txt' can of course be checked in the web interface as well if you have a working network connection to the router.

**HW\_DETECT\_AT\_BOOTTIME** Starts hardware identification start on boot. Recognition will take place in background (it will take some time) and then writes its output to console and '/bootmsg.txt'.

**OPT\_LSPCI** Listing of all PCI devices

**OPT\_I2CTOOLS** Tools for I<sup>2</sup>C access.

**OPT\_IWLEEPROM** Tool to access the EEPROM of Intel and Atheros WLAN cards.

Needed e.g. to reprogram the regulatory domain on ath9k cards (see <http://blog.asiantuntijakaveri.fi/2014/08/one-of-my-atheros-ar9280-minipcie-cards.html>).

**OPT\_ATH\_INFO** Hardware diagnosis tool for WLAN cards based on Atheros chipset.

This tool can extract detailed information about the hardware used in Atheros wireless cards, e.g. ath5k. These include, amongst others, the chipset used or calibration information.

**OPT\_FLASHROM** Tool to Flash Chipsets.

This tool may provide a new BIOS or a new Firmware for example for PC Engines mainboards. Details can be found at <http://www.flashrom.org>.

**4.22.3. File Management Tools****OPT\_E3** An editor for fli4l

E3 is a very small editor written in Assembler. It mimics various editor modes known from other („full size”) editors. To choose a mode e3 only has to be started with the right command. A short key overview is given by e3 starting without parameter or by pressing Alt+H (except in VI-mode, press „:h” in CMD mode then). Caret (^) stands for the Ctrl-/Strg key.

Command	Mode
e3 / e3ws	WordStar, JOE
e3vi	VI, VIM
e3em	Emacs
e3pi	Pico
e3ne	NEdit

**OPT\_MTOOLS** mtools provide some DOS-like commands for simpler handling of DOS media (copying, formatting, a.s.o.).

Exact syntax of the commands can be found in the mtools documentation:

<http://www.gnu.org/software/mtools/manual/mtools.html>

**OPT\_SHRED** Installs the program *shred* on the router which is used for secure erasing of block devices.**OPT\_YTREE** File Manager

Installs the File Manager Ytree on the router.

**4.22.4. Developer-Tools****OPT\_OPENSSL** The tool openssl can i.e. be used to test crypto accelerator devices.

```
openssl speed -evp des -elapsed
openssl speed -evp des3 -elapsed
openssl speed -evp aes128 -elapsed
```

**OPT\_STRACE** debug

By using the program strace you can trace system calls and signals or watch function calls and runtime behavior of a program.

```
strace <program>
```

**OPT\_REAVER** Brute force attacks on Wifi WPS PINs

Tests all possible WPS PINS to find the WPA password. For details on usage see:

<http://code.google.com/p/reaver-wps/>.

**OPT\_VALGRIND** Installs valgrind on the router.

### Dial-in data of some german providers

Provider	APN	Username	Password
T-Mobile	internet.t-mobile	arbitrary	arbitrary
Vodafone	web.vodafone.de	arbitrary	arbitrary
E-Plus	internet.eplus.de	eplus	gprs
O2 (Vertragskunden)	internet	arbitrary	arbitrary
O2 (Prepaid-Kunden)	pinternet.interkom.de	arbitrary	arbitrary
Alice	internet.partner1	arbitrary	arbitrary

## 4.23. UMTS - Internet Connection Via UMTS

Connecting a fli4l to the Internet via UMTS. For proper operation other packages may be needed.

### 4.23.1. Configuration

**OPT\_UMTS** Default setting: `OPT_UMTS='no'`

'yes' activates the package.

**UMTS\_DEBUG** Default setting: `UMTS_DEBUG='no'`

If pppd should output additional debug information set `UMTS_DEBUG` to 'yes'. In this case pppd will write additional informations to the syslog interface.

IMPORTANT: To see this messages via syslogd `OPT_SYSLOGD` has to be set to 'yes'.

**UMTS\_PIN** Default setting: `UMTS_PIN='disabled'`

Pin for the SIM card

Give a four digit number or the word 'disabled'

**UMTS\_DIALOUT** Default setting: `UMTS_DIALOUT='*99***1#'`

Dialing parameters for the connection

**UMTS\_GPRS\_UMTS** Default setting: `UMTS_GPRS_UMTS='both'`

Which transfer mode should be used

Possible values (both, gprs, umts)

**UMTS\_APN** Default setting: `UMTS_APN='web.vodafone.de'`

**UMTS\_USER** Default setting: `UMTS_USER='anonymer'`

**UMTS\_PASSWD** Default setting: `UMTS_PASSWD='surfer'`

Specify data needed for dial-in.

Set username and password for the provider used. `UMTS_USER` is the username, `UMTS_PASSWD` the password.

Name of the APN (Access Provider Node) for some german providers

- <http://www.teltarif.de/mobilfunk/internet/einrichtung.html>

**UMTS\_NAME** Default setting: `UMTS_NAME='UMTS'`

Set a name for the circuit here - maximum 15 chars. It will be shown in the imon-client imonc. Blanks are not allowed.

**UMTS\_HUP\_TIMEOUT** Default setting: `UMTS_TIMEOUT='600'`

Specify a hangup time in seconds here if no traffic is detected over the UMTS connection. A timeout '0' is equal to no timeout.

**UMTS\_TIMES** Default setting: `UMTS_TIMES='Mo-Su:00-24:0.0:Y'`

Times mentioned here determine when the circuit becomes active and at what costs. This allows to use different circuits and default routes at different times (Least-Cost-Routing). The daemon imond will control routing.

**UMTS\_CHARGEINT** Default setting: `UMTS_CHARGEINT='60'`

Charge-Interval: Timespan in seconds, that will be used for calculating online costs.

**UMTS\_USEPEERDNS** Default setting: `UMTS_USEPEERDNS='yes'`

Use the provider's DNS server or not.

**UMTS\_FILTER** Default setting: `UMTS_FILTER='yes'`

fli4l automatically hangs up if no traffic is going over the ppp0 interface in the hangup timeout time. Unfortunately also data transfers from outside count as relevant traffic i.e. P2P-clients like eDonkey. Since you will be nearly permanently contacted from outside nowadays it may happen that fli4l never hangs up an UMTS connection.

Option `UMTS_FILTER` is helping here. If set to 'yes' only traffic generated by your own machine is monitored and external traffic will be ignored completely. Since incoming traffic normally leads to a reaction from the router or the machines behind it (i.e. denying or dropping the packets) some additional outgoing packets will be ignored too.

**UMTS\_ADAPTER** (optional)

Specify here if the hardware is a PCMCIA card, an USB adapter or a phone connected via an USB cable.

If omitting this variable only the files necessary for an USB adapter will be copied.

Possible values: (pcmcia,usbstick,usbphone)

**All variables that follow are optional and only needed if the automatic detection fails.**

**UMTS\_IDVENDOR** (optional) `UMTS_IDVENDOR='xxxx'`

Vendor ID after plugging/starting the adapter

**UMTS\_IDDEVICE** (optional) `UMTS_IDDEVICE='xxxx'`

Product ID after plugging/starting the adapter

**Specifying the following two parameters is only needed if the ID changes after initialisation**

**UMTS\_IDVENDOR2** (optional) UMTS\_IDVENDOR2='xxxx'

Vendor ID after initialisation of the adapter

**UMTS\_IDDEVICE2** (optional) UMTS\_IDDEVICE2='xxxx'

Product ID after initialisation of the adapter

**UMTS\_DRV** (optional) UMTS\_DRV='xxxx'

Driver for the adapter, if omitted 'usbserial' is used

**UMTS\_SWITCH** (optional) UMTS\_SWITCH='-v 0x0af0 -p 0x6971 -M 555...000 -s 10'

Parameters for usb-modeswitch initialisation of the modem (see Website usb-modeswitch). With a few exceptions all modems mentioned on the website should be recognized automatically.

- [http://www.draisberghof.de/usb\\_modeswitch/](http://www.draisberghof.de/usb_modeswitch/)

**UMTS\_DEV** (optional)

In case of problems the data interface for pppd can be set here. The most usual for adapters are:

```
ttyUSB0 for usbstick
ttyS2    for pcmcia
ttyACM0  for usbphone
```

**UMTS\_CTRL** (optional)

Some adapter have more interfaces for modem control. If only one is existig status informations can only be read in 'Offline' state. For Option Fusion UMTS Quad the interface is i.e. ttyUSB2.

## 4.24. USB - Support For USB Devices

**OPT\_USB** Supprt for USB devices in general is activated here. Only if 'yes' is entered here USB devices will get usable at all. If you have chosen an USB device in base.txt entering 'yes' here is mandatory. Otherwise the device can't be used. This activates support for USB sticks, external USB drives and USB keyboards as well.

Default setting: OPT\_USB='no'

**USB\_EXTRA\_DRIVER\_N** Number of drivers to load.

Default setting: USB\_EXTRA\_DRIVER\_N='0'

**USB\_EXTRA\_DRIVER\_x** Driver that should be loaded.

Possible values at the moment

- printer - support for USB printers
- belkin\_sa - USB Belkin Serial converter



## 4. Packages

- cyberjack - REINER SCT cyberJack pinpad/e-com USB Chipcard Reader
- digi\_acceleport - Digi AccelePort USB-2/USB-4 Serial Converter
- empeg - USB Empeg Mark I/II
- ftdi\_sio - USB FTDI Serial Converter
- io\_edgeport - Edgeport USB Serial
- io\_ti - Edgeport USB Serial
- ipaq - USB PocketPC PDA
- ir-usb - USB IR Dongle
- keyspan - Keyspan USB to Serial Converter
- keyspan\_pda - USB Keyspan PDA Converter
- kl5kusb105 - KLSI KL5KUSB105 chipset USB->Serial Converter
- kobil\_sct - KOBIL USB Smart Card Terminal (experimental)
- mct\_u232 - Magic Control Technology USB-RS232 converter
- omninet - USB ZyXEL omni.net LCD PLUS
- pl2303 - Prolific PL2303 USB to serial adaptor
- visor - USB HandSpring Visor / Palm OS
- whiteheat - USB ConnectTech WhiteHEAT

Default setting: `USB_EXTRA_DRIVER_x=""`

**USB\_EXTRA\_DRIVER\_x\_PARAM** Parameters for the driver. Usually you won't need this.

Default setting: `USB_EXTRA_DRIVER_x_PARAM=""`

**USB\_MODEM\_WAITSECONDS** Default setting: `USB_MODEM_WAITSECONDS='21'`

Unfortunately Speedtouch USB Modems need a long time to get ready. In most cases the default setting of about 21 seconds is sufficient for initialisation. Sometimes the value can be halved and the Speedtouch USB modem is ready after 10 seconds. If this is the case you could set the value to 10 seconds. If you are unlucky the value has to be raised. Only testing can help you here.

### 4.24.1. Problems With USB Devices

There may be problems with some USB devices. This can have different causes, for example the driver software or the USB controller.

### 4.24.2. Hints For Use

It is important to ensure that the hardware USB support is enabled. Especially with onboard USB controllers that is important. For example a WRAP is shipped without USB port. USB is added only by an additional module and is therefore disabled in the BIOS by default.

### 4.24.3. Mounting Of USB Devices

Plugged USB devices will be detected automatically but must be mounted and unmounted 'by hand'. When plugging an USB stick it is recognized as a SCSI block device. For this reason is accomplished via device `sd#` for SuperFloppy devices or `sd#<Partition-number>` for devices with a partition table. USB drives are treated as hard disks and addressed as `sda1` and `sdb1` if plugged in two USB ports. USB floppies are addressed via `sda` or `sdb` without specifying a partition number.

Thus a first USB stick can be mounted to `/mnt` by executing

```
mount /dev/sda1 /mnt
```

A second one at the same would need

```
mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt
```

to be mounted. Devices are numbered in the sequence of plugging - first USB device = `sda`, second USB device = `sdb` a.s.o. This means that device numbering is not fixed but depending on the sequence of plugin. Unmounting is done via

```
umount /mnt
```

If using more than one USB device never mount all devices to the same directory. Create directories under `/mnt` for each device to be mounted. Make the directories by executing:

```
mkdir /mnt/usba  
mkdir /mnt/usbb
```

Then specify the directories as destinations when mounting:

```
mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/usba  
mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/usbb
```

The content of the USB devices can be found at `/mnt/usba` res. `/mnt/usbb`. Unmounting can be done via

```
umount /mnt/usba  
umount /mnt/usbb
```

If an USB device has more partitions the device directories under `/mnt` have to reflect this structure in subdirectories.

## 4.25. VIRT – Support For Virtualization

This package supports the use of `flirt` as a virtual machine. Using a 64 bit kernel for the `x86_64` architecture is required.

For virtualization of a fli4l using *Xen*, *KVM*, *VMware* or *Hyper-V* this package loads the necessary kernel modules. Furthermore you can set additional options, which may be useful for the use as virtual machine.

### 4.25.1. Xen

**OPT\_XEN** The activation of this variable ensures that the Xen-specific kernel modules are loaded on fli4l. This is necessary if the fli4l system is virtualized using Xen.

The following drivers are loaded:

- netxen\_nic
- xen-blkfront
- xen-kbdfront
- xen-netfront

Default Setting: OPT\_XEN='no'

Example: OPT\_XEN='yes'

### 4.25.2. Virtio

**OPT\_VIRTIO** The activation of this variable ensures that the KVM-specific kernel modules are loaded on fli4l. This is necessary if the fli4l system is virtualized using KVM.

The following drivers are loaded:

- virtio\_balloon
- virtio\_blk
- virtio\_net
- virtio\_pci

Default Setting: OPT\_VIRTIO='no'

Example: OPT\_VIRTIO='yes'

**VIRTIO\_QEMU\_GUEST\_AGENT** You can start the QEMU Guest Agent<sup>13</sup> on the virtualized fli4l with this option. This way the host can execute certain management functions, which need support from within the guest system. Retrieving statistics or triggering a clean shutdown or suspend is possible for example.

This option requires correspondent configuration of the virtual machine on the host side. See the documentation of KVM, virt-manager<sup>14</sup> or Proxmox<sup>15</sup> for that.

Default Setting: VIRTIO\_QEMU\_GUEST\_AGENT='no'

Example: VIRTIO\_QEMU\_GUEST\_AGENT='yes'

---

<sup>13</sup>See [https://wiki.libvirt.org/page/Qemu\\_guest\\_agent](https://wiki.libvirt.org/page/Qemu_guest_agent)

<sup>14</sup>See <https://virt-manager.org/>

<sup>15</sup>See <https://pve.proxmox.com/wiki/Qemu-guest-agent>

### 4.25.3. VMware

**OPT\_VMWARE** Activating this variable triggers loading of the specific kernel modules required for virtualizing fli4l using VMware.

The following drivers are loaded:

- vmw\_pvscsi
- mptsas
- mptspi
- ahci
- ata\_piix
- vmxnet3
- e1000e
- e1000
- pcnet32

Default setting: `OPT_VMWARE='no'`

Example: `OPT_VMWARE='yes'`

### 4.25.4. Hyper-V

**OPT\_HYPERV** Activating this variable ensures that Hyper-V specific kernel modules are loaded. This is necessary for the fli4l system running virtualized using Hyper-V.

The following drivers are loaded:

- pci\_hyperv
- hv\_storvsc
- hv\_utils
- hv\_balloon
- hv\_sock
- hv\_netvsc

Default setting: `OPT_HYPERV='no'`

Example: `OPT_HYPERV='yes'`

## 4.26. Package VPN

At the moment there is no L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-based documentation available for this package.

## 4.27. WLAN - Support For Wireless-LAN

When using PCI Cards please be sure to use a mainboard that at least complies to the specifications of PCI 2.2. Older mainboards that only support PCI 2.1 or less can produce diverse errors. Either the computer does not start at all (it even can't be switched on) or the WLAN card is not found on PCI scan.

WLAN cards are addressed as wlanX in base.txt's IP\_NET\_X\_DEV. If only one WLAN card is installed its name is wlan0.

### 4.27.1. WLAN Configuration

**OPT\_WLAN** Default setting: `OPT_WLAN='no'`

Activates package Wireless LAN.

**WLAN\_REGDOMAIN** This variable determines the country settings. Valid values are ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country codes i.e. 'DE' for Germany. In most countries different legal presets apply for frequency channels and transmission power.

**WLAN\_N** Number of independent WLAN Configurations. If this is set to '1' behavior is like in earlier fli4l versions when only one configuration was allowed.

**WLAN\_x\_MAC** MAC address of the WLAN card in this notation:

XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX

Each X is a Hex Digit of the MAC Address for the card that belongs to this configuration. If none of the MAC addresses entered here matches a particular card the configuration in `WLAN_1_*` will be applied to this card and a warning message containing the card's MAC address will be displayed. Enter this address in the config file to assure that the web interface will work without problems.

**WLAN\_x\_MAC\_OVERRIDE** This setting changes the MAC address of the WLAN card. This is used to connect to a WLAN where MAC-filtering is active without changing the filters. This is useful for WAN connections that are fixed to i.e. the MAC address of the WLAN-USB-stick delivered by the provider.

**WLAN\_x\_ESSID** The Service Set Identifier (SSID) is the name for your wireless lan. The string has a maximum length of 32 characters and is also called "Network Name". It is configured in the access point of a wireless lan and is used by all clients accessing it. The SSID has to be identical for all joining nodes also for Ad-Hoc networking.

**WLAN\_x\_MODE** Sets the WLAN mode to be used by the card.

Default setting: `WLAN_x_MODE='ad-hoc'`

Possible values:

ad-hoc	wireless net without Access-Point
managed	managed wireless net with several cells
master	the WLAN card is working as an Access-Point

`WLAN_x_MODE='master'` will only working with adequate WLAN drivers.

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**WLAN\_x\_NOESSID** Deactivates sending ESSID during beacon frames. Only valid with hostap\_\* driver and Firmware >= 1.6.3 in WLAN\_MODE='master'

This feature is optional and has to be added manually in config/wlan.txt.

**WLAN\_x\_CHANNEL** Sets the transmission channel of the network.

Default setting: WLAN\_x\_CHANNEL='1'

Possible values: 1-13 and 36,40,44,48,52,56,60,64,100,104,108,112,116,120,124,128,132,136,140

Please read the documentation of your WLAN card to find out which channels are allowed to use in your country. You are responsible for any rights violation by using channels not allowed. In Germany channels 1-13 in 2,4 GHz frequency range (Modes: b and g) are allowed. Channels 36-140 (see above) are legally allowed in 5 GHz frequency range.

Value '0' is also valid if WLAN\_x\_MODE='managed' is set. This does not set a particular channel explicitly but searches for an AP on all valid channels. You may add the character a,b or g to the channel (i.e. 5g) which will then determine the operating mode and frequency range.

Adding 'n' or 'N' triggers usage of 802.11n for according WLAN cards. Lower case means: 20 MHz channel width, upper Case means: 40 MHz channel width.

Upper case for a/b/g will activate proprietary WLAN turbo modes with some drivers (at the moment only ath\_pci). This option is experimental and may be removed at any time.

**WLAN\_x\_RATE** Sets transmission speed of the network.

Default setting: WLAN\_x\_RATE='auto'

Possible values: 1,2,5.5,11,auto - rates in Megabit/s

Depending on the card this rates can be chosen in addition: 6,9,12,18,24,36,48 and 54. Some 54 MBit cards don't accept rate settings. In this case specify 'auto' here.

**WLAN\_x\_RTS** Activates RTS/CTS handshake. This option is useful in bigger WLANs with a lot of clients if those clients can't receive each other but only the AP. If this option is activated the client will start each transmission with a RTS query to get permission for the actual data transmission. It gets a CTS from the AP then providing permission to send. This way every client knows another client is transmitting without receiving the other client. Collisions are minimized because it is ensured that only one client is transmitting data at a time. This option only makes sense in the situation described above because of additional overhead and thus decreasing bandwidth. Bandwidth can raise by avoiding collision though.

This feature is optional and has to be added manually in config/wlan.txt.

**WLAN\_x\_ENC\_N (deprecated)** Sets the number of Wireless Encryption Key's (WEP).

Possible values: 0-4

**WLAN\_x\_ENC\_x (deprecated)** Sets Wireless Encryption Keys.

Possible values:

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XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XX	128 Bit Hex-Key (X=0-F)
XXXX-XXXX-XX	64 Bit Hex-Key (X=0-F)
s:<5 characters>	64 Bit
s:<6-13 characters>	128 Bit
P:<1-64 characters>	128 Bit

Using s:text is **not** compatible with the passphrase of the Windows drivers. Use a hex key instead! Windows mostly uses hex keys **without** hyphens '-'. Using P:<text> is compatible to passphrases of most (if not all) Windows WLAN drivers but **only** in 128 Bit mode. Linux allows to mix key length which Windows drivers usually do **not**!

**WLAN\_x\_ENC\_ACTIVE (deprecated)** Sets the active wireless encryption key.

Possible values: 1-4

This variable must be set if WLAN\_x\_ENC\_N is greater than 0. In other cases it's optional.

**WLAN\_x\_ENC\_MODE (deprecated)** Activates the encryption mode.

Possible values:

on/off	with or without encryption
open	also accepts unencrypted packets
restricted	only accepts encrypted packets

Most reasonable value: 'restricted'

This feature is optional and has to be added manually in config/wlan.txt. If this variable is not set the default 'off' will be assumed if no WEP key was defined and 'restricted' if at least one key is defined.

**WLAN\_x\_WPA\_KEY\_MGMT** If you want to use WPA instead of WEP encryption set the WPA mode here. At the moment only WPA with a pre-shared key between client and AP (WPA-PSK) is supported. This key should be chosen carefully and not too short because that would allow for dictionary attacks.

In *managed* mode all cards supported by WPA-Supplicant ([http://hostap.epitest.fi/wpa\\_supplicant/](http://hostap.epitest.fi/wpa_supplicant/)) and in *master* mode all cards supported by Hostapd (<http://hostap.epitest.fi/hostapd/>) are accepted.

Cards based on chipsets by Atheros and on the hostap-driver were tested successfully in managed and master mode. In theory also atmel and some other cards are possible if developers of third-party opt-packages adapt their packages accordingly.

**WLAN\_x\_WPA\_PSK** Specify the pre-shared key to be used for communication between client and Access-Point here. The key is provided as a passphrase at a minimum length of 16 characters and a maximum length of 63 characters. The following characters are supported:

a-z A-Z 0-9 ! # \$ % & ( ) \* + , - . / : ; < = > ? @ [ \ ] ^ \_ ` { | } ~

**WLAN\_x\_WPA\_TYPE** Choose between '1' for WPA1 mode, '2' for WPA2 (IEEE 802.11i) mode and '3' for both - the client can decide to use WPA1 or WPA2. Only WPA2 should be used if the hardware supports it.

**WLAN\_x\_WPA\_ENCRYPTION** Encryption protocols TKIP and the enhanced version CCMP (AES-CTR/CBC-MAC Protocol, mostly called AES in short) can be used. CCMP eventually won't be supported by older WLAN hardware. You may also specify both.

**WLAN\_x\_WPA\_DEBUG** In case of problems with WPA set this variable to 'yes' for the daemon to provide more verbose output for debugging.

**WLAN\_x\_AP** Registers the node with an Access-Point.

Specify the MAC address of the Access-Points here. If WLAN mode "master" was chosen before keep this variable empty. This option only makes sense if fli4l can't find the AP by itself or should be bound to a preferred Access-Point. Only to be used in WLAN mode "managed".

This feature is optional and has to be added manually in config/wlan.txt.

**WLAN\_x\_ACL\_POLICY** Access Control List (ACL) Policy.

Default setting: `WLAN_x_ACL_POLICY='allow'`

Describes what action should be taken for the provided MAC addresses:

- deny None of the addresses listed here gets access
- allow Only the addresses listed here get access
- open All MAC addresses get access independent on filter

Unfortunately WLAN\_ACLs are only supported well by the `hostap_*` driver. As an alternative you may use the firewall rules that have improved a lot since fli4l version 3.0.x.

**WLAN\_x\_ACL\_MAC\_N** Number of restricted WLAN stations.

Default setting: `WLAN_x_ACL_MAC_N='0'`

A number greater than 0 activates the Access Control List.

**WLAN\_x\_ACL\_MAC\_x** MAC address in notation XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX  
(example: 00:00:E8:83:72:92)

**WLAN\_x\_DIVERSITY** Trigger manual antenna diversity.

Default setting: `WLAN_x_DIVERSITY='no'` (automatic)

**WLAN\_x\_DIVERSITY\_RX** The receiving antenna to be used.

Default setting: `WLAN_x_DIVERSITY_RX='1'`

- 0 = Automatic
- 1 = Antenna 1
- 2 = Antenna 2

**WLAN\_x\_DIVERSITY\_TX** The transmitting antenna to be used.

Default setting: `WLAN_x_DIVERSITY_TX='1'`

**WLAN\_x\_WPS** Activates WPS support. Push-Button and PIN are possible. If you don't only want to use the console it makes sense to activate `WLAN_WEBGUI`.

Default setting: `WLAN_x_WPS='no'`



**WLAN\_x\_PSKFILE** With PSKFILE activated other client related keys can be used beside WLAN\_x\_WPA\_PSK pre-shared keys. At the moment the function WLAN\_x\_WPS uses this file to provide individual keys to clients.

If the file is deactivated WPS clients using it can not connect to the Access Point anymore.

WPS-Clients connected with deactivated file are not affected.

Default setting: WLAN\_x\_PSKFILE='yes'

**WLAN\_x\_BRIDGE** As an alternative to package ADVANCED\_NETWORKING you may specify the bridge to which the WLAN should be bound here.

Example: WLAN\_x\_BRIDGE='br0'

Attention: Use either ADVANCED\_NETWORKING or this setting and **not both!**

### 4.27.2. Web GUI

The package also provides a Web GUI for mini-httpd. The Web GUI is automatically activated with OPT\_HTTPD='yes'.

### 4.27.3. Examples

#### Connecting to an Access Point via WPA

```
OPT_WLAN='yes'
WLAN_N='1'
WLAN_1_MAC='00:0F:A3:xx:xx:xx'
WLAN_1_ESSID='foo'
WLAN_1_MODE='managed'           # connection to an Access Point
WLAN_1_CHANNEL='1'
WLAN_1_RATE='auto'
#
# WPA Configuration
#
WLAN_1_ENC_N='0'                # no WEP
WLAN_1_WPA_KEY_MGMT='WPA-PSK'   # WPA pre shared key
WLAN_1_WPA_TYPE='1'             # WPA 1
WLAN_1_WPA_ENCRYPTION='TKIP'
WLAN_1_WPA_PSK='your best passphrase choice ever (16-63 characters)'
#
# irrelevant in WPA context
#
WLAN_1_ENC_N='0'
WLAN_1_ENC_ACTIVE='1'
WLAN_1_ACL_POLICY='allow'
WLAN_1_ACL_MAC_N='0'
```

#### Access Point with WPA2 Encryption

```
OPT_WLAN='yes'
WLAN_N='1'
WLAN_1_MAC='00:0F:A3:xx:xx:xx'
WLAN_1_ESSID='foo'
```

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```
WLAN_1_MODE='master'           # Access Point
WLAN_1_CHANNEL='1g'            # Channel 1, Mode 'g' on an
                                # Atheros card

WLAN_1_RATE='auto'
#
# WPA Configuration
#
WLAN_1_ENC_N='0'               # no WEP
WLAN_1_WPA_KEY_MGMT='WPA-PSK'  # WPA pre shared key
WLAN_1_WPA_TYPE='2'           # WPA 2
WLAN_1_WPA_ENCRYPTION='CCMP'
WLAN_1_WPA_PSK='your best passphrase choice ever (16-63 characters)'
#
# MAC based Access Control to AP
#
WLAN_1_ACL_POLICY='allow'
WLAN_1_ACL_MAC_N='0'
#
# irrelevant in WPA context
#
WLAN_1_ENC_ACTIVE='1'
```

#### Access Point with WEP Encryption

```
OPT_WLAN='yes'
WLAN_N='1'
WLAN_1_MAC='00:0F:A3:xx:xx:xx'
WLAN_1_ESSID='foo'
WLAN_1_MODE='master'           # Access Point
WLAN_1_CHANNEL='1'
WLAN_1_RATE='auto'
#
# WEP Configuration
#
WLAN_1_WPA_KEY_MGMT=''         # no WPA
WLAN_1_ENC_N='4'               # 4 WEP-Keys
WLAN_1_ENC_1='...'
WLAN_1_ENC_2='...'
WLAN_1_ENC_3='...'
WLAN_1_ENC_4='...'
WLAN_1_ENC_ACTIVE='1'         # first key is active
#
# MAC based Access Control to AP
#
WLAN_1_ACL_POLICY='allow'
WLAN_1_ACL_MAC_N='0'
#
# irrelevant for WEP Configuration
#
WLAN_1_WPA_TYPE='2'
WLAN_1_WPA_ENCRYPTION='CCMP'
WLAN_1_WPA_PSK='...'
```

#### 4.27.4. Virtual Accesspoint (VAP) (experimental)

Certain WLAN cards (driver: ath\_pci, ath5k, ath9k, ath9k\_htc) can be split into a maximum of 4 virtual WLAN cards. (VAP)

WLAN configuration of virtual APs is arbitrary except for one condition: Channel and MAC address have to be the same. Based on the multiplexed MAC address the card that should be splitted is identified. If more physical cards are present this can be done repeatedly for each of them.

The base device's name is still wlan0, the next in VAP mode will be wlan0v2 a.s.o. For binding to a bridge please use WLAN\_x\_BRIDGE='br0'!

The maximum at the moment is up to 8x master depending on card and driver.

#### 4.27.5. Switching WLAN on and off based on daytime with easycron

By using the package *easycron* (Page 122) WLAN may be switched on and off based on a time schedule.

```
EASYCRON_N='2'
EASYCRON_1_CUSTOM = ''      # switch off every evening at 12PM
EASYCRON_1_COMMAND = '/usr/sbin/wlanconfig.sh wlan0 down'
EASYCRON_1_TIME    = '* 24 * * *'

EASYCRON_2_CUSTOM = ''      # and on at 8 AM.
EASYCRON_2_COMMAND = '/usr/sbin/wlanconfig.sh wlan0'
EASYCRON_2_TIME    = '* 8 * * *'
```

#### 4.27.6. Donations

Due to a generous donation of 2 Ralink 2500 based WLAN cards with RT25xx chipset those cards can be used in ad-hoc and managed modes. Use rt2500 as the driver in base.txt.

The cards where donated by:

Computer Contor, Pilgrimstein 24a, 35037 Marburg marklabelbuildroot

### 4.28. SRC - The fli4l Buildroot

This chapter is mainly of interest for developers, who want to compile binaries or the Linux kernel for the fli4l. If you only want to use fli4l as a router and do not offer packages for the fli4l needing own binaries, you may skip this chapter completely.

In general, for compiling program packages for the fli4l a Linux system is required. Compilation under other operating systems (Microsoft Windows, OS X, FreeBSD, etc.) is *not* supported.

The requirements for a Linux system for fli4l development are as follows:

- GNU gcc and g++ in version 2.95 or higher
- GNU gcc-multilib (depending on your host system)
- GNU binutils (contains bind and other necessary programs)
- GNU make in version 3.81 or higher

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- GNU bash
- libncurses5-dev for **fbr-make** **\*-menuconfig** (depending on your host system)
- The programs sed, awk, which, flex, bison and patch
- The programs makeinfo (package texinfo) and msgfmt (package gettext)
- The programs tar, cpio, gzip, bzip2 and unzip
- The programs wget, rsync, svn and git
- The programs perl and python

In the following, characters printed **bold** represent keyboard input, the ↵-character stands for the Enter key on your keyboard and executes entered commands.

### 4.28.1. The Sources - An Overview

In the directory **src** you will find the following subdirectories:

Directory	Content
<b>fbr</b>	In this folder there is a custom build system based on the buildroot for uClibc (currently in version 0.9.33.2). FBR stands for “fli4l-Buildroot”. It is thus possible, to compile all programs used on fli4l (kernel, libraries and applications) anew.
<b>fli4l</b>	This directory contains the fli4l specific sources for packages sorted by their names. All sources that are included in this subdirectory, were either written specifically for use with fli4l or are at least strongly adapted.
<b>cross</b>	This directory contains scripts that create the cross-compilers necessary for compiling mkfli4l for various Platforms.

### 4.28.2. Compile A Program For fli4l

In the subdirectory “fbr” a script **fbr-make** exists which controls the compilation of all the programs from the basic packages for fli4l. This script takes care of downloading and compiling all required binaries for fli4l. The script will save files in the directory **~/fbr**, if it does not yet exist, it will be created. (The directory may be changed by using the environment variable **FBR\_BASEDIR**, see below.)

*Note:* During the compilation process much space is needed (currently around 900 MiB for the downloaded archives and almost 30 GiB for the intermediate results and the resulting compiled files). Hence, make sure to have enough space under **~/fbr**! (Alternatively, you may also use the **FBR\_TIDY** option, see below.)

The directory structure below **~/fbr** is as follows:

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Directory	Content
<b>fbr-<code>&lt;branch&gt;</code>-<code>&lt;arch&gt;</code></b>	The uClibc buildroot is unpacked here. <code>&lt;branch&gt;</code> stands for the development branch the FBR is derived from, in this case (i.e. <code>trunk</code> ). If the origin of the FBR is an unpacked <code>src</code> package, <code>fbr-custom</code> will be used. <code>&lt;arch&gt;</code> reflects the processor architecture in use (i.e. <code>x86</code> or <code>x86_64</code> ). More concerning this directory can be found below.
<b>dl</b>	Here the downloaded archives are stored.
<b>own</b>	Here own FBR packages which should be compiled can be stored.

Under the Buildroot directory `~/.fbr/fbr-<branch>-<arch>/buildroot` the following directories are of interest:

Directory	Content
<b>output/sandbox</b>	In this directory a subdirectory exists for each FBR package that holds the files of the package after being compiled. In the directory <code>output/sandbox/<code>&lt;package&gt;</code>/target</code> the files for the fli4l router can be found in this case. In the directory <code>output/sandbox/<code>&lt;package&gt;</code>/staging</code> files needed for building <i>other</i> FBR packages requiring this FBR package can be found.
<b>output/target</b>	In this directory <i>all</i> compiled programs for the fli4l-router are stored. This directory mirrors the directory structure on the fli4l router. By the help of <code>chroot</code> you can change to this directory and try the programs. <sup>16</sup>

#### General Settings

The operation of `fbr-make` can be influenced by various environment variables:

Variable	Description
<b>FBR</b>	Specifies the path to the FBR explicitly. Per default the path <code>~/.fbr/fbr-<code>&lt;branch&gt;</code>-<code>&lt;arch&gt;</code></code> (see above) is used.
<b>FBR_BASEDIR</b>	explicitly specifies the base path to the FBR. As a default the <code>~/.fbr</code> (see above) will be used. This variable will be ignored if the environment variable <code>FBR</code> is set.
<b>FBR_DLDIR</b>	Specifies the directory containing the source archives. Per default the path <code>\${FBR}/../dl</code> (i.e. <code>~/.fbr/dl</code> ) will be used.
<b>FBR_BRANCH</b>	Specifies explicitly the name of the branch under which the packages below <code>~/.fbr</code> (see above) are built. This variable will be ignored if the environment variable <code>FBR</code> is set.

<sup>16</sup>This is bound to some preconditions, see the paragraph “Testing Of A Compiled Program” (Page 247).

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Variable	Description
FBR_CATEGORY	Specifies explicitly the name of the category under which the packages below <code>~/.fbr</code> (see above) are built. This variable will be ignored if the environment variable <code>FBR</code> is set.
FBR_OWNDIR	Specifies the directory holding the own packages. Per default the path <code>\${FBR}/../own</code> (i.e. <code>~/.fbr/own</code> ) will be used.
FBR_TIDY	if this variable is set to “y” intermediate results while compiling the FBR packages will be deleted immediately after their installation to the directory <code>output/target</code> . This saves a lot of space and is always recommended if you do not feel the urge to have a look at <code>output/build/...</code> after the build process. If this variable contains the value “k”, only the intermediate results in the various Linux kernel directories are removed, because this saves a lot of space without losing any functionality. All other assignments (or if the variable is missing entirely) ensure that all intermediate results are kept.
FBR_ARCH	This variable specifies the processor architecture for which the FBR (or FBR packages) should be built. If it is missing, <code>x86</code> will be used. The supported architectures can be found below.

The FBR currently supports the following architectures:

Architecture	Description
<code>x86</code>	Intel x86-Architecture (32-Bit), also known as IA-32.
<code>x86_64</code>	AMD x86-64-Architecture (64-Bit), also called Intel 64 or EM64T by Intel.

#### Compilation Of All FBR Packages

If executing `fbr-make` with the argument `world`, it may last several hours to download and compile all source archives, depending on the computer and Internet connections used. <sup>17</sup>

#### Compiling The Toolchain

If executing `fbr-make` with the argument `toolchain`, all FBR packages needed for building the `fi4l` binary programs will be downloaded and compiled (Compiler, Binder, `uClibc`-library etc.). Normally this command is not needed, because all FBR packages depend on the toolchain and thus it has to be downloaded and build anyway.

#### Compiling A Single FBR Package

If you only want to compile a certain FBR package (i.e. the programs of an OPT developed yourself), you may transfer the name of one or more FBR packages to the `fbr-make` pro-

---

<sup>17</sup>Downloading of source archives is of course done only once as long as you don't update the FBR and thus need new package versions and source archives.

gram (for example `fbr-make openvpn` to download and compile the OpenVPN programs). All dependencies will also be downloaded and compiled.

### Recompilation Of A Single FBR Package

If you like to compile a FBR package again (for whatever reason), you first need to remove the information on the FBR about the previous compilation process. For this purpose use the command `fbr-make <package>-clean` (eg `fbr-make openvpn-clean`). In this case informations about all dependencies for the package are also reset causing their recompilation with the next `fbr-make world` as well.

### Recompiling All FBR Packages

If you like to recompile the entire FBR (eg because you want to use it as a benchmark program for your new high-end developer system ;-), you can use the command `fbr-make clean` and remove all artifacts that have been generated during the last FBR build. You will have to confirm this action. <sup>18</sup> This is also useful to free used disk space.

### 4.28.3. Testing Of A Compiled Program

If a program has been compiled with `fbr-make` it may also be tested on the development machine. Such a test will of course only work if the processor architecture of the developer machine matches the processor architecture the fli4l programs were compiled for. (It is not possible, for example, to run `x86_64` fli4l programs on a `x86` operating system.) If this condition is met, change to the fli4l target directory with

```
chroot ~/.fbr/fbr-<branch>-<arch>/buildroot/output/target /bin/sh
```

and test the compiled program(s) there immediately. Please note that executing `chroot` needs administrator rights and thus you have to use `sudo` or `su`, depending on preference and system configuration! In addition you will have to compile the FBR package `busybox` (via `fbr-make busybox`), to have a working shell in the `chroot` environment. A small example:

```
$ sudo chroot ~/.fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildroot/output/target /bin/sh
Password: (Your password)
```

```
BusyBox v1.22.1 (fli4l) built-in shell (ash)
Enter 'help' for a list of built-in commands.
```

```
# ls
THIS_IS_NOT_YOUR_ROOT_FILESYSTEM  mnt
bin                                opt
dev                                proc
etc                                root
home                              run
img                               sbin
include                           share
lib                               sys
```

---

<sup>18</sup>The whole directory `~/.fbr/fbr-<branch>-<arch>/buildroot/output` will be removed.

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```
lib32          tmp
libexec        usr
man            var
media          windows
# bc --version↵
bc 1.06
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
# echo "42 - 23" | bc↵
19
#
```

### 4.28.4. Debugging Of A Compiled Program

In case of problems with compiled fli4l programs (crashes) you have the option to analyze the state of the program immediately before the crash (also called “post-mortem debugging”). To do so, activate `DEBUG_ENABLE_CORE='yes'` in the configuration of the `base` package. If case of a crash a memory dump is generated in `/var/log/dumps/core.<PID>`. “PID” is the process ID of the crashed process. You may analyze the state of the program on a Linux machine with a fully compiled FBR as described below. The following example to be analyzed is the program `/usr/sbin/collectd`, which was terminated with a `SIGBUS`. The dump was stored in `/tmp/core.collectd`.

```
fli4l@eisler:~$ .fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildroot/output/host/usr/bin/i586-linux-gdb↵
GNU gdb (GDB) 7.5.1
Copyright (C) 2012 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "--host=x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu --target=i586-buildr
oot-linux-uclibc".
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
(gdb) set sysroot /project/fli4l/.fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildroot/output/target↵
(gdb) set debug-file-directory /project/fli4l/.fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildroot/outpu
t/debug↵
(gdb) file /project/fli4l/.fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildroot/output/target/usr/sbin/co
llectd↵
Reading symbols from /project/fli4l/.fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildroot/output/target/u
sr/sbin/collectd...Reading symbols from /project/fli4l/.fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildr
oot/output/debug/.build-id/8b/28ab573be4a2302e1117964edede2e54ebdbbf.debug...don
e.
done.
(gdb) core /tmp/core.collectd↵
[New LWP 2250]
[New LWP 2252]
[New LWP 2259]
[New LWP 2257]
[New LWP 2255]
[New LWP 2232]
[New LWP 2235]
[New LWP 2238]
```



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```
[New LWP 2242]
[New LWP 2244]
[New LWP 2245]
[New LWP 2231]
[New LWP 2243]
[New LWP 2251]
[New LWP 2248]
[New LWP 2239]
[New LWP 2229]
[New LWP 2249]
[New LWP 2230]
[New LWP 2247]
[New LWP 2233]
[New LWP 2256]
[New LWP 2236]
[New LWP 2246]
[New LWP 2240]
[New LWP 2241]
[New LWP 2237]
[New LWP 2234]
[New LWP 2253]
[New LWP 2254]
[New LWP 2258]
[New LWP 2260]
Failed to read a valid object file image from memory.
Core was generated by `collected -f'.
Program terminated with signal 7, Bus error.
#0  0xb7705f5d in memcpy ()
    from /project/fli4l/.fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildroot/output/target/lib/libc.so.0
(gdb) backtrace
#0  0xb7705f5d in memcpy ()
    from /project/fli4l/.fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildroot/output/target/lib/libc.so.0
#1  0xb768a251 in rrd_write (rrd_file=rrd_file@entry=0x808e930, buf=0x808e268,
    count=count@entry=112) at rrd_open.c:716
#2  0xb76834f3 in rrd_create_fn (
    file_name=file_name@entry=0x808d2f8 "/data/rrdtool/db/vm-fli4l-1/cpu-0/cpu-i
nterrupt.rrd.async", rrd=rrd@entry=0xacff2f4c) at rrd_create.c:727
#3  0xb7683d7b in rrd_create_r (
    filename=filename@entry=0x808d2f8 "/data/rrdtool/db/vm-fli4l-1/cpu-0/cpu-int
errupt.rrd.async", pdp_step=pdp_step@entry=10, last_up=last_up@entry=1386052459,
    argc=argc@entry=16, argv=argv@entry=0x808cf18) at rrd_create.c:580
#4  0xb76b77fd in srrd_create (
    filename=0xacff33f0 "/data/rrdtool/db/vm-fli4l-1/cpu-0/cpu-interrupt.rrd.asy
nc",
    pdp_step=10, last_up=1386052459, argc=16, argv=0x808cf18) at utils_rrdcreate
.c:377
#5  0xb76b78cb in srrd_create_thread (targs=targs@entry=0x808bab8)
    at utils_rrdcreate.c:559
#6  0xb76b7a8f in srrd_create_thread (targs=0x808bab8) at utils_rrdcreate.c:491
#7  0xb7763430 in ?? ()
    from /project/fli4l/.fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildroot/output/target/lib/libpthread
.so.0
#8  0xb775e672 in clone ()
```

## 4. Packages

```
from /project/fli4l/.fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildroot/output/target/lib/libpthread
.so.0
(gdb) frame 1↵
#1  0xb768a251 in rrd_write (rrd_file=rrd_file@entry=0x808e930, buf=0x808e268,
    count=count@entry=112) at rrd_open.c:716
716      memcpy(rrd_simple_file->file_start + rrd_file->pos, buf, count);
(gdb) print (char*) buf↵
$1 = 0x808e268 "RRD"
(gdb) print rrd_simple_file->file_start↵
value has been optimized out
(gdb) list↵
711      if((rrd_file->pos + count) > old_size)
712      {
713          rrd_set_error("attempting to write beyond end of file");
714          return -1;
715      }
716      memcpy(rrd_simple_file->file_start + rrd_file->pos, buf, count);
717      rrd_file->pos += count;
718      return count;          /* mimmic write() semantics */
719  #else
720      ssize_t  _sz = write(rrd_simple_file->fd, buf, count);
(gdb) list 700↵
695      * rrd_file->pos of rrd_simple_file->fd.
696      * Returns the number of bytes written or <0 on error.  */
697
698      ssize_t rrd_write(
699          rrd_file_t *rrd_file,
700          const void *buf,
701          size_t count)
702      {
703          rrd_simple_file_t *rrd_simple_file = (rrd_simple_file_t *)rrd_file->
pvt;
704      #ifdef HAVE_MMAP
(gdb) print *(rrd_simple_file_t *)rrd_file->pvt↵
$2 = {fd = 9, file_start = 0xa67d0000 <Address 0xa67d0000 out of bounds>,
    mm_prot = 3, mm_flags = 1}
```

After some “digging”, you will see that an invalid pointer is contained in the `rrd_simple_file_t` object (“Address ... out of bounds”). In the further process of debugging, it became clear that a failed `posix_fallocate`-call was the culprit for the crash.

It is important to pass *all* paths fully qualified (`/project/...`) and to use no “shortcuts” (i.e. in `~/...`). If you don’t obey this it may happen that `gdb` will not find the debug informations for the application and/or for the libraries in use. Due to space reasons debug informations are not contained directly in the program to be investigated but are saved in separate files in the directoy `~/fbr/fbr-<branch>-<arch>/buildroot/output/debug/`.

### 4.28.5. Informations On The FBR

#### Displaying Help

Use the command `fbr-make help` to see what `fbr-make` can do for you.

### Displaying Program Informations

By using the command `fbr-make show-versions` you can review all FBR packages provided with version number:

```
$ fbr-make show-versions
Configured packages

acpid 2.0.20
actctrl 3.25+dfsg1
add-days undefined
[...]
```

### Display Of Dependencies On Libraries

With `fbr-make links-against <soname>` all files in `~/fbr/fbr-<branch>-<arch>/buildroot/output/target` linked to a library named `soname` can be shown. If for example all programs and libraries should be identified that use `libm` (Library with mathematical functions) use `fbr-make links-against libm.so.0` because `libm.so.0` is the name of the `libm` library. A possible output would be:

```
$ fbr-make links-against librrd_th.so.4
Executing plugin links-against
Files linking against librrd_th.so.4
collectd usr/lib/collectd/rrdcached.so
collectd usr/lib/collectd/rrdtool.so
rrdtool usr/bin/rrdcached
```

In the first column is the package name and in the second the (relative) path to the file that is linked against the library in question.

To find the library name for a library, you can use `readelf` like this:

```
$ readelf -d ~/fbr/fbr-trunk-x86/buildroot/output/target/lib/libm-0.9.33.2.so |
> grep SONAME
0x0000000e (SONAME)                Library soname: [libm.so.0]
```

### Display Of Version Changes

The command `fbr-make version-changes` is interesting (only) for `fli4l-team` developers with write access to the `fli4l` SVN repository. It lists all FBR packages whose version has been modified locally, i.e. those where the version in the working copy differs from the repository version. This helps the developer to get an overview on updated FBR packages before writing the changes to the repo. A possible output is:

```
$ fbr-make version-changes
Executing plugin version-changes
Package version changes
KAMAILIO: 4.0.5 --> 4.1.1
```

Here you can see that the package `kamailio` in FBR was updated from version 4.0.5 to version 4.1.1.

#### 4.28.6. Changing The FBR Configuration

##### Reconfiguration Of The FBR

By using `fbr-make buildroot-menuconfig` it is possible to select the FBR packages to be compiled. This is useful if you want to compile other FBR packages for the `fl4l` that are not enabled by default but are integrated in the `uClibc` buildroot, or if you want to activate own FBR packages. On the other other hand global properties of FBR may be changed, such as the version of the used GCC compiler. On successful exit of the configuration menu, the new configuration is saved in the directory `src/fbr/buildroot/.config`.

**Please note, however, that such changes of the toolchain configuration are *not* officially supported because the resulting binaries will be incompatible with the official `fl4l` distribution with a high probability. So if you need binaries for your own OPT and want to publish this OPT, you should not change the toolchain settings!**

##### Reconfiguration Of The `uClibc` Library

With `fbr-make uclibc-menuconfig` the functionality of the `uClibc` library in use may be changed. On successful exit of the configuration menu, the new configuration is saved to `src/fbr/buildroot/package/uclibc/uclibc.config`.

**Like in the last paragraph also here applies: A change is most likely not compatible with the official `fl4l` distribution and is thus not supported!**

##### Reconfiguration Of Busybox

With `fbr-make busybox-menuconfig` the Busybox may be changed in its functionality. On successful exit of the configuration menu, the new configuration is saved to `src/fbr/buildroot/package/busybox/busybox-<Version>.config`.

**Also here applies: A change is most likely not compatible with the official `fl4l` distribution and is thus not supported! Adding new Busybox applets causes no problems as long as you only use the modified Busybox on your own `fl4l` router (and not require the users of your OPT to use a Busybox modified in this way).**

##### Reconfiguration Of The Linux Kernel Packages

With `fbr-make linux-menuconfig` resp. `fbr-make linux-<version>-menuconfig` the configuration of all activated Kernel packages resp. a specific Kernel package may be changed. On successful exit of the configuration menu, the new configuration is saved to `src/fbr/buildroot/linux/linux-<version>/dot-config-<arch>`.<sup>19</sup>

**Like in the last paragraph also here applies: A change is most likely not compatible with the official `fl4l` distribution and is thus not supported! At most, adding of new modules to the Linux kernel is easy, as long you only use the modified**

<sup>19</sup>This only applies to the standard Kernel. For variants of a Kernel package a `diff` file will be saved in `src/fbr/buildroot/linux/linux-<version>/linux-<version>_<variante>/dot-config-<arch>.diff` instead.

kernel on your own fil4 router (and not require the users of your OPT to use a Kernel modified in this way).

### 4.28.7. Updating The FBR

Each of the commands outlined above is advanced by an examination of the actuality of the FBR. If a discrepancy between the sources in which `fbr-make` is located (unpacked `src-package` or SVN-working copy) and the FBR in `~/.fbr/fbr-<branch>-<arch>/buildroot` is detected the latter will be updated. New FBR packages will be integrated and old, no longer contained FBR packages will be deleted. The configurations are compared: FBR packages with modified configuration and all dependent FBR packages will be rebuilt. This ensures that the FBR on your computer is always equal to the developer's one (except for your own FBR packages under `~/.fbr/own/`). **However, This also means that changes to the official part of the Buildroot configuration will be lost with the next update!** Therefore it is not recommended to reconfigure FBR, at least not if you are using `src` packages instead of a SVN working copy. (When updating a SVN working copy your local configuration changes and the changes to the SVN repository will be merged and the problem of lost configuration does not occur.) However, your own FBR packages may be reconfigured easily, without data loss occurring on an update.

### 4.28.8. Integrating Own Programs Into The FBR

Compilation of the individual FBR packages is controlled by small Makefiles. If you want to develop your own FBR packages, you have to create a Makefile and a configuration description in `~/.fbr/own/<package>/`. How these are constructed and how to write own Makefiles derived from them is described in detail in the documentation for the uClibc Buildroot <http://buildroot.uclibc.org/downloads/manual/manual.html#adding-packages>.

## 5. Creating the fli4l Archives/Boot media

If all configuration is completed, the fli4l archives/boot media may be created as either bootable Compact-Flash, a bootable ISO image, or only the files needed for a remote update.

### 5.1. Creating the fli4l Archives/Boot media under Linux or other Unix derivatives and Mac OS X

This is done by using scripts (`.sh`), which can be found in the fli4l root directory.

`mkfli4l.sh`

The Build Script recognizes the different [boot types](#) (Page 29).  
The simplest call on Linux looks like this:

```
sh mkfli4l.sh
```

The actions of the build scripts are controlled by three mechanisms:

- Configuration variable `BOOT_TYPE` from `<config>/base.txt`
- Configuration file `<config>/mkfli4l.txt`
- Build-Script Parameters

The variable `BOOT_TYPE` (Page 29) decides which action of the Build Scripts is executed:

- Create a bootable fli4l CD-ISO-Image
- Generating the fli4l files needed for a remote update
- Generating the fli4l files and directly do a remote update via SCP
- a.s.o.

The description of the variables in the configuration file `<config>/mkfli4l.txt` can be found in Chapter [Control file mkfli4l.txt](#) (Page 262).

#### 5.1.1. Command line options

The last control mechanism is appending option parameters to the call of the Build Script on the command line. The control options correspond to those in the file `mkfli4l.txt`. Option parameters override the values from the control file. Out of convenience, the names of the option parameters differ from the names of the variables from the control file. There is a long and, to some extent, a short form:

## 5. Creating the fli4l Archives/Boot media

Usage: mkfli4l.sh [options] [config-dir]

-c, --clean           cleanup the build-directory  
-b, --build <dir>    set build-directory to <dir> for the fli4l-files  
-h, --help           display this usage  
--batch               don't ask for user input

config-dir            set other config-directory - default is "config"

--hdinstallpath <dir> install a pre-install environment directly to  
                          usb/compact flash device mounted or mountable to  
                          directory <dir> in order to start the real installation  
                          process directly from that device  
                          device either has to be mounted and to be writable  
                          for the user or it has to be mountable by the user  
                          Do not use this for regular updates!

### \*\*\* Remote-Update options

--remoteupdate       remote-update via scp, implies "--filesonly"  
--remoteremount       make /boot writable before copying files and  
                          read only afterwards  
--remoteuser <name>   user name for remote-update - default is "fli4l"  
--remotehost <host>   hostname or IP of remote machine - default  
                          is HOSTNAME set in [config-dir]/base.txt  
--remotepath <path>   pathname on remote machine - default is "/boot"  
--remoteport <portnr> portnumber of the sshd on remote machine

### \*\*\* Netboot options (only on Unix/Linux)

--tftpbootpath <path>   pathname to tftpboot directory  
--tftpbootimage <name>   name of the generated bootimage file  
--pxesubdir <path>       subdirectory for pxe files relative to tftpbootpath

### \*\*\* Developer options

-u, --update-ver       set version to <fli4l\_version>-rev<svn revision>  
-v, --verbose          verbose - some debug-output  
-k, --kernel-pkg       create a package containing all available kernel  
                          modules and terminate afterwards.  
                          set COMPLETE\_KERNEL='yes' in config-directory/\_kernel.txt  
                          and run mkfli4l.sh again without -k to finish  
--filesonly            create only fli4l-files - do not create a boot-media  
--no-squeeze           don't compress shell scripts  
--rebuild               rebuild mkfli4l and related tools; needs make, gcc

An HD pre-installation of a suitably formatted (FAT16/FAT32) CompactFlash (in a USB cardreader) or an USB Stick can be done by using the option --hdinstallpath <dir>. You

## 5. Creating the fli4l Archives/Boot media

are using this script *at your own risk*. The necessary fli4l files will be copied onto the specified partition. At first, run in the fli4l directory:

```
sh mkfli4l.sh --hdinstallpath <dir>
```

This will generate the fli4l files and copy them to the CF-Card or USB Stick.

To run the next steps, you have to make sure:

- `chmod 777 /dev/brain`
- superuser rights
- installed `syslinux`
- installed `fdisk`

The script will ensure that this storage device is a FAT-partitioned USB-Drive. After that the boot loader and the files needed will be copied to the disk. You will get notified about success or failure.

After the build you have to execute the following:

```
syslinux --mbr /dev/brain

# make partition bootable using fdisk
#   p - print partitions
#   a - toggle bootable flag, specify number of fli4l partition
#       usually '1'
#   w - write changes and quit
fdisk /dev/brain

# install boot loader
syslinux -i /dev/brain
```

Now the CF resp. USB-drive should be bootable. Don't forget to unmount the device (via `umount`).

An alternative configuration directory can be specified by appending its name to the end of the command line. The normal configuration directory is called `config` and can be found under the fli4l root directory. This is where all fli4l packages place their configuration files. If you want to maintain more than one configuration, create another directory, i.e. `hd.conf`, place a copy of the configuration files there and change them according to the requirements. Here are some examples:

```
sh mkfli4l.sh --filesonly hd.conf
sh mkfli4l.sh --no-squeeze config.test
```



## 5.2. Creating the fli4l Archives/Boot media under Windows

Utilize the tool ‘AutoIt3’ (<http://www.autoitscript.com/site/autoit/>). This enables a ‘graphical’ edition, as well as dialogues which allow to change the variables described in the following sections.

`mkfli4l.bat`

The Build program automatically recognizes the different [boot types](#) (Page 29).

The ‘mkfli4l.bat’ can be invoked directly from Windows Explorer, if you need no optional parameters.

The actions of the Build program are controlled by different mechanisms:

- Configuration variable `BOOT_TYPE` from the `<config>/base.txt`
- Configuration file `<config>/mkfli4l.txt`
- Parameter of the build program
- Interactive settings in the GUI

The variable `BOOT_TYPE` (Page 29) decides which action the Build program executes:

- Create a bootable fli4l CD-ISO-Image
- Making the fli4l files available, for remote update
- Generating the fli4l files and direct remote update via SCP
- Hard drive pre-install of a suitably formatted CF in the Cardreader
- a.s.o.

The description of the variables in the configuration file `<config>/mkfli4l.txt` can be found in Chapter [Control file mkfli4l.txt](#) (Page 262).

### 5.2.1. Command line options

The last control mechanism is appending of option parameters to the call of the Build program on the command line. The control options correspond to those in the control file `mkfli4l.txt`. Option parameters override the values from the control file. Out of convenience, the names of the option parameters differ from the names of the variables from the control file. There is a long and, to some extent, a short form:

Usage: `mkfli4l.bat [options] [config-dir]`

<code>-c, --clean</code>	cleanup the build-directory
<code>-b, --build &lt;dir&gt;</code>	sets build-directory to <dir> for the fli4l-files
<code>-v, --verbose</code>	verbose - some debug-output
<code>--filesonly</code>	creates only fli4l-files - does not create a disk
<code>--no-squeeze</code>	don't compress shell scripts
<code>-h, --help</code>	display this usage

## 5. Creating the fli4l Archives/Boot media

```
config-dir          sets other config-directory - default is "config"

*** Remote-Update options
--remoteupdate      remote-update via scp, implies "--filesonly"
--remoteuser <name> user name for remote-update - default is "fli4l"
--remotehost <host> hostname or IP of remote machine - default
                    is HOSTNAME set in [config-dir]/base.txt
--remotepath <path> pathname on remote machine - default is "/boot"
--remoteport <portnr> portnumber of the sshd on remote machine

*** GUI-Options
--nogui             disable the config-GUI
--lang              change language
                    [deutsch|english|espanol|french|magyar|nederlands]
```

An alternative configuration directory can be passed by appending its name to the end of the command line. The normal configuration directory is called `config` and can be found under the fli4l root directory. This is where all fli4l packages place their configuration files. If you want to maintain more than one configuration, create another directory, e.g. `hd.conf`, place a copy of the configuration files there and change it according to the requirements. Here are some examples:

```
mkfli4l.bat hd.conf
mkfli4l.bat -v
mkfli4l.bat --no-gui config.hd
```

### 5.2.2. Configuration dialog – Setting the configuration directory

In the main window the configuration directory setting is indicated and a window can be opened for the selection of the configuration directory.

It should be noted that any change in the 'Config-Dir' causes all options to be set to the values contained in the control file 'mkfli4l.txt' (Page ??) placed in that directory, or to the values given as command-line parameters, respectively.

If `mkfli4l.bat` does not find a directory `fli4l-x.y.z\config` or if there is no file in that directory named 'base.txt', a window is immediately opened for the selection of the configuration directory. This makes it possible to easily manage several fli4l configuration directories in a simple manner.

Example:

```
fli4l-x.y.z\config
fli4l-x.y.z\config.fd
```

## 5. Creating the fli4l Archives/Boot media

```
fli4l-x.y.z\config.cd  
fli4l-x.y.z\config.hd  
fli4l-x.y.z\config.hd-create
```

### 5.2.3. Configuration dialog – General Preferences



Figure 5.1.: Preferences

In this dialogue the settings are specified for the archive/boot-media creation:

- Build-Dir – Directory for the Archives/CD-Images/...
- BOOT\_TYPE – Display of the utilized/settings BOOT\_TYPE – unchangeable
- Verbose – Activation of additional output during the creation
- Filesonly – Only the archives are created – no bootmedia/no image
- Remoteupdate – Activation of the remote update via SCP

## 5. Creating the fli4l Archives/Boot media

Using the button **Current settings in mkfli4l.txt** buffer the current settings can be stored in mkfli4l.txt.

### 5.2.4. Configuration dialog – Settings for Remote update



Figure 5.2.: Settings for Remote update

In this dialogue the settings for Remote update are specified:

- IP address or Hostname
- User name on the Remote host
- Remote path (default: /boot)
- Remote port (default: 22)
- SSH keyfile to use (format ppk from Putty)

### 5.2.5. Configuration dialog – Settings for HD pre-install

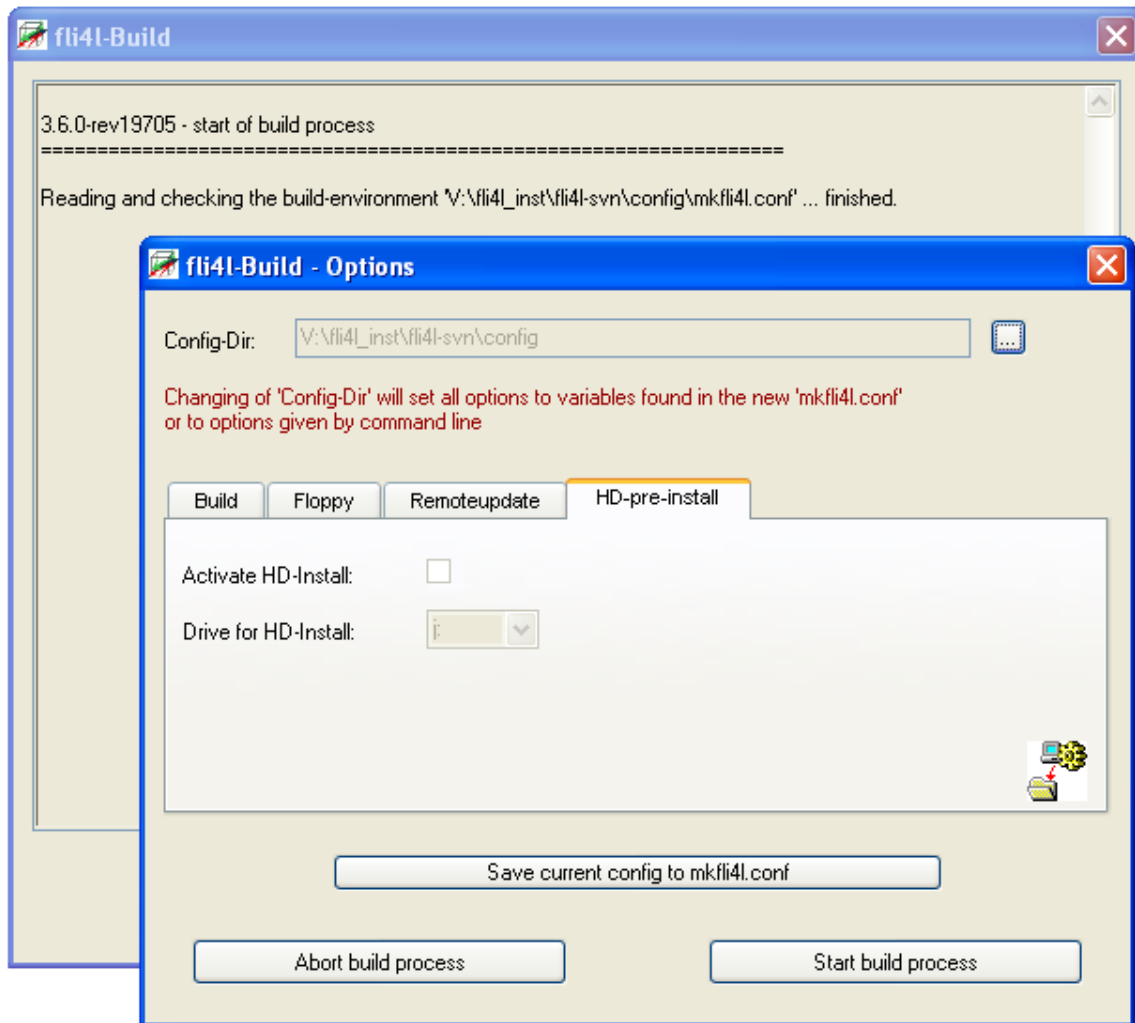


Figure 5.3.: Settings for HD pre-install

In this dialogue the options are set for HD pre-install on an accordingly partitioned and formatted Compact Flash card in a USB reader.

Possible Options:

- Activate HD pre-install
- Drive letter to be used to access the CF card

Regarding the partitioning and formatting of the CF: A Type-A HD installation (see package HD) must be based on a primary, active, and formatted FAT partition on the CF card. If you would like to use a data partition additionally, a Linux partition which is formatted with the ext3 file system, as well as the file `hd.cfg` are also needed on the FAT Partiton (in this case please make sure to read the documentation of the HD package).

### 5.3. Control file mkfli4l.txt

Since fli4l-Version 2.1.9 the control file `<config>/mkfli4l.txt` exists. This file can e.g. be used to specify directories which differ from the standard settings. The control file has a similar structure as the normal fli4l configuration files. All configuration variables here are optional, i.e. they need not exist or they can be commented out.

**BUILDDIR** Default: 'build'

Specifies the directory where fli4l files will be created. If the variable is undefined, the Windows mkfli4l sets it to 'build' relative to the fli4l root directory, resulting in the directory. build in the fli4l root directory:

Path/fli4l-x.y.z/build

Under \*nix mkfli4l is using `<config>/build` and is thus filing the generated files together with the configuration.

The path for BUILDDIR must use the conventions of the Operating Systems Windows oder \*nix. If relative paths configured there are converted by the build to the syntax of windows or \*nix.

**VERBOSE** Default: VERBOSE='no'

Possible values are 'yes' or 'no'. Controls the *Verbosity* of the Build Processes.

**FILESONLY** Default: FILESONLY='no'

Possible values are 'yes' or 'no'. This will actually turn off the creation of the boot-media and only the files will be created –

**REMOTEUPDATE** Default: REMOTEUPDATE='no'

Possible values are 'yes' or 'no'. Enables automatic transferring of files by means of SCP to the router. This requires the package [SSHD](#) (Page 217) with activated `scp`. See also the following variables.

**REMOTEHOSTNAME** Default: REMOTEHOSTNAME=""

The target host name for the SCP data transfer. If no name is set, the variable [HOSTNAME](#) (Page 28) is used.

**REMOTEUSERNAME** Default: REMOTEUSERNAME='fli4l'

User name for the SCP data transfer.

**REMOTEPATHNAME** Default: REMOTEPATHNAME='/boot'

Destination path for the SCP data transfer.

**REMOTEPORT** Default: REMOTEPORT='22'

Destination port for the SCP data transfer.

**SSHKEYFILE** Default: SSHKEYFILE=""

Here you can specify a SSH key file for the SCP Remote update. Thus, an update can be made without specifying a password.

**REMOTEREMOUNT** Default: REMOTEREMOUNT='no'

Possible values are 'yes' or 'no'. If 'yes' is set, a boot device `"/boot"` mounted read-only will be remounted read-write to allow remote updates of the boot files.

**TFTPBOOTPATH** Path where the remote Netboot image is saved to.

**TFTPBOOTIMAGE** Name of the Netboot image.

**PXESUBDIR** Subdirectory for the PXE files relative to TFTPBOOTPATH.

**SQUEEZE\_SCRIPTS** Enable or disable the Squeezing (Compression) scripts. Compressing a script with Squeeze removes all comments and line indentations. Under normal conditions the default value of 'yes' can be used.

**MKFLI4L\_DEBUG\_OPTION** Additional debugging options can be handed over to the [mkfl4l-Programm](#) (Page 288).

## 6. Connecting PCs in the LAN

For every host in the LAN you will have to set up:

1. IP address (see [IP address](#))
2. Name of the host plus desired domain name (see [Host and domain name](#))
3. Default gateway (see [Gateway](#))
4. IP address of the DNS server (see [DNS server](#))

### 6.1. IP address

The IP address of the host has to belong to the same network as the IP address of the fli4l router (on the Ethernet interface), for example 192.168.6.2 in case the router has the IP address 192.168.6.1. IP addresses have to be unique throughout the network, so it's a good idea to change (only) the last number. You will also have to make sure you specify the same IP address as specified in the file `config/base.txt`.

### 6.2. Host and domain name

The name of the host is for example “my-pc”, the domain “lan.fli4l”.

**Important:** *The domain set up on the host has to be identical to the domain set up on the fli4l if you want to use fli4l as a DNS server. Otherwise it could cause massive problems in the network.*

The reason: Windows hosts regularly search for hosts within their workgroup, trying to resolve the name WORKGROUP.my-domain.fli4l. If the domain (here: my-domain.fli4l) doesn't match the one set up on the router, fli4l will try to answer the query by forwarding it to the Internet ...

The domain has to be entered in the TCP/IP settings of the host.

#### 6.2.1. Windows 2000

On Windows 2000 the settings can be found under:

Start ⇒

Settings ⇒

Control Center ⇒

Network and Dial-up Connections ⇒

LAN Connection ⇒

Properties ⇒

Internet protocol (TCP/IP) ⇒



Properties ⇒  
Extended... ⇒  
DNS ⇒  
Add DNS-Suffix ⇒

Type “lan.fli4l” (or the domain set up – without “”) ⇒ Click OK.

### 6.2.2. NT 4.0

Start ⇒  
Settings ⇒  
Control Center ⇒  
Network ⇒  
Protocols ⇒  
TCP/IP ⇒  
Properties ⇒  
DNS ⇒

- Enter hostname (of the client)
- Enter domain (same as in config/base.txt)
- Add IP address of fli4l router
- Add DNS suffix (add domain – see two lines above)

### 6.2.3. Win95/98

Start ⇒  
Settings ⇒  
Control Center ⇒  
Network ⇒  
Configuration ⇒  
TCP/IP (the one that is bound to the network  
interface to the router) ⇒  
Properties ⇒  
DNS Configuration:  
Activate DNS and under “Domain:” enter “lan.fli4l” (or the domain set up – without “”!)

### 6.2.4. Windows XP

On Windows XP the settings can be found at:

Start ⇒  
Settings ⇒  
System Settings ⇒  
Network Connections ⇒  
LAN-Connection ⇒  
Properties ⇒

Internetprotocol (TCP/IP) ⇒  
Properties ⇒  
Advanced... ⇒  
DNS ⇒  
DNS-Suffix for this connection ⇒

Specify “lan.fli4l” (resp. the domain you use) (without “”!) ⇒Press OK.

### 6.2.5. Windows 7

On Windows 7 the settings can be found at:

Windows Button (ex. Start) ⇒  
System settings ⇒  
Network and Internet ⇒  
Network- and Sharecenter ⇒  
LAN-Connection⇒  
Properties ⇒  
Internetprotocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) ⇒  
Properties ⇒  
Advanced ... ⇒  
DNS ⇒  
DNS-Suffix for this connection ⇒

Specify “lan.fli4l” (resp. the domain you use) (without “”!) ⇒Press OK.

### 6.2.6. Windows 8

On Windows 8 the settings can be found at:

Press Windows- and X-key simultaneously ⇒  
System settings ⇒  
Network and Internet ⇒  
Network- and Sharecenter ⇒  
Choose your net (Ethernet or WLAN) ⇒  
Properties ⇒  
Internetprotocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) ⇒  
Properties ⇒  
Advanced ... ⇒  
DNS ⇒  
DNS-Suffix for this connection ⇒

“lan.fli4l” (bzw. die eingestellte domain) eingeben (ohne “”!) ⇒OK drücken.

## 6.3. Gateway

It is absolutely necessary to specify a default gateway, because without the correct IP address provided here nothing will work. So you will have to specify the IP address of the fli4l router

here (the Ethernet interface's one) – for example 192.168.6.4, depending on the IP address that has been specified in the file `config/base.txt` for the router.

It is wrong to enter `fli4l` as a proxy in the Windows or browser configuration unless you use a proxy on the router. Normally `fli4l` is not a proxy, thus please do *not* specify `fli4l` as a proxy!

### 6.4. DNS server

As for the IP address, you should not specify the IP address of the provider's DNS server, but the address of the router (Ethernet interface), as it will answer queries itself or forward them to the Internet if needed.

When `fli4l` is used as a DNS server, many queries from Windows hosts are not forwarded to the Internet but answered by `fli4l` itself.

### 6.5. Miscellaneous

The items 1 to 4 do not have to be specified when a DHCP server is configured as `fli4l` transmits the needed data automatically.

**Internet options:** Under connections you will have to select “do not dial”. Under settings for local network (LAN): Do NOT enter anything (unless you use `OPT_Proxy`). Both are default settings and should already exist.

## 7. Client/Server interface imond

### 7.1. imon-Server imond

imond is a network-capable server program that responds to certain queries or accepts commands that can control the router.

imond also controls the Least-Cost-Routing. It uses the configuration file `/etc/imond.conf`, that is created automatically from the variables `ISDN_CIRC_x_XXX` from the file `config/isdn.txt` and other at boot time by a shell script.

imond runs permanently as daemon and listens on TCP/IP port 5000 and the device `/dev/isdninfo`.

All possible commands that can be sent to TCP/IP port 5000:

The TCP/IP port 5000 is only reachable from the masqueraded LAN. Access from remote is blocked by the firewall configuration by default.

Imond supports two user levels: the user and the admin mode. For both levels you can set a password using `varIMOND_PASS` and/or `IMOND_ADMIN_PASS`. Then, clients are forced by imond to submit a password. As long as no password has been submitted, only the commands “pass” and “quit” are accepted. Others are rejected.

If you want to further restrict access, e.g. only allow access from a single computer, the firewall configuration has to be changed.

At present this is not possible using the standard configuration files `config/base.txt`. You will have to change the file `/etc/rc.d/rc322.masq`.

The commands

```
enable/disable/dialmode    dial/hangup    route    reboot/halt
```

Can be globally enabled/disabled using the configuration variables `IMOND_XXX` (see “Configuration”).

From a Unix/Linux computer (or a Windows computer in a DOS box) you can easily try it out: Type

```
telnet fli4l 5000           \# or the appropriate name of the fli4l-Routers
```

and you will be able to directly enter the listed commands and look at the output.

For example after entering “help” the help is shown, after “quit” the connection to imond is terminated.

#### 7.1.1. Least-Cost-Routing – how it works

imond constructs a table (time table) from the configuration file `/etc/imond.conf` (which is created on bootup from the config variables `ISDN_CIRC_x_TIMES` and others). It contains a complete calendar week in a raster of 1 hour (168 hours = 168 Bytes). But the table only contains the circuits that have a default route defined.

### Admin commands

addlink ci-index	Add channel to the circuit (channel bundling)
adjust-time seconds	Increments the date on the router by the number of seconds specified
delete filename pw	Deletes the file on the router
hup-timeout #ci-index [value]	Show or set the HUP timeout for ISDN circuits
removelink ci-index	Remove additional channel
reset-telmond-log-file	Deletes the telmond log file
reset-imond-log-file	Deletes the imond log file
receive filename #bytes pw	Transfer a file to the router. Imond acknowledges the command using an ACK (0x06). After that, the file is transfered in blocks of 1024 bytes that are also acknowledged with an ACK. Finally, imond replies with an OK.
send filename pw	If the password is correct and the file exists, imond replies with OK #bytes. Then, imond transfers the file in blocks of 1024 bytes that have to be acknowledged with an ACK (0x06). Finally, imond replies with an OK.
support pw	Shows the status/configuration of the router
sync	Syncs the cache of mounted drives

### Admin or User commands

dial	Dials the provider (Default-Route-Circuit)
dialmode [auto manual off]	Shows or sets the dialmode
disable	Hangs up and sets the dialmode to “off”
enable	Sets the dialmode to “auto”
halt	Cleanly shuts down the router
hangup [#channel-id]	Hangs up
poweroff	Shuts down the router and powers it off
reboot	Reboots the router
route [ci-index]	Set the default route to circuit X (0=automatically)

## User commands

channels	Shows the number of available ISDN channels
charge #channel-id	Shows the online fee for a specific channel
chargetime #channel-id	Time charged in consideration of the charge interval
circuit [ci-index]	Shows a circuit name
circuits	Shows number of default-route-circuits
cpu	Shows the CPU load in percent
date	Shows date/time
device ci-index	Shows the device of the circuit
driverid #channel-id	Shows driver-id of the channel X
help	Shows help
inout #channel-id	Shows direction (incoming/outgoing)
imond-log-file	Shows imond log file
ip #channel-id	Shows IP
is-allowed command	Shows, whether a command is configured/allowed Possible commands: dial dialmode route reboot  imond-log telmond-log mgetty-log
is-enabled	Shows, whether dialmode is off (0) or auto (1)
links ci-index	Show number of channels 0, 1 or 2, 0 means: No channel bundling possible
log-dir imond telmond mgetty	Shows the log directory
mgetty-log-file	Shows mgetty logfile
online-time #channel-id	Shows online time of the current connection in hh:mm:ss
pass [password]	Show, whether it is necessary to enter a password or enter a password 1 Userpassword is set 2 Adminpassword is set 4 imond is in admin mode
phone #channel-id	Show telephone number/name of the peer
pppoe	Show the number of pppoe devices (i.e. 0 or 1)
quantity #channel-id	Show the data transferred in bytes
quit	Terminates the connection to imond
rate #channel-id	Show transfer rates (incoming/outgoing in B/sec)
status #channel-id	Show status of channel X
telmond-log-file	Shows telmond log files
time #channel-id	Show the sum of online times, format hh:mm:ss
timetable [ci-index]	Shows the time table for the LC-Routing
uptime	Shows the uptime of the router in seconds
usage #channel-id	Show the type of connection, that is available responses: Fax, Voice, Net, Modem, Raw
version	Show the protocol and program version

## 7. Client/Server interface imond

Using the imond command “timetable” you can have a look at it.

Here an example:

Supposing 3 circuits are defined:

```
CIRCUIT_1_NAME='Addcom'
CIRCUIT_2_NAME='AOL'
CIRCUIT_3_NAME='Firma'
```

Only the first two circuits have a default circuit defined, i.e. the corresponding variables ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_ROUTE have the value '0.0.0.0'.

If the variables ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_TIMES look like this:

```
ISDN_CIRC_1_TIMES='Mo-Fr:09-18:0.0388:N Mo-Fr:18-09:0.0248:Y
Sa-Su:00-24:0.0248:Y'

ISDN_CIRC_2_TIMES='Mo-Fr:09-18:0.019:Y Mo-Fr:18-09:0.049:N
Sa-Su:09-18:0.019:N Sa-Su:18-09:0.049:N'

ISDN_CIRC_3_TIMES='Mo-Fr:09-18:0.08:N Mo-Fr:18-09:0.03:N
Sa-Su:00-24:0.03:N'
```

it results in the following /etc/imond.conf being created:

#day	hour	device	defroute	phone	name	charge	ch-int
Mo-Fr	09-18	ipp0	no	010280192306	Addcom	0.0388	60
Mo-Fr	18-09	ipp0	yes	010280192306	Addcom	0.0248	60
Sa-Su	00-24	ipp0	yes	010280192306	Addcom	0.0248	60
Mo-Fr	09-18	ipp1	yes	019160	AOL 0.019	180	
Mo-Fr	18-09	ipp1	no	019160	AOL 0.049	180	
Sa-Su	09-18	ipp1	no	019160	AOL 0.019	180	
Sa-Su	18-09	ipp1	no	019160	AOL 0.049	180	
Mo-Fr	09-18	isd2	no	0221xxxxxxx	Firma	0.08	90
Mo-Fr	18-09	isd2	no	0221xxxxxxx	Firma	0.03	90
Sa-Su	00-24	isd2	no	0221xxxxxxx	Firma	0.03	90

imond creates the following time table in memory – here the output of the imond command “timetable”:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Su	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mo	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tu	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
We	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Th	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fr	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sa	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

No.	Name	DefRoute	Device	Ch/Min	ChInt
1	Addcom	no	ipp0	0.0388	60
2	Addcom	yes	ipp0	0.0248	60
3	Addcom	yes	ipp0	0.0248	60

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4	AOL	yes	ipp1	0.0190	180
5	AOL	no	ipp1	0.0490	180
6	AOL	no	ipp1	0.0190	180
7	AOL	no	ipp1	0.0490	180
8	Firma	no	isd2	0.0800	90
9	Firma	no	isd2	0.0300	90
10	Firma	no	isd2	0.0300	90

For circuit 1 (Addcom) there are three time ranges (1-3) defined. For circuit 2 (AOL) there are four time ranges (4-7) and for the last one there are three time ranges (8-10).

In the time table, the indices are printed that are valid in the corresponding hour. Only the indices 2-4 show up here, as the others are not default routes.

If there are zeros in the table, there are gaps in the values of the ISDN\_CIRC\_X\_TIMES variables. At this point there is no default route, no internet access is possible!

On program start, imond checks for the weekday and the hour. Then, the index from the time table is picked out and the corresponding circuit. The default route is then set to this circuit.

If the status of a channel changes (e.g. offline – online) or at least after one minute, this procedure is repeated: check time, lookup in table, pick default route circuit.

If the used circuit changes, e.g. on Mondays, 18:00, the default route is deleted, existing connections are terminated (sorry...) and after that the default route is set to the new circuit. Imond may notice this up to 60 seconds too late – so at least at 18:00:59 the route is changed.

If a circuit does not have a default route, nothing will change. The value of ISDN\_CIRC\_x\_TIMES is only used to calculate the fee. This can be important if the LC routing is disabled temporarily, e.g. using the client imonc, and a circuit is dialed manually.

But you can have a look at the tables for other time-range-indices (in our example 1 to 10), also at the ones of the “Non-LC-Default-Route-Circuits”.

Command:

```
timetable index
```

Example:

```
telnet fli41 5000
timetable 5
quit
```

The output will look like:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
-----																								
Su	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mo	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Tu	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5
We	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Th	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fr	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-----																								
No.	Name			DefRoute	Device	Ch/Min	ChInt																	
5	AOL			no	ipp1	0.0490	180																	



Got everything?

Using the command “route”, the LC routing can be enabled or disabled. If a positive circuit index is specified (1...N) the default route is changed to the circuit specified. If the index is 0, LC routing will be activated again and the active circuit is chosen automatically.

### 7.1.2. Annotations to the calculation of the online changes

The whole model how the online charges are calculated will only work correctly, if the charge interval for a single circuit (variable `ISDN_CIRC_x_CHARGEINT`) remains constant throughout the whole week.

Normally, this is correct for most of the internet providers. But if you dial in, e.g. to your companies network, using the (German) Telecom (not the internet provider T-Online), the change interval changes at 18:00 from 90 seconds to 4 minutes (information from June 2000). Because of that, the definition

```
ISDN_CIRC_3_CHARGEINT='90'  
ISDN_CIRC_3_TIMES='Mo-Fr:09-18:0.08:N Mo-Fr:18-09:0.03:N Sa-Su:00-24:0.03:N'
```

is not absolutely correct. After 18:00 the price is converted to 3 cents (4 minutes cost 12 cents), but the charge interval is wrong. Because of that, the displayed charge could differ from the actual one.

Here is a tip, how different charge intervals can be handled correctly, anyhow (also important for `ISDN_CIRC_x_CHARGEINT`): Just define 2 circuits – one for each charge interval. Of course you will have to adjust `ISDN_CIRC_x_TIMES` so that the valid circuit is always dialed, depending on the charge interval.

Once again: If you connect to an ISP you most likely will not have this problem, because the charge interval is constant all the time and only the prices per minute change (or doesn't it? I guess the German provider T-\* could even introduce such a price model :-).

## 7.2. Windows-Client imonc.exe

### 7.2.1. Introduction

imond on the router and on the client imonc as a team have two use modes: the user and the admin mode. In admin mode, all controls are enabled. In user mode the variables `IMOND_ENABLE` (Page 73), `IMOND_DIAL` (Page 73), `IMOND_ROUTE` (Page 73) and `IMOND_REBOOT` (Page 73) control if the respective functions are available. If all of these variables are set to 'no', this means that all buttons in the overview page are disabled except for the exit and the admin mode button. The decision whether the user or admin mode is used, is based on the transmitted password. By clicking the button admin mode, located in the status bar, you may switch to the admin mode at any time by entering the admin password. To switch back imonc must be restarted.

Once imonc is started an additional tray icon is displayed, which shows the connection status of existing channels.

The colors mean:

**Red** : Offline

**Yellow** : A connection is in the process of being established

**Light Green** : Online and traffic on the channel

**Dark Green** : Online and (nearly) no traffic on the channel

imonc shows a behavior a little different from the Windows standard when clicking on the minimize button in the title bar. This minimizes imonc to the system tray only a tray icon near the clock remains. Double clicking on the tray icon with the left mouse button brings imonc's window back to the foreground. With the right mouse button you may use the context menu, of the tray icon to execute the main imonc commands die angezeigten without displaying its main window.

Imonc stores many properties (including all columns widths of the string grids) in the registry, so its appearance may be widely adapted to your needs. Imonc uses the registry key HKCU\Software\fli4l to store this informations

If even after careful reading of the documentation problems on imonc or the router itself still remain you can post to the newsgroup. It makes sense to note the support information you get when choosing SystemInfo and then Info on the About page of the imonc client. The router password will be queried then (not the imond password) and after that imonc will create a file fli4lsup.txt that contains all the important information regarding the router, including imonc. This file can be posted on the newsgroup when explicitly demanded and will give much better chance for quick help.

Further details concerning the development of the Windows imonc client can be found on the homepage of Windows Imonc <http://www.imonc.de/>. Here you can see what new features and bug fixes will be included in the next version. In addition, you will find the latest imonc version, if it is not included in the FLI4L distribution already.

### 7.2.2. Start Parameters

Imonc requires the name or IP address of the router fli4l. As the default the program attempts to establish a connection with the computer "fli4l". If this entry is correctly entered in the DNS, this should work out of the box. Otherwise you can pass following parameters in the link:

- /Server:The router's IP or hostname (short form: /S:IP or hostname)
- /Password:password (short form: /P:password)
- /log Option for logging communication between imonc und imond. When entered a file imonc.log will be written each time when imonc exits. It contains the complete communication and thus can grow quite large. Please use this parameter only in case of problems.
- /iport:Portnumber Portnumber imond listens to. Default: 5000
- /tport:Portnummer Portnumber telmond listens to. Default: 5001
- /rc:"Command" The command provided here will be transmitted to the router without further checking and imonc will exit afterwards. If more than one command should be transmitted at once, they must be devided by semicolons. You will have to provide an imond password in addition for this to work because no password query will be queried. Possible command are documented with imond, see chapter 8.1. In addition to

## 7. Client/Server interface imond

the commands there another one exists: timesync. If used imonc will synchronize the clock of the client with the router's clock. The command dialtimesync is not supported anymore, it is substituted by "dial; timesync".

- /d:"fli4l-Directory" Pass the fli4l-directory as a start parameter. May be of interest when using more than one fli4l version.
- /wait If the hostname can't be resolved imonc will not exit anymore – start another try by doubleclicking the tray icon.
- /nostartcheck Disables checking of imonc already running. Only makes sense to monitor several different fli4l routers in a net. When using more instances the builtin syslog- and E-Mail-capabilities will be disabled.

Usage (to be entered in the link):

```
X:\...imonc.exe [/Server:Host] [/Password:Password] [/iport:Portnumber]
                [/log] [/tport:Portnumber] [/rc:"Command"]
```

Example with IP address:

```
C:\wintools\imonc /Server:192.168.6.4
```

or with name and password:

```
C:\wintools\imonc /S:fli4l /P:secret
```

or with name and password and router command:

```
C:\wintools\imonc /S:fli4l /P:secret /rc:"dialmode manual"
```

### 7.2.3. Overview

The Windows client queries some imond information on the existing connections and displays it in its window. In addition to general status information such as uptime of the router or the time (both locally and on the router), for each existing connection the following informations are shown:

Status	Connection establishment/Online/Offline
Name	Telephone number of the caller or circuit name
Direction	Indicates if a connection is incoming or outgoing
IP	IP, that was assigned to the router
IBytes	Bytes received
OBytes	Bytes sent
Online time	Actual online time
Time	Sum of all online times
KTime	Sum of all online times in consideration of charge intervals
Cost	Computed costs

The data is updated every 2 seconds by default. In the context menu of this overview it is possible to copy the assigned IP to the clipboard as well as hanging up the channel (for

each available channel which is online at the moment). This is of interest in case that several different connections exist, e.g. one to surf the Internet and another to a private net and only one of them should be terminated.

If the telmond process is active on the router, imonc can show information about incoming phone calls (ie calling and called MSN) in addition. The last incoming phone call is displayed above the buttons. a log of phone calls received can be obtained by viewing the calls page.

By the six buttons in imonc the following commands can be selected:

Button	Caption	Function
1	Connect/Disconnect	Dial/Hang up
2	Add link/Rem link	Bundle channels: yes/no – only available in admin mode
3	Reboot	Reboot fli4l!
4	PowerOff	Shut down fli4l and power off afterwards
5	Halt	Shut down fli4l to power off safe afterwards
6	Exit	Exit client

The first five commands can be switched on and off individually in the router's configuration file config/base.txt for the user mode. In admin mode all are enabled. The dialmode controls the dialing behavior of the router:

Auto	The router will establish connections automatically when getting queries from the local net for the circuit concerned.
Manual	The user himself has to establish connections.
Off	No connections can be established. The dial button is deactivated.

Note that fli4l by default will dial out independently. So you never actually will have to press the connect button...

It is also possible to manually switch the default route circuit, setting the automatic LCR on and off. In the Windows version of imonc the selection list "default route" is provided for this. In addition you can configure the hangup TimeOut time directly in imonc. use the Config button next to the default route for this. All configured circuits of the router are displayed here. The value in the column Hup-timeout can be edited directly in the string grid for ISDN circuits (not yet working for DSL).

An overview over LCR can be found on the page admin/Timetable. There you'll see what circuit imond selects automatically at which time.

#### 7.2.4. Config-Dialog

The configuration is reached using the Config button in the status bar. The window is divided into the following areas:

- The Area General:
  - Actualization Interval: Set here how often the overview should get actualized.
  - Synchronize Time on Startup: When starting the client's system time and date will get synchronized with the router's system time. You can execute this manually by using the button Synchronize on the Overview-page.
  - Start Minimized: Program will start minimized to the system tray.

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- Start with Windows: Specify here if the client should start automatically with system start. Provide necessary start-parameters in the field Parameter.
- Fetch News from fli4l.de: Should news from fli4l's homepage be fetched and displayed by imonc? Then headlines are shown in the status bar. A new page News is displayed to show the complete messages.
- Logfile for Connections: The file name here is used to save connection lists locally on the imonc's system.
- TimeOut for router to answer: How long should we wait for an answer from the router before assuming that the connection has failed.
- Language: Pick the language for imoncs to use.
- Confirm Router Commands: If activated all commands influencing the router generally have to be confirmed, i.e. Reboot, Hangup ...
- Hang up even when traffic: No information should be displayed when the connection is closed and there is still traffic on the line.
- Automatic Connection to the router: Should we try to reconnect to the router in case of lost connections (i.e. when rebooting the router).
- Minimize Window To System Tray: Should imonc minimize to system tray instead of terminating itself when clicking the Exit button.
- Proxy Settings: Define a proxy for imonc's http-queries here. It will be used for fetching news.
  - Activate Proxy-support for Http-queries: Should we use a proxy
    - \* Address: Address of the proxy server
    - \* Port: Port number of the proxy server (default: 8080)
- TrayIcon: Set the colors of the tray icon next to the clock to your own needs. In addition you can specify that the actual dialmode will set the background color of the tray icon.
- Calls: The position of the call notification window will be saved in the registry in order to allow to set a fixed position for the window. Simply drag the window to the desired position.
  - Update: Set here in what way imonc will be informed about new calls. There are three possibilities. The first is querying the telmond service on the router in regular time intervals. A second is evaluating the syslog messages. This variant is preferred to the first - of course, the imon's syslog client has to be enabled. If imonc is used with a routed eisfair system the third possibility is to use the Capi2Text package for call signaling.
  - Delete Leading Zeros (Phone Boxes): Phone boxes often use an additional Zero to prefix the caller's number. This option will suppress the digit.
  - Own Area Code: Save your own area code here. If a call with the same area code is received it will get suppressed when displaying.
  - Telephone Book: Here, the file can be specified, in which the local Phone book is saved for resolving of the phone number. If the file does not exist, it is created by the program.

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- Logfile: The file name you can specify here is used to save the call list locally on the computer. This menu item is only visible if the config variable TELMOND\_LOG is set to 'yes' (this also applies to the call list).
- Use External Search: In this area, a program may be specified that will be called when a phone number can not be resolved using the local phone book. Info should be provided by the corresponding program. Until now there exists a connection to the telephone CD KlickTel and from Marcel Wappler a connection to the Palm database.
- Call Notification: Here can be determined whether an indication of incoming phone calls should be displayed, and how this is presented visually
  - Activate Call Notification: Indicate Calls or not.
  - Show Call Notification: Should a notification window be displayed on incoming calls? Infos: MSN called, Calling ID of the caller and date/time. Set variable OPT\_TELMOND to 'yes' in config/isdn.txt for this to work.
    - \* Suppress If no number is transmitted: Should the call notification be displayed if no calling number was transferred?
    - \* Display Time: This setting specifies how long the call notification window should remain open. Setting this to "0" will avoid that the window is closed automatically.
    - \* Fontsize: Sets the font size. This is of influence for the window size because it is computed based on the font size.
    - \* Color: Set the font color here. I use red for better recognition.
- Phonebook: The page Phonebook contains the numbers for resolving caller IDs (MSN). The page will be shown even if the variable TELMOND\_LOG is set to 'no' caller number resolving is also used for showing the last caller on the summary page. Alternatively a local file can be picked as phone book here.

The structure of the entry is as follows:

```
# Format:
# PhoneNumber=displayed Name[, Wavefilename]
# 0241123456789=Testuser
00=unknown
508402=Fax
0241606*=Elsa AG Aachen
```

The first three lines are comments. The fourth line accomplishes that "unknown" will be shown if no caller ID is submitted. In the fifth line the name "Fax" is assigned to MSN number 508402. In all other cases the format that will be shown is always PhoneNumber=Name. The sixth line demonstrates the possibility to define a group number. This will resolve all numbers matching the condition 0241606\* to one name. Note that the first entry found in the phone book that matches will be picked. Optionally a wave-file can be set that will get played when a call with this number comes in.

As of version 1.5.2: on the page Names it is also possible to synchronize the local phone book with the router's one (stored in `/etc/phonebook`) and vice versa. The files are not simply replaced but missing entries will be added. If a phone number exists in both phone books with different name you will be prompted for the entry to be taken. Note that the synchronization of the phone book on the router is only changed in the ramdisk, so, after a reboot all changes will be lost.

- Sound: Wave-files specified here will be played when the specific event has occurred.
  - E-Mail: If E-Mail-Checking finds new E-Mails on the POP3-Server specified, the selected wave-file will be played.
  - E-Mail-Error: If an error occurs when loading E-Mails auftritt, this wave-file will be played.
  - Connection lost: When the connection to the router is gone (i.e. the router is rebooted), this wave-file will be played. If the option "Automatic Reconnect to router" is not activated a MessageBox will pop up asking you to reconnect.
  - Connection Notification: When establishing a connection this wave-file will be played.
  - Connection closed: When a connection is closed this wave-file will be played.
  - Call Notification: If Call Notification is activated this wave-file will be played on incoming calls.
  - Fax Notification: If a new FAX is received this wave-file will be played.
- E-Mails
  - Accounts: Configure your POP3-Accounts here.
  - Activate E-Mail-Check: Should E-Mail-check look for new E-Mails automatically?
    - \* Check every x Min: How often should the E-Mail-check look for E-Mails automatically. Attention: a short interval can keep the router online forever! This will be the case if the interval is chosen shorter than the Hangup-Timeout of the circuit in use.
    - \* TimeOut x Sec: How long should we wait for the POP3-Server until it answers? The value "0" means no timeout is in effect.
    - \* Also if Router is offline: The router will perform a dialin to look for E-Mails. After checking all POP3-accounts the connection will be shut again. To use this feature the Dialmode has to set to 'auto'. Attention: If not using a flatrate additional costs will arise!
    - \* Circuit to use: Which circuit should be used for checking E-Mails?
    - \* Stay online afterwards: Should the connection stay until Hangup-timeout or hung up directly after E-Mail-Check.
    - \* Load E-Mail-Header: Should the E-Mail-Headers be loaded instead of only querying the number of E-Mails? Loading E-Mail-Headers is a precondition for deleting E-Mails directly on the server.
    - \* Notify only of new E-Mails: Should only be noted for new E-Mails acoustically and with the tray icon?

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- \* Start E-Mail-Client: Should the E-Mail-Client be started automatically if new E-Mails were found?
  - \* E-Mail-Client: Specify the E-Mail-Client to start.
  - \* Param: Provide additional parameters for starting the E-Mail-Client. If using Outlook as E-Mail-Client (not Outlook Express), you should set /recycle as a parameter. This will use an already existing instance of Outlook when loading new E-Mails.
- Admin
    - root-Password: Set the router password (PASSWORD in config/base.txt) here, i.e. to edit port forwarding locally and copy it back to the router.
    - Files on the router that should be displayed: All router files mentioned here can be displayed on the page admin/files easily via a mouse click. This way you can review logfiles of the routers very easy directly in imonc.
    - Edit Config files: Choose here if config files should all be opened in an editor (if the TXT-files are linked to an external editor this may lead to a huge number of open editor instances). Alternatively only the directory can be opened to give you a chance to pick the files to rework yourself.
    - DynEisfaiLog: If an account at DynEisfair exists you may set the login data here to review a logfile for the actualization of the service on the page Admin/DynEisfairLog.
  - LaunchList serves for configuring the launch list (did you guess?). It will be executed after a successful connect if the option “Activate Launchlist” is activated.
    - Programs: All programs mentioned here will be started automatically when the router established a connection and the launch list is activated.
    - Activate LaunchList: Should it be executed on a successful connect?
  - Traffic serves for adapting the look of the TrafficInfo window to your needs. A user reported problems with older versions of DirectX.
    - Separate Traffic-Info-Window: Should a graphical channel visualization be displayed in a separate window? In the context menu of the window you can define whether the window get the StayOnTop attribute. This causes the window to be placed on top of all other windows. This value is also saved in the registry and thus is available even after a program restart.
    - Show title bar: should the title bar of the traffic info window be displayed? It shows with which Circuit the router is online at the moment.
      - \* CPU usage in title bar: Should the CPU utilization be displayed in the title bar?
      - \* Online time in title bar: Should the online time of the channel also be displayed in the title bar?
    - Semi-transparent window: Should the window be transparent? This feature is available only on Windows 2000 and above.



- Colors: Define the main colors for the Traffic Information window. It should be taken into account that the DSL channel and the first ISDN channel will be assigned the same color value.
- Limits: Set the maximum transfer values for DSL here - upload and download.
- The syslog area is used to configure the display of syslog messages.
  - Activate Syslog-Client: Should imonc display syslog messages? This option be switched off if an external syslog client (for example Kiwi's Syslog Client) is used.
  - Show All Messages From: Messages should be shown from which priority on? It makes sense to start with debug priority to see which messages are interesting for you. After that you may set the priority to your preference.
  - Save Syslog Messages To A File: Should syslog messages be saved to a file in addition? Choose the messages to be logged to the file in the groupbox. The following placeholders are present:
    - %y** – will be replaced by the current year
    - %m** – will be replaced by the current month
    - %d** – will be replaced by the current day
  - Show Port Names: Should we display port names instead numbers?
  - Firewall-Messages In User Mode: Specify here whether Firewall Messages should also be shown in user mode or not.
- The Fax Area serves to configure Fax display in imonc. This area only appears if mgetty resp. faxrcv are installed on the router (OPT- packages on fli4l's homepage).
  - Fax Logfile: The filename set here is used to save Fax lists locally.
  - Local Directory: To display Faxes they have to be stored locally. Set the directory destination for this option here.
  - Actualization: There are two different ways for imonc to recognize a new Fax that has been received. Either imonc monitors the syslog messages (the syslog-client in imonc must be activated then) or it checks the logfiles in intervals. Prefer the first option if possible. If using the second option you may specify the time interval to actualize the page Fax overview. Note that this setting is not given in seconds but will be multiplied with the setting in Common/Actualization interval.
- The area grids serves for adapting the tables in imonc to your own needs. Set for each grid which columns should be shown and for grids in the area calls, connections and Faxes since what time the infos should be displayed.

### 7.2.5. Calls Page

The calls page is only displayed if the configuration variable `TELMOND_LOG` is set to 'yes' because no call log exists otherwise. All incoming calls that were logged while the router was working are displayed on this page. You may choose between viewing calls saved locally or on the router. When clicking on the reset button while reviewing the calls saved on the router the logfile there will be erased.

In the call overview you may right click on the number or MSN to copy it to the phone book and assign a name to it there which will shown instead from this point on.

### 7.2.6. Connections Page

As of version 1.4 this page displays the connections established by the router. This helps to monitor the router's behavior especially when automatic dialin is configured. `IMOND_LOG` in `config/base.txt` has to be set to 'yes' for this page to appear.

You may choose between viewing connections saved locally or on the router. When clicking on the reset button while reviewing the router's connection log it will be erased.

The following infos will be shown

- Provider
- Start date and -time
- End date und -time
- Online time
- Charged time
- Costs
- Inbytes
- Outbytes

### 7.2.7. Fax Page

Either `OPT_MGETTY` or `OPT_MGETTY` has to be installed on the router. You will find both on the fli4l homepage in the opt database. All incoming faxes will be listed on this page then. The context menu of the overview provides several options only available in admin mode:

- A Fax may be displayed. In Admin/Remoteupdate the fli4l directory path has to be set correctly because Faxes on the router are gzip-packed and thus need this program to exist in the path. You may also copy `gzip.exe` and `win32gnu.dll` to the `imonc` directory. If `gzip.exe` is not found at this places `imonc` tries to open the webserver of the router on the right page.
- A may be deleted. If chosen the Fax will be deleted locally and on the router (the fax file and the corresponding entry in the logfile).
- All Faxes o the router may be deleted. Files and logfile on the router are both deleted, but not from the local logfile.

You may switch between Fax overview local and on the router.

### 7.2.8. E-Mail Page

This page is shown only if at least one POP3-E-Mail-account is configured and activated in the config dialog.

The page E-Mail should be self-explaining. Here the E-Mail- Check is monitored. If the option “Check even if the router is offline” is not activated the E-Mail-Check will check all E-Mail-accounts for E-Mails in the specified time interval when the router is online. If the option is activated the E-Mail-Check will go online if necessary with the circuit in use at this moment and after this close the connection again. Dialmode has to be set to “auto” for this to work.

If E-Mails are found on the POP3 server vorhanden either the configured E-Mail-Client will be started or a new symbol is shown in the tray icon containing the number of E-Mails on the server. A double click will start the E-Mail-Client then. If an error occurred with one of the E-Mail-accounts a message is shown in the E-Mail-History and the E-Mail-TrayIcon shows a red colored upper right edge.

In the E-Mail-overview you may delete mails directly on the server by using the context menu (right click) without having to download them before. The cell of the E-Mail to be deleted should be selected before. Choose Delete MailMessage to perform the action.

### 7.2.9. Admin

This area is only visible if imonc is in admin mode.

The first item shows an overview on the circuits – resp. Internet providers – which the router can choose automatically via LCR. A double click on a provider will show the times defined for it in config/base.txt.

The second item enables you to do a remote update for the router. You may choose which from the five packages (Kernel, Root filesystem, Opt-file, rc.cfg and syslinux.cfg) should be copied to the router. To copy the update you have to specify the fli4l directory to inform imonc from where it should obtain the files needed. Also the subdirectory for the config files (default config) is needed for creating the Opt-file, rc.cfg and syslinux.cfg. A reboot should be performed after the update to enable the new configuration. If a password is queried while updating the one from config/base.txt at PASSWORD is meant here.

To avoid port forwarding only binding to exactly one client PC you may now edit the configuration directly on the router. For the change to come to effect you have to reconnect. Because the file is only edited in the ram disk all changes are lost with the next router reboot. To save your changes permanently you have to adapt the base.txt in config and update the Opt-File on the router.

The fourth item on the admin page – Files – is used for easy review of configuration and log-files simply via a mouse click. The list is configured in Config/Admin and then “files on router to view”. After that you may pick which file to show in the ComboBox on this page.

The fifth item is the page DynEisfairLog. It only appears if you provided the access data for your DynEisfair account in the Config-file. The logs of the service will be displayed then.

The last item is the Hosts page. All computers in /etc/hosts are shown here. All these will be pinged and the result is shown as well. In this way you can check if a PC is on.

### 7.2.10. Error, Syslog and Firewall Pages

Those pages are only visible if entries are present in the respective logs and imonc is in admin mode.

An the errors page all imonc/imond-specific errors are noted. If problems occur reviewing this page may help.

On the Syslog page all incoming Syslog messages are shown except for those of the firewall. They have an own page Firewall. In order for this to work the variable `OPT_SYSLOGD` in `config/base.txt` has to be set to 'yes'. The variable `SYSLOGD_DEST` must contain the clients IP (i.e. `SYSLOGD_DEST=@100.100.100.100` – of course with the real IP of the clients). Syslog message and according date, time, IP of the Senders and priority will be shown.

Firewall messages are displayed on an own page Firewall to be better readable. `OPT_KLOGD` must be set to 'yes' in `config/base.txt` in addition.

### 7.2.11. News Page

If the option is activated in imonc's config news from the fli4l homepage are shown here directly in imonc. Via http protocol the URL `http://www.fli4l.de/german/news.xml` will be loaded. The five newest opt-packages are shown here as well. For this the URL `http://www.fli4l.de/german/imonc_opt_show.php` will be queried. In the status bar the headers of the news will be shown alternatingly.

## 7.3. Unix/Linux-Client imonc

There are 2 different versions for Linux: a text-based imonc) and a graphical user interface version(ximonc). The source of ximonc can be found under the directory `src`. The documentation for ximonc will only be available in the 1.5-Final-Version. An experienced Linux-User should have no problems with the source.

Let's limit to the text-based version. This is a curses based program, thus it has no graphical interface. The source lies under the directory `unix`.

Installation:

```
cd unix
make install
```

imonc will be installed to `/usr/local/bin`.

Command line parameters:

```
imonc hostname
```

hostname can be the name or the IP address of the fli4l router, e.g.

```
imonc fli4l
```

imonc shows the following:

- Date/Time of the fli4l router
- Momentarily configured route

- Default-Route-Circuits
- ISDN channels

**Status** : Calling/Online/Offline

**Name** : Phone number of the peer or the circuit-name

**Time** : Online time

**Charge-Time** : Online time considering the charge interval

**Charge** : The actual charge

Possible commands:

Nr	Command	Meaning
0	quit	Quit program
1	enable	Activate
2	disable	Deactivate
3	dial	Dial
4	hangup	Hang up
5	reboot	Reboot
6	timetable	Output timetable
7	dflt route	Set Default-Route-Circuit
8	add channel	Add 2. channel
9	rem channel	Remove 2. channel

Detailed information on every command:

- 0 – quit** The connection to the imond server is terminated and the program quits.
- 1 – enable** All circuits are set to dialmode “auto”. This is the default state after boot. It results in fli4l dialing automatically on demand as soon as it receives a request by a host from the LAN.
- 2 – disable** All circuits are set to dialmode “off”. This means fli4l is virtually “dead” until it is revived by the enable command.
- 3 – dial** Manual dial using the Default-Route-Circuit. You won’t need this normally as fli4l normally dials automatically.
- 4 – hangup** Manual hangup. You can make fli4l hangup before it does it automatically.
- 5 – reboot** fli4l is rebooted. Pretty unnecessary command ...
- 6 – timetable** The timetable for the Default-Route-Circuits is printed out. Example: see above.
- 7 – default route circuit** Manually changing the default route circuit can make sense, if you want to disable the automatic LC routing of fli4l for a while, as some providers will only let you access your email if you are dialed in to their servers.
- 8 – add channel** The second ISDN channel is manually added. Prerequisite: ISDN\_CIRC\_x-BUNDLING is set to ‘yes’.

**9 – remove channel** Removes the second ISDN channel. See also “add channel”.

Apart from that, the same annotations as for the windows client `imonc.exe` apply.

A little remark: From fli4l-1.4 on, it is possible, to install a “minimalistic” imon client on the fli4l router itself using `OPT_IMONC='yes'` in package `TOOLS`.

You will be able to change some settings, e.g. routing etc. on the fli4l console locally. But Beware: This mini-imonc will only work on the fli4l router itself! On a Linux or Unix client you should always use the “big brother” `unix/imonc`.

## 8. Documentation for Developers

### 8.1. Common Rules

In order to include a new package in the OPT database on the fli4l homepage some rules must be obeyed. Packages that do not comply with these rules may be removed from the database without warning.

1. *No* file copy actions by the user! fli4l provides a sophisticated system to include the fli4l packages into the installation archives. All files that should go to the router are located in `opt/`.
2. Pack and compress packets properly: packages must be constructed in a way to allow effortless unpacking into the fli4l directory.
3. Packages must be *completely* configurable via the config file. Further editing of configuration files shall not be required by the user. Keep difficult decisions away from the users and move them to another part at the end of the configuration file. *Note: ONLY MODIFY IF YOU KNOW WHAT YOU DO.*
4. Another hint for config files: by its name it has to be seen clearly which OPT it belongs to. For example `OPT_HTTPD` contains the variables `OPT_HTTPD`, `HTTPD_USER_N`, a.s.o.
5. Please built binaries as small as possible! If you compile them yourself in FBR please remember to deactivate any unneeded feature.
6. Check for Copyrights! If using template files please keep in mind to change the Copyright accordingly. This applies also for config-, check- and Opt text files. Replace the Copyright with your own name. A documentation that was only copied of course has to keep the Copyright of the original author!
7. Please use only free formats as archive types. These are:
  - ZIP (`.zip`)
  - GZIP (`.tgz` or `.tar.gz`)

Please don't use other formats like RAR, ACE, Blackhole, LHA ... Windows-Installer files (`.msi`) or self-extracting archives and installers (`.exe`) should *not* be used.

### 8.2. Compiling Programs

The environment needed for compiling programs is available in the separate package "src". There it is also documented how to compile own programs for fli4l.

### 8.3. Module Concept

As of version 2.0 fli4l is split into modules (packages), i.e.

- fli4l-4.0.0-trunk-x86\_64-r60784 <— The Base Package
- dns-dhcp
- dsl
- isdn
- sshd
- and much more...

With the base package fli4l acts as a pure Ethernet router. For ISDN and/or DSL the packages isdn and/or dsl have to be unpacked to the fli4l directory. The same applies for the other packages.

#### 8.3.1. mkfli4l

Depending on the current configuration a file called `rc.cfg` and two archives `rootfs.img` and `opt.img` will be generated which contain all required configuration informations and files. These files are generated using `mkfli4l` which reads the individual package files and checks for configuration errors.

`mkfli4l` will accept the parameters listed in table 8.1. If omitted the default values noted in brackets are used. A complete list of all options (Table 8.1) is displayed when executing

```
mkfli4l -h
```

.

#### 8.3.2. Structure

A package can contain multiple OPTs, if it contains only one, however, it is appropriate to name the package like the OPT. Below `<PACKAGE>` is to be replaced by the respective package name. A package consists of the following parts:

- Administrative Files
- Documentation
- Developer Documentation
- Client Programs
- Source Code
- More Files

The individual parts are described in more detail below.



Table 8.1.: Parameters for mkfli4l

Option	Meaning	
-c, --config	Declaration of the directory mkfli4l will scan for package config files (default: config)	
-x, --check	Declaration of the directory mkfli4l will scan for files needed for package error checking (<package>.txt, <package>.exp and <package>.ext; default: check)	
-l, --log	Declaration of the log file to which mkfli4l will log error messages and warnings (default: img/mkfli4l.log)	
-p, --package	Declaration of the packages to be checked, this option may be used more than once in case of a desired check for several packages in conjunction. If using -p, however, the file <check_dir>/base.exp will always be read first to provide the common regular expressions provided by the base package. Hence, this file must exist.	
-i, --info	Provides information on the check (which files are read, which tests are run, which uncommon things happened during the review process)	
-v, --verbose	More verbose variant of option -i	
-h, --help	Displays the help text	
-d, --debug	Allows for debugging the review process. This is meant to be a help for package developers wishing to know in detail how the process of package checking is working.	
	Debug Option	Meaning
	check	show check process
	zip-list	show generation of zip list
	zip-list-skipped	show skipped files
	zip-list-regexp	show regular expressions for ziplist
	opt-files	check all files in opt/<package>.txt
	ext-trace	show trace of extended checks

### 8.3.3. Configuration of Packages

The user's changes to the package's configuration are made in the file `config/<PACKAGE>.txt`. All the OPT's variables should begin with the name of the OPT, for example:

```
#-----
# Optional package: TELNETD
#-----
OPT_TELNETD='no'          # install telnetd: yes or no
TELNETD_PORT='23'        # telnet port, see also FIREWALL_DENY_PORT_x
```

An OPT should be prefixed by a header in the configuration file (see above). This increases readability, especially as a package indeed can contain multiple OPTs. Variables associated to the OPT should — again in the interest of readability — not be indented further. Comments and blank lines are allowed, with comments always starting in column 33. If a variable including its content has more than 32 characters, the comment should be inserted with a row offset, starting in column 33. Longer comments are spread over multiple lines, each starting at column 33. All this increases easy review of the configuration file.

All values following the equal sign must be enclosed in quotes<sup>1</sup> not doing so can lead to problems during system boot.

Activated variables (see below), will be transferred to `rc.cfg`, everything else will be ignored. The only exceptions are variables by the name of `<PACKAGE>_DO_DEBUG`. These are used for debugging and are transferred as is.

### 8.3.4. List of Files to Copy

The file `opt/<PACKAGE>.txt` contains instructions that describe

- which files are owned by the OPT,
- the preconditions for inclusion in the `opt.img` resp. `rootfs.img`,
- what User ID (uid), Group ID (gid) and rights will be applied to files,
- which conversions have to be made before inclusion in the archive.

Based on this information `mkfli41` will generate the archives needed.

Blank lines and lines beginning with “#” are ignored. In one of the first lines the version of the package file format should be noted as follows:

```
<first column>      <second column> <third column>
opt_format_version  1                -
```

The remaining lines have the following syntax:

```
<first column> <second column> <third column> <columns following>
Variable      Value           File           Options
```

---

<sup>1</sup>Both single and double quotes are valid. You can hence write `F00='bar'` as well as `F00="bar"`. The use of double quotes should be an exception and you should previously inform about how an \*nix shell uses single and double quotes.

1. The first column contains the name of a variable which triggers inclusion of the file referenced in the third column depending on its value in the package's config file. The name of a variable may appear in the first column as often as needed if multiple files depend on it. Any variable that appears in the file `opt/<PACKAGE>.txt` is marked by `mkfli41`.

If multiple variables should be tested for the same value a list of variables (separated by commas) can be used instead. It is sufficient in this case if at least *one* variable contains the value required in the second column. It is important *not* to use spaces between the individual variables!

In OPT variables (ie variables that begin with `OPT_` and typically have the type `YESNO`), the prefix "`OPT_`" can be omitted. It does not matter whether variables are noted in upper- or lowercase (or mixed).

2. The second column contains a value. If the variable in the first column is identical with this value and is activated too (see below), the file referenced in the third column will be included. If the first column contains a %-variable it will be iterated over all indices and checked whether the respective variable matches the value. If this is the case copying will be executed. In addition, the copy process based on the current value of the variable will be logged.

It is possible to write a "!" in front of the value. In this case, the test is negated, meaning the file is only copied if the variable does *not* contain the value.

3. In the third column a file name is referenced. The path must be given relative to the `opt` directory. The file must exist and be readable, otherwise an error is raised while generating the boot medium and the build process is aborted.

If the file name is prefixed with a "`rootfs:`" the file is included in the list of files to be copied to the RootFS. The prefix will be stripped before.

If the file is located below the current configuration directory it is added to the list of files to be copied from there, otherwise the file found below `opt` is taken. Those files are not allowed to have a `rootfs:` prefix.

If the file to copy is a kernel module the actual kernel version may be substituted by `${KERNEL_VERSION}`. `mkfli41` will then pick the version from the configuration and place it there. Using this you may provide modules for several kernel versions for the package and the module matching the current kernel version will be copied to the router. For kernel modules the path may be omitted, `mkfli41` will find the module using `modules.dep` and `modules.alias`, see the section "[Automatically Resolving Dependencies for Kernel Modules](#)" (Page 294).

4. the other columns may contain the options for owner, group, rights for files and conversion listed in table 8.2.

Some examples:

- copy file if `OPT_TELNETD='yes'`, set its uid/gid to root and the rights to 755 (`rwxr-xr-x`)

```
telnetd      yes      usr/sbin/in.telnetd mode=755
```

Table 8.2.: Options for Files

Option	Meaning	Default Value
type=	Type of the Entry:  <i>local</i> Filesystem Object <i>file</i> File <i>dir</i> Directory <i>node</i> Device <i>symlink</i> (symbolic) Link  This option has to be placed in front when given. The type “local” represents the type of an object existing in the file system and hence matches “file”, “dir”, “node” or “symlink” (depends). All other types except for “file” can create entries in the archive that do not have to exist in the local file system. This can i.e. be used to create devices files in the RootFS archive.	local
uid=	The file owner, either numeric or as a name from passwd	root
gid=	File group, either numeric or as a name from group	root
mode=	Access rights	Files and Devices: <b>rw-r--r--</b> (644) Directories: <b>rwxr-xr-x</b> (755) Links: <b>rwxrwxrwx</b> (777)
flags= (type=file)	Conversions before inclusion in the archive:  <i>utxt</i> Conversion to *nix format <i>dtxt</i> Conversion to DOS format <i>sh</i> Shell script: Conversion to *nix format, stripping of superfluous chars <i>luac</i> Lua script: Translation into byte code of the Lua VM	
name=	Alternative name for inclusion of the entry in the archive	
devtype= (type=node)	Describes the type of the device (“c” for character and “b” für block oriented devices). Has to be placed in second position.	
major= (type=node)	Describes the so-called “Major” number of the device file. Has to be placed in third position.	
minor= (type=node)	Describes the so-called “Minor” number of the device file. Has to be placed in fourth position.	
linktarget= (type=symlink)	Describes the target of the symbolic link. Has to be placed in second position.	

- copy file, set uid/gid to root, the rights to 555 (**r-xr-xr-x**) and convert the file to \*nix format while stripping all superfluous chars

## 8. Documentation for Developers

```
base    yes    etc/rc0.d/rc500.killall mode=555 flags=sh
```

- copy file if PCMCIA\_PCIC='i82365', set uid/gid to root and the rights to 644 (rw-r--r--)

```
pcmcia_pcic i82365 lib/modules/${KERNEL_VERSION}/pcmcia/i82365.ko
```

- copy file if one of the NET\_DRV\_% variables matches the second field, set uid/gid to root and the rights to 644 (rw-r--r--)

```
net_drv_% 3c503 3c503.ko
```

- copy file if the variable POWERMANAGEMENT does *not* contain the value “none”:

```
powermanagement !none etc/rc.d/rc100.pm mode=555 flags=sh
```

- copy file if any of the OPT variables OPT\_MYOPTA or OPT\_MYOPTB contains the value “yes”:

```
myopta,myoptb yes usr/local/bin/myopt-common.sh mode=555 flags=sh
```

This example is only an abbreviation for:

```
myopta yes usr/local/bin/myopt-common.sh mode=555 flags=sh
myoptb yes usr/local/bin/myopt-common.sh mode=555 flags=sh
```

And the latter is a shorthand notation for:

```
opt_myopta yes usr/local/bin/myopt-common.sh mode=555 flags=sh
opt_myoptb yes usr/local/bin/myopt-common.sh mode=555 flags=sh
```

- copy file opt/usr/bin/beep.sh to the RootFS archive, but rename it to bin/beep before:

```
base yes rootfs:usr/bin/beep.sh mode=555 flags=sh name=bin/beep
```

The files will be copied only if the above conditions are met and OPT\_PACKAGE='yes' of the corresponding package is set. What OPT variable is referenced is described in the file check/<PACKAGE>.txt.

If a variable is referenced in a package that is not defined by the package itself, it may happen that the corresponding package is not installed. This would result in an error message from mkfli41, as it expects that all of the variables referenced by opt/<PACKAGE>.txt are defined.

To handle this situation correctly the “weak” declaration has been introduced. It has the following format:

```
weak      <Variable>    -
```

By this the variable it is defined (if not already existing) and its value is set to “undefined”. Please note that the prefix “OPT\_” *must* be provided (if existing) because else a variable *without* this prefix will be created.

An example taken from `opt/rrdtool.txt`:

```
weak opt_openvpn -
[...]
openvpn    yes    usr/lib/collectd/openvpn.so
```

Without the **weak** definition `mkfli4l` would display an error message when using the package “rrdtool” while the “openvpn” package is not activated. By using the **weak** definition no error message is raised even in the case that the “openvpn” package does not exist.

### Files adapted by Configuration

In some situations it is desired to replace original files with configuration-specific files for inclusion in the archive, i.e. host keys, own firewall scripts, ... `mkfli4l` supports this scenario by checking whether a file can be found in the configuration directory and, if so, including this one instead in the file list for `opt.img` resp. `rootfs.img`.

Another option to add configuration-specific files to an archive is described in the section [Extended Checks of the Configuration](#) (Page 311).

### Automatically Resolving Dependencies for Kernel Modules

Kernel modules may depend on other kernel modules. Those must be loaded before and therefore also have to be added to the archive. `mkfli4l` resolves this dependencies based on `modules.dep` and `modules.alias` (two files generated during the kernel build), automatically including all required modules in the archives. Thus, for example the following entry

```
net_drv_%    ne2k-pci    ne2k-pci.ko
```

triggers that both `8390.ko` and `crc32.ko` are included in the archive because `ne2k_pci` depends on both of them.

The necessary entries from `modules.dep` and `modules.alias` are included in the RootFS and can be used by `modprobe` for loading the drivers.

#### 8.3.5. Checking Configuration Variables

By the help of `check/<PACKAGE>.txt` the content of variables can be checked for validity. In earlier version of the program `mkfli4l` this check was hard coded there but it was outsourced to the check files in the course of modularizing `fli4l`. This file contains a line for each variable in the config files. These lines consist of four to five columns which have the following functions:

1. Variable: this column specifies the name of the configuration file variable to check. If this is an *array variable*, it can appear multiple times with different indices, so instead of the index number a percent sign (%) is added to the variable name. It is always used as “\_” in the middle of a name resp. “\_” at the end of a name. The name may contain more than one percent sign allowing the use of multidimensional arrays. It is recommended (but not mandatory) to add some text between the percent signs to avoid weird names like “FOO\_%%”.

Often the problem occurs that certain variables describe options that are needed only in some situations. Therefore variables may be marked as optional. Optional variables are identified by the prefix “+”. They may then exist, but do not have to. Arrays can also use a “++” prefix. Prefixed with a “+” the array can exist or be entirely absent. Prefixed with a “++” in addition some elements of the array may be missing.

2. **OPT\_VARIABLE:** This column assigns the variable to a specific OPT. The variable is checked for validity only if the OPT variable is set to “yes”. If there is no OPT variable a “-” indicates this. In this case, the variable must be defined in the configuration file, unless a default value is defined (see below). The name of the OPT variable may be arbitrary but should start with the prefix “OPT\_”.

If a variable does not depend on any OPT variables, it is considered *active*. If it is depending on an OPT variable, it is precisely active if

- its OPT variable is active and
- its OPT variable contains the value “yes”.

In all other cases the variable is inactive.

**Hint:** Inactive OPT variables will be set back to “no” by `mkfli4l` if set to “yes” in the configuration file, an appropriate warning will be generated then (i.e. `OPT_Y='yes'` is ignored, because `OPT_X='no'`). For transitive dependency chains (`OPT_Z` depends on `OPT_Y` which in turn depends on `OPT_X`) this will only work reliable, if the names of all OPT-variables start with “OPT\_”.

3. **VARIABLE\_N:** If the first column contains a variable with a “%” in its name, it indicates the number of occurrences of the variable (the so-called *N-variable*). In case of a multi-dimensional variable, the occurrences of the last index are specified. If the variable depends on a certain OPT, the N-variable must be dependant on the same or no OPT. If the variable does not depend on any OPT, the N-variable also shouldn’t. If no N-variable exists, specify “-” to indicate that.

For compatibility with future versions of `fli4l` the variable specified here *must* be identical with the variable in **OPT\_VARIABLE** where the last “%” is replaced by an “N” and everything following is removed. An array `HOST_%_IP4` must have the N-Variable `HOST_N` assigned and an array `PF_USR_CHAIN_%_RULE_%` hence the N-variable `PF_USR_CHAIN_%_RULE_N`, and this N-variable itself is an array variable with the corresponding N-variable `PF_USR_CHAIN_N`. *All other namings of the N variables will be incompatible with future versions of fli4l!*

4. **VALUE:** This column provides the values a variable can hold. For example the following settings are possible:

Name	Meaning
NONE	No error checking will be done
YESNO	The variable must be “yes” or “no”
NOTEMPTY	The variable can’t be empty
NOBLANK	The variable can’t contain spaces
NUMERIC	The variable must be numeric
IPADDR	The variable must be an IP address
DIALMODE	The variable must be “on”, “off” or “auto”

If values are prefixed by “WARN\_” an illegal content will not raise an error message and abort the build by `mkfli41`, but only display a warning.

The possible checks are defined by regular expressions in `check/base.exp`. This file may be extended and now contains some new checking routines, for example: `HEX`, `NUMHEX`, `IP_ROUTE`, `DISK` and `PARTITION`.

The number of expressions may be extended at any time for the future needs of package developers. Provide feedback!

In addition, regular expressions can also be directly defined in the check-files, even relations to existing expressions can be made. Instead of `YESNO` you could, for example also write

```
RE:yes|no.
```

This is useful if a test is performed only once and is relatively easy. For more details see the next chapter.

5. Default Setting: In this column, an optional default value for the variables can be defined in the case that the variable is not specified in the configuration file.

**Hint:** At the moment this does not work for array variables. Additionally, the variable can't be optional (no “+” in front of the variable name).

Example:

```
OPT_TELNETD      -      -      YESNO      "no"
```

If `OPT_TELNETD` is missing in the config file, “no” will be assumed and written as a value to `rc.cfg`.

The percent sign thingie is best described with an example. Let's assume `check/base.txt` amongst others has the following content:

<code>NET_DRV_N</code>	-	-	<code>NUMERIC</code>
<code>NET_DRV_%</code>	-	<code>NET_DRV_N</code>	<code>NONE</code>
<code>NET_DRV_%_OPTION</code>	-	<code>NET_DRV_N</code>	<code>NONE</code>

This means that depending on the value of `NET_DRV_N` the variables `NET_DRV_N`, `NET_DRV_1_OPTION`, `NET_DRV_2_OPTION`, `NET_DRV_3_OPTION`, a.s.o. will be checked.

### 8.3.6. Own Definitions for Checking the Configuration Variables

#### Introduction of Regular Expressions

In version 2.0 only the above mentioned value ranges for variable checks existed: `NONE`, `NOTEMPTY`, `NUMERIC`, `IPADDR`, `YESNO`, `NOBLANK`, `DIALMODE`. Checking was hard-coded to `mkfli41`, not expandable and restricted to essential “data types” which could be evaluated with reasonable efforts.

As of version 2.1 this checking has been reimplemented. The aim of the new implementation is a more flexible testing of variables, that is also able to examine more complex expressions. Therefore, regular expressions are used that can be stored in one or more separate files. This on one hand makes it possible to examine variables that are not checked for the moment and on the other hand, developers of optional packages can now define own terms in order to check the configuration of their packages.

A description of regular expressions can be found via “man 7 regex” or i.e. here: <http://unixhelp.ed.ac.uk/CGI/man-cgi?regex+7>.



## Specification of Regular Expressions

Specification of regular expressions can be accomplished in two ways:

### 1. Package specific exp files `check/<PACKAGE>.exp`

This file can be found in the `check` directory and has the same name as the package containing it, i.e. `check/base.exp`. It contains definitions for expressions that can be referenced in the file `check/<PACKAGE>.txt`. `check/base.exp` for example at the moment contains definitions for the known tests and `check/isdn.exp` a definition for the variable `ISDN_CIRC_x_ROUTE` (the absence of this check was the trigger for the changes).

The syntax is as follows (again, double quotes can be used if needed):

```
<Name> = '<Regular Expression>' : '<Error Message>'
```

as an example `check/base.exp`:

```
NOTEMPTY = '.*[^\ ]+.*'          : 'should not be empty'
YESNO    = 'yes|no'              : 'only yes or no are allowed'
NUMERIC  = '0|[1-9][0-9]*'       : 'should be numeric (decimal)'
OCTET    = '1?[0-9]?[0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5]'
          : 'should be a value between 0 and 255'
IPADDR   = '((RE:OCTET)\.){3}(RE:OCTET)' : 'invalid ipv4 address'
EIPADDR  = '()|(RE:IPADDR)'
          : 'should be empty or contain a valid ipv4 address'
NOBLANK  = '[^\ ]+'              : 'should not contain spaces'
DIALMODE = 'auto|manual|off'     : 'only auto, manual or off are allowed'
NETWORKS = '(RE:NETWORK)([[:space:]]+(RE:NETWORK))*'
          : 'no valid network specification, should be one or more
            network address(es) followed by a CIDR netmask,
            for instance 192.168.6.0/24'
```

The regular expressions can also include already existing definitions by a reference. These are then pasted to substitute the reference. This makes it easier to construct regular expressions. The references are inserted by '(RE: Reference)'. (See the definition of the term `NETWORKS` above for an appropriate example.)

The error messages tend to be too long. Therefore, they may be displayed on multiple lines. The lines afterwards always have to start with a space or tab then. When reading the file `check/<PACKAGE>.exp` superfluous whitespaces are reduced to one and tabs are replaced by spaces. An entry in `check/<PACKAGE>.exp` could look like this:

```
NUM_HEX      = '0x[[:xdigit:]]+'
              : 'should be a hexadecimal number
                (a number starting with "0x")'
```

### 2. Regular expressions directly in the check file `check/<PACKAGE>.txt`

Some expressions occur but once and are not worth defining a regular expression in a `check/<PACKAGE>.exp` file. You can simply write this expression to the check file for example:

# Variable	OPT_VARIABLE	VARIABLE_N	VALUE
MOUNT_BOOT	-	-	RE:ro rw no

MOUNT\_BOOT can only take the value “ro”, “rw” or “no”, everything else will be denied.

If you want to refer to existing regular expressions, simply add a reference via ‘(RE:...)’.

Example:

# Variable	OPT_VARIABLE	VARIABLE_N	VALUE
LOGIP_LOGDIR	OPT_LOGIP	-	RE:(RE:ABS_PATH) auto

### Expansion of Existing Regular Expressions

If an optional package adds an additional value for a variable which will be examined by a regular expression, then the regular expression has to be expanded. This is done simply by defining the new possible values by a regular expression (as described above) and complement the existing regular expression in a separate `check/<PACKAGE>.exp` file. That an existing expression is modified is indicated by a leading “+”. The new expression complements the existing expression by appending the new value to the existing value(s) as an alternative. If another expression makes use of the complemented expression, the supplement is also there. The specified error message is simply appended to the end of the existing one.

Using the Ethernet driver as an example this could look like here:

- The base packages provides a lot of Ethernet drivers and checks the variable `NET_DRV_x` using the regular expression `NET_DRV`, which is defined as follows:

```
NET_DRV          = '3c503|3c505|3c507|...'
                  : 'invalid ethernet driver, please choose one'
                  : ' of the drivers in config/base.txt'
```

- The package “pcmcia” provides additional device drivers, and hence has to complement `NET_DRV`. This is done as follows:

```
PCMCIA_NET_DRV = 'pcnet_cs|xirc2ps_cs|3c574_cs|...' : ''
+NET_DRV       = '(RE:PCMCIA_NET_DRV)' : ''
```

Now PCMCIA drivers can be chosen in addition.

### Extend Regular Expressions in Relation to YESNO Variables

If you have extended `NET_DRV` with the PCMCIA drivers as shown above, but the package “pcmcia” has been deactivated, you still could select a PCMCIA driver in `config/base.txt` without an error message generated when creating the archives. To prevent this, you may let the regular expression depend on a `YESNO` variable in the configuration. For this purpose, the name of the variable that determines whether the expression is extended is added with brackets immediately after the name of the expression. If the variable is active and has the value “yes”, the term is extended, otherwise not.

```
PCMCIA_NET_DRV      = 'pcnet_cs|xirc2ps_cs|3c574_cs|...' : ''
+NET_DRV(OPT_PCMCIA) = '(RE:PCMCIA_NET_DRV)' : ''
```

If specifying `OPT_PCMCIA='no'` and using i.e. the PCMCIA driver `xirc2ps_cs` in `config/base.txt`, an error message will be generated during archive build.

**Hint:** This does *not* work if the variable is not set explicitly in the configuration file but gets its value by a default setting in `check/<PACKAGE>.txt`. In this case the variable hence has to be set explicitly and the default setting has to be avoided if necessary.

### Extending Regular Expressions Depending on other Variables

Alternatively, you may also use arbitrary values of variables as conditions, the syntax looks like this:

```
+NET_DRV(KERNEL_VERSION=~'^3\.18\..*$') = ...
```

If `KERNEL_VERSION` matches the given regular expression (if any of the kernels of the 3.18 line is used) then the list of network driver allowed is extended with the drivers mentioned.

**Hint:** This does *not* work if the variable is not set explicitly in the configuration file but gets its value by a default setting in `check/<PACKAGE>.txt`. In this case the variable hence has to be set explicitly and the default setting has to be avoided if necessary.

### Error Messages

If the checking process detects an error, an error message of the following kind is displayed:

```
Error: wrong value of variable HOSTNAME: '' (may not be empty)
Error: wrong value of variable MOUNT_OPT: 'rx' (user supplied regular expression)
```

For the first error, the term was defined in a `check/<PACKAGE>.exp` file and an explanation of the error is displayed. In the second case the term was specified directly in a `check/<PACKAGE>.txt` file, so there is no additional explanation of the error cause.

### Definition of Regular Expressions

Regular expressions are defined as follows:

Regular expression: One or more alternatives, separated by '|', i.e. “ro|rw|no”. If one option matches, the whole term matches (in this case “ro”, “rw” and “no” are valid expressions).

An alternative is a concatenation of several sections that are simply added.

A section is an “atom”, followed by a single “\*”, “+”, “?” or “{min, max}”. The meaning is as follows:

- “a\*” — as many “a”s as wished (allows also no “a” is existing at all)
- “a+” — at least one “a”
- “a?” — none or one “a”
- “a{2,5}” — two to five “a”s

- “a{5}” — exactly five “a”s
- “a{2,}” — at least two “a”s
- “a{,5}” — a maximum of five “a”s

An “atom” is a

- regular expression enclosed in brackets, for example “(a|b)+” matches any string containing at least one “a” or “b”, up to an arbitrary number and in any order
- an empty pair of brackets stands for an “empty” expression
- an expression in square brackets “[]” (see below)
- a dot “.”, matching an arbitrary character, for example a “.+” matches any string containing at least one char
- a “^” represents the beginning of a line, for example a “^a.\*” matches a string beginning with an “a” followed by any char like in “a” or “adkadhashdkash”
- a “\$” represents the end of a line
- a “\” followed by one of the special characters ^ . [ \$ ( ) | \* + ? { \ stands for the second char without its special meaning
- a normal char matches exactly this char, for example “a” matches exactly an “a”.

An expression in square brackets indicates the following:

- “x-y” — matches any char inbetween “x” and “y”, for example “[0-9]” matches all chars between “0” and “9”; “[a-zA-Z]” symbolizes all chars, either upper- or lowercase.
- “^ x-y” — matches any char *not* contained in the given interval, for example “[^0-9]” matches all chars *except* for digits.
- “[*character-class*:]” — matches a char from *character-class*. Relevant standard character classes are: `alnum`, `alpha`, `blank`, `digit`, `lower`, `print`, `punct`, `space`, `upper` and `xdigit`. I.e. “[[:alpha:]]” stands for all upper- or lowercase chars and hence is identical with “[[:lower:]][[:upper:]]”.

### Examples for regular Expressions

Let’s have a look at some examples!

**NUMERIC:** A numeric value consists of at least one, but otherwise any number of digits. “At least one” is expressed with a “+”, one digit was already in an example above. So this results in:

```
NUMERIC = '[0-9]+'
```

or alternatively

```
NUMERIC = '[[digit:]]+'
```

NOBLANK: A value that does not contain spaces, is any char (except for the char “space”) and any number of them:

```
NOBLANK = '[^ ]*
```

or, if the value is not allowed to be empty:

```
NOBLANK = '[^ ]+'
```

IPADDR: Let’s have a look at an example with an IP4-address. An ipv4 address consists of four “Octets”, divided by dots (“.”). An octet is a number between 0 and 255. Let’s define an octet at first. It may be

```
a number between 0 and 9:      [0-9]
a number between 10 and 99:    [1-9][0-9]
a number between 100 and 199:  1[0-9][0-9]
a number between 200 and 249:  2[0-4][0-9]
a number between 250 and 255:  25[0-5]
```

All are alternatives hence we concatenate them with “|” forming one expression: “[0-9]|[1-9][0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5]” and get an octet. Now we compose an IP4 address, four octets divided by dots (the dot must be masked with a *backslash*, because else it would represent an arbitrary char). Based on the syntax of an exp-file it would look like this:

```
OCTET  = '[0-9]|[1-9][0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5] '
IPADDR = '((RE:OCTET)\.){3}(RE:OCTET) '
```

### Assistance for the Design of Regular Expressions

If you want to design and test regular expressions, you can use the “regex” program located in the `unix` or `windows` directory of the package “base”. It accepts the following syntax:

```
usage: regex [-c <check dir>] <regex> <string>
```

The parameters explained in short:

- `<check dir>` is the directory containing check and exp files. These are read by “regex” to use expressions already defined there.
- `<regex>` is the regular expression (enclosed in ‘...’ or “...” if in doubt, with double quotes needed only if single quotes are used in the expression itself)
- `<string>` is the string to be checked

This may for example look like here:

```
./i586-linux-regex -c ../check '[0-9]' 0
adding user defined regular expression='[0-9]' ('^([0-9])$')
checking '0' against regex '[0-9]' ('^([0-9])$')
'[0-9]' matches '0'
```

```
./i586-linux-regex -c ../check '[0-9]' a
adding user defined regular expression='[0-9]' ('^([0-9])$')
```

```
checking 'a' against regexp '[0-9]' ('^([0-9])$')
regex error 1 (No match) for value 'a' and regexp '[0-9]' ('^([0-9])$')

./i586-linux-regex -c ../check IPADDR 192.168.0.1
using predefined regular expression from base.exp
adding IPADDR='((RE:OCTET)\.){3}(RE:OCTET)'
    ('^(((1?[0-9]?[0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5])\.){3}(1?[0-9]?[0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5]))$')
'IPADDR' matches '192.168.0.1'

./i586-linux-regex -c ../check IPADDR 192.168.0.256
using predefined regular expression from base.exp
adding IPADDR='((RE:OCTET)\.){3}(RE:OCTET)'
    ('^(((1?[0-9]?[0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5])\.){3}(1?[0-9]?[0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5]))$')
regex error 1 (No match) for value '192.168.0.256' and regexp
    '((RE:OCTET)\.){3}(RE:OCTET)'
(unknown:-1) wrong value of variable cmd_var: '192.168.0.256' (invalid ipv4 address)
```

### 8.3.7. Extended Checks of the Configuration

Sometimes it is necessary to perform more complex checks. Examples of such complex things would be i.e. dependencies between packages or conditions that must be satisfied only when variables take certain values. For example if a PCMCIA ISDN adapter is used the package “pcmcia” has to be installed, too.

In order to perform these checks you may write small tests to `check/<PACKAGE>.ext` (also called ext-script). The language consists of the following elements:

#### 1. Keywords:

- Control Flow:
  - if (*expr*) then *statement* else *statement* fi
  - foreach *var* in *set\_var* do *statement* done
  - foreach *var* in *set\_var\_1* ... *set\_var\_n* do *statement* done
  - foreach *var* in *var\_n* do *statement* done
- Dependencies:
  - provides *package* version *x.y.z*
  - depends on *package* version *x1.y1 x2.y2.z2 x3.y3* ...
- Actions:
  - warning "*warning*"
  - error "*error*"
  - fatal\_error "*fatal error*"
  - set *var* = *value*
  - crypt (*variable*)
  - stat (*filename*, *res*)
  - fgrep (*filename*, *regex*)

– `split (string, set_variable, character)`

2. Data Types: strings, positive integers, version numbers

3. Logical Operations: `<`, `==`, `>`, `!=`, `!`, `&&`, `||`, `==~`, `copy_pending`, `samenet`, `subnet`

## Data Types

Concerning data types please note that variables, based on the associated regular expression are permanently assigned to a data type:

- Variables, starting with type “NUM” are numeric and contain positive integers
- Variables representing an N-variable for any kind of array are numeric as well
- all other variables are treated as strings

This means, among other things, that a variable of type `ENUMERIC` can *not* be used as an index when accessing an array variable, even if you have checked at first that it is not empty. The following code thus does not work as expected:

```
# TEST should be a variable of type ENUMERIC
if (test != "")
then
  # Error: You can't use a non-numeric ID in a numeric
  #       context. Check type of operand.
  set i=my_array[test]
  # Error: You can't use a non-numeric ID in a numeric
  #       context. Check type of operand.
  set j=test+2
fi
```

A solution for this problem is offered by `split` (Page 310):

```
if (test != "")
then
  # all elements of test_% are numeric
  split(test, test_%, ' ', numeric)
  # OK
  set i=my_array[test_%[1]]
  # OK
  set j=test_%[1]+2
fi
```

## Substitution of Strings and Variables

At various points strings are needed, such as when a [Warning](#) (Page 306) should be issued. In some cases described in this documentation, such a string is scanned for variables. If found, these are *replaced* by their contents or other attributes. This replacement is called *variable substitution*.

This will be illustrated by an example. Assume this configuration:

```
# config/base.txt
HOSTNAME='fli41'
# config/dns_dhcp.txt
HOST_N='1' # Number of hosts
HOST_1_NAME='client'
HOST_1_IP4='192.168.1.1'
```

Then the character strings are rewritten as follows, if variable substitution is active in this context:

```
"My router is called $HOSTNAME"
# --> "My router is called fli41"
"HOSTNAME is part of the package ${HOSTNAME}"
# --> "HOSTNAME is part of the package base"
"@HOST_N is $HOST_N"
# --> " # Number of hosts is 1"
```

As you can see, there are basically three options for replacement:

- **\$<Name>** resp. **\${<Name>}**: Replaces the variable name with the contents of the variable. This is the most common form of replacement. The name must be enclosed in {...} if in the string it is directly followed by a char that may be a valid part of a variable name (a letter, a digit, or an underscore). In all other cases, the use of curly brackets is possible, but not mandatory.
- **%<Name>** resp. **%\${<Name>}**: Replaces the variable name with the name of the package in which the variable is defined. This does *not* work with variables assigned in the script via **set** (Page 306) or with counting variables of a **foreach-loop** (Page 312) since such variables do not have a package and their syntax is different.
- **@<Name>** resp. **@\${<Name>}**: Replaces the variable name with the comment noted in the configuration after the variable. Again, this does not make sense for variables defined by the script.

**Hint:** Elements of array variables can *not* be integrated into strings this way, because there is no possibility to provide an index.

In general, only *constants* can be used for variable substitution, strings that come from a variable remain unchanged. An example will make this clear - assume the following configuration:

```
HOSTNAME='fli41'
TEST='${HOSTNAME}'
```

This code:

```
warning "${TEST}"
```

leads to the following output:

```
Warning: ${HOSTNAME}
```

It will *not* display:

```
Warning: fli41
```

In the following sections it will be explicitly noted under which conditions strings are subject of variable substitution.



**Definition of a Service with an associated Version Number: provides**

For instance, an OPT may declare that it provides a Printer service or a Webserver service. Only one package can provide a certain service. This prevents i.e. that two web servers are installed in parallel, which is not possible for obvious reasons, since the two servers would both register port 80. In addition, the current version of the service is provided so that updates can be triggered. The version number consists of two or three numbers separated by dots, such as “4.0” or “2.1.23”.

Services typically originate from OPTs, not from packages. For example the package “tools” has a number of programs that each have their own **provides** statement defined if activated by `OPT_...='yes'`.

The syntax is as follows:

```
provides <Name> version <Version>
```

Example from package “easycron”:

```
provides cron version 3.10.0
```

The version number should be incremented by the OPT-developer in the third component, if only functional enhancements have been made and the OPT’s interface is still. The version number should be increased in the first or second component when the interface has changed in any incompatible way (eg. due to variable renaming, path changes, missing or renamed utilities, etc.).

**Definition of a Dependency to a Service with a specific Version: depends**

If another service is needed to provide the own function (eg. a web server) this dependency to a specific version may be defined here. The version can be given with two (i.e. “2.1”) or three numbers (i.e. “2.1.11”) while the two-number version accepts all versions starting with this number and the three-number version only accepting just the specified one. A list of version numbers may also be specified if multiple versions of the service are compatible with the package.

The syntax is as follows:

```
depends on <Name> version <Version>+
```

An example: Package “server” contains:

```
provides server version 1.0.1
```

A Package “client” with the following **depends**-instruction is given:<sup>2</sup>

```
depends on server version 1.0          # OK, '1.0' matches '1.0.1'
depends on server version 1.0.1        # OK, '1.0.1' matches '1.0.1'
depends on server version 1.0.2        # Error, '1.0.2' does not match with '1.0.1'
depends on server version 1.1          # Error, '1.1' does not match with '1.0.1'
depends on server version 1.0 1.1      # OK, '1.0' matches '1.0.1'
depends on server version 1.0.2 1.1    # Error, neither '1.0.2' nor '1.1' are matching
                                     # '1.0.1'
```

---

<sup>2</sup>Of course only one at a time!

**Communication with the User: `warning`, `error`, `fatal_error`**

Using these three functions users may be warned, signaled an errors or stop the test immediately. The syntax is as follows:

- `warning "text"`
- `error "text"`
- `fatal_error "text"`

All strings passed to these funtions are subject of [variable substitution](#) (Page 303).

**Assignments**

If for any reason a temporary variable is required it can be created by “`set var [= value]`”. *The variable can not be a configuration variable!* <sup>3</sup> If you omit the “`= value`” part the variable is simply set to “yes” so it may be tested in an `if`-statement. If an assignment part is given, anything may be specified after the equal sign: normal variables, indexed variables, numbers, strings and version numbers.

Please note that by the assignment also the *type* of the temporary variable is defined. If a number is assigned `mkfli4l` “remembers” that the variable contains a number and later on allows calculations with it. Trying to do calculations with variables of other types will fail.

Example:

```
set i=1    # OK, i is a numeric variable
set j=i+1 # OK, j is a numeric variable and contains the value 2
set i="1"  # OK, i now is a string variable
set j=i+1 # Error "You can't use a non-numeric ID in a numeric
          #          context. Check type of operand."
          # --> no calculations with strings!
```

You may also define temporary arrays (see below). Example:

```
set prim_%[1]=2
set prim_%[2]=3
set prim_%[3]=5
warning "${prim_n}"
```

The number of array elements is kept by `mkfli4l` in the variable `prim_n`. The code above hence leads to the following output:

```
Warning: 3
```

If the right side of an assignment is a string constant, it is subject of [variable substitution](#) (Page 303) at the time of assignment. The following example demonstrates this. The code:

---

<sup>3</sup>This is a desired restriction: Check scripts are *not* able to change the user configuration.

```

set s="a"
set v1="$s" # v1="a"
set s="b"
set v2="$s" # v2="b"
if (v1 == v2)
then
    warning "equal"
else
    warning "not equal"
fi

```

will output “not equal”, because the variables `v1` and `v2` replace the content of the variable `s` already at the time of assignment.

**Hint:** A variable set in a script is visible while processing further scripts – currently there exists no such thing as local variables. Since the order of processing scripts of different packages is not defined, you should never rely on any variable having values defined by another package.

## Arrays

If you want to access elements of a %-variable (of an array) you have to use the original name of the variable like mentioned in the file `check/<PACKAGE>.txt` and add an index for each “%” sign by using “[*Index*]”.

Example: If you want to access the elements of variable `PF_USR_CHAIN_%_RULE_%` you need two indices because the variable has two “%” signs. All elements may be printed for example using the following code (the `foreach`-loop is explained in [see below](#) (Page 312)):

```

foreach i in pf_usr_chain_n
do
    # only one index needed, only one '%' in the variable's name
    set j_n=pf_usr_chain_%_rule_n[i]
    # Attention: a
    # foreach j in pf_usr_chain_%_rule_n[i]
    # is not possible, hence the use of j_n!
    foreach j in j_n
    do
        # two indices needed, two '%' in the variable's name
        set rule=pf_usr_chain_%_rule_%[i][j]
        warning "Rule $i/$j: ${rule}"
    done
done

```

With this sample configuration

```

PF_USR_CHAIN_N='2'
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_NAME='usr-chain_a'
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_N='2'
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_1='ACCEPT'
PF_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_2='REJECT'
PF_USR_CHAIN_2_NAME='usr-chain_b'
PF_USR_CHAIN_2_RULE_N='1'
PF_USR_CHAIN_2_RULE_1='DROP'

```

the following output is printed:

```
Warning: Rule 1/1: ACCEPT
Warning: Rule 1/2: REJECT
Warning: Rule 2/1: DROP
```

Alternatively, you can iterate directly over all values of the array (but the exact indices of the entries are not always known, because this is not required):

```
foreach rule in pf_usr_chain_%_rule_%
do
    warning "Rule %{rule}='${rule}'"
done
```

That produces the following output with the sample configuration from above:

```
Warning: Rule PF_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_1='ACCEPT'
Warning: Rule PF_USR_CHAIN_1_RULE_2='REJECT'
Warning: Rule PF_USR_CHAIN_2_RULE_1='DROP'
```

The second example nicely shows the meaning of the %<Name>-syntax: Within the string %rule is substituted by the *name* of the variable in question (for example PF\_USR\_CHAIN\_1\_RULE\_1), while \$rule is substituted by its *content* (i.e. ACCEPT).

### Encryption of Passwords: crypt

Some variables contain passwords that should not be noted in plain text in `rc.cfg`. These variables can be encrypted by the use of `crypt` and are transferred to a format also needed on the router. Use this like here:

```
crypt (<Variable>)
```

The `crypt` function is the *only* point at which a configuration variable can be changed.

### Querying File Properties: stat

`stat` is used to query file properties. At the moment only file size can be accessed. If checking for files under the current configuration directory you may use the internal variable `config_dir`. The Syntax:

```
stat (<file name>, <key>)
```

The command looks like this (the parameters used are only examples):

```
foreach i in openvpn_%_secret
do
    stat("${config_dir}/etc/openvpn/${i}.secret", keyfile)
    if (keyfile_res != "OK")
    then
        error "OpenVPN: missing secretfile <config>/etc/openvpn/${i}.secret"
    fi
done
```

The example checks whether a file exists in the current configuration directory. If `OPENVPN_1_SECRET='test'` is set in the configuration file, the loop in the first run checks for the existence of the file `etc/openvpn/test.secret` in the current configuration directory. After the call two variables are defined:

- `<Key>_res`: Result of the system call `stat()` (“OK”, if system call was successful, else the error message of the system call)
- `<Key>_size`: File size

It may for example look like this:

```
stat ("unix/Makefile", test)
if ("$_test_res" == "OK")
then
    warning "test_size = $_test_size"
else
    error "Error '$_test_res' while trying to get size of 'unix/Makefile'"
fi
```

A file name passed as a string constant is subject of [variable substitution](#) (Page 303).

### Search files: `fgrep`

If you wish to search a file via “`grep`”<sup>4</sup> you may use the `fgrep` command. The syntax is:

```
fgrep (<File name>, <RegEx>)
```

If the file `<File name>` does not exist `mkfli41` will abort with a fatal error! If it is not sure if the file exists, test this before with `stat`. After calling `fgrep` the search result is present in an array called `FGREP_MATCH_%`, with its index  $x$  as usual ranging from one to `FGREP_MATCH_N`. `FGREP_MATCH_1` points to the whole range of the line the regular expression has matched, while `FGREP_MATCH_2` to `FGREP_MATCH_N` contain the  $n-1$  th part in brackets.

A first example will illustrate the use. The file `opt/etc/shells` contains the line:

```
/bin/sh
```

The following code

```
fgrep("opt/etc/shells", "^/(.)(.*)/")
foreach v in FGREP_MATCH_%
do
    warning "%v='$v'"
done
```

produces this output:

```
Warning: FGREP_MATCH_1='/bin/'
Warning: FGREP_MATCH_2='b'
Warning: FGREP_MATCH_3='in'
```

---

<sup>4</sup>“`grep`” is a common command on \*nix-like OSES for filtering text streams.

The RegEx has (only) matched with “/bin/” (only this part of the line is contained in the variable `FGREP_MATCH_1`). The first bracketed part in the expression only matches the first char after the first “/”, this is why only “b” is contained in `FGREP_MATCH_2`. The second bracketed part contains the rest after “b” up to the last “/”, hence “in” is noted in variable `FGREP_MATCH_3`.

The following second example demonstrates an usual use of `fgrep` taken from `check/base.ext`. It will be tested if all `tmpl`:-references given in `PF_FORWARD_x` are really present.

```
foreach n in pf_forward_n
do
  set rule=pf_forward_%[n]
  if (rule =~ "tmpl:([^\[:space:]]+)" )
  then
    foreach m in match_%
    do
      stat("$config_dir/etc/fwrules.tmpl/$m", tmplfile)
      if(tmplfile_res == "OK")
      then
        add_to_opt "etc/fwrules.tmpl/$m"
      else
        stat("opt/etc/fwrules.tmpl/$m", tmplfile)
        if(tmplfile_res == "OK")
        then
          add_to_opt "etc/fwrules.tmpl/$m"
        else
          fgrep("opt/etc/fwrules.tmpl/templates", "^$m[^\[:space:]]+")
          if (fgrep_match_n == 0)
          then
            error "Can't find tmpl:$m for PF_FORWARD_${n}='$rule'!"
          fi
        fi
      fi
    done
  fi
done
```

Both a filename value as well as a regular expression passed as a string constant are subject to [variable substitution](#) (Page 303).

### Splitting Parameters: `split`

Often variables can be assigned with several parameters, which then have to be split apart again in the startup scripts. If it is desired to split these previously and perform tests on them `split` can be used. The syntax is like this:

```
split (<String>, <Array>, <Separator>)
```

The string can be specified by a variable or directly as a constant. `mkfli41` splits it where a separator is found and generates an element of the array for each part. You may iterate over these elements later on and perform tests. If nothing is found between two separators an array element with an empty string as its value is created. The exception is “ ”: Here all spaces are deleted and no empty variable is created.

If the elements generated by such a split should be in a numeric context (e.g. as indices) this has to be specified when calling `split`. This is done by the additional attribute “numeric”. Such a call looks as follows:

```
split (<String>, <Array>, <Separator>, numeric)
```

An example:

```
set bar="1.2.3.4"
split (bar, tmp_%, '.', numeric)
foreach i in tmp_%
do
    warning "%i = $i"
done
```

the output looks like this:

```
Warning: TMP_1 = 1
Warning: TMP_2 = 2
Warning: TMP_3 = 3
Warning: TMP_4 = 4
```

**Hint:** If using the “numeric” variant `mkfli41` will *not* check the generated string parts for really being numeric! If you use such a non-numeric construct later in a numeric context (i.e. in an addition) `mkfli41` will raise a fatal error. Example:

```
set bar="a.b.c.d"
split (bar, tmp_%, '.', numeric)
# Error: invalid number 'a'
set i=tmp_%[1]+1
```

A string constant passed to `split` in the first parameter is subject of [variable substitution](#) (Page 303).

### Adding Files to the Archives: `add_to_opt`

The function `add_to_opt` can add additional files to the Opt- or RootFS-Archives. *All* files under `opt/` or from the configuration directory may be chosen. There is no limitation to only files from a specific package. If a file is found under `opt/` as well as in the configuration directory, `add_to_opt` will prefer the latter. The function `add_to_opt` is typically used if complex logical rules decide if and what files have to be included in the archives.

The syntax looks like this:

```
add_to_opt <File> [<Flags>]
```

Flags are optional. The defaults from table 8.2 are used if no flags are given. See an example from the package “sshd”:

```

if (opt_sshd)
then
  foreach pkf in sshd_public_keyfile_%
  do
    stat("$config_dir/etc/ssh/$pkf", publickeyfile)
    if(publickeyfile_res == "OK")
    then
      add_to_opt "etc/ssh/$pkf" "mode=400 flags=utxt"
    else
      error "sshd: missing public keyfile %pkf=$pkf"
    fi
  done
fi

```

[stat](#) (Page 308) at first checks for the file existing in the configuration directory. If it is, it will be included in the archive, if not, `mkfli4l` will abort with an error message.

**Hint:** Also for `add_to_opt` `mkfli4l` will first [check](#) (Page 294) if the file to be copied can be found in the configuration directory.

Filenames as well flags passed as string constants are subject of [variable substitution](#) (Page 303).

### Control Flow

```

if (expr)
then
    statement
else
    statement
fi

```

A classic case distinction, as we know it. If the condition is true, the **then** part is executed, if the condition is wrong the **else** part.

If you want to run tests on array variables, you have to test every single variable. The **foreach** loop in two variants for this.

1. Iterate over array variables:

```

foreach <control variable> in <array variable>
do
    <instruction>
done

foreach <control variable> in <array variable-1> <array variable-2> ...
do
    <instruction>
done

```

This loop iterates over all of the specified array variables, each starting with the first to the last element, the number of elements in this array is taken from the N-variable



associated with this array. The control variable takes the values of the respective array variables. It should be noted that when processing optional array variables that are not present in the configuration, an empty element is generated. You may have to take this into account in the script, for example like this:

```
foreach i in template_var_opt_%
do
    if (i != "")
    then
        warning "%i is present (%i='$i')"
    else
        warning "%i is undefined (empty)"
    fi
done
```

As you also can see in the example, the *name* of the respective array variables can be determined with the %<control variable> construction.

The instruction in the loop may be one of the above control elements or functions (*if*, *foreach*, *provides*, *depends*, ...).

If you want to access exactly one element of an array, you can address it using the syntax <Array>[<Index>]. The index can be a normal variable, a numeric constant or again an indexed array.

## 2. Iteration over N-variables:

```
foreach <control variable> in <N-variable>
do
    <instruction>
done
```

This loop executes from 1 to the value that is given in the N-variable. You can use the control variable to index array variables. So if you want to iterate over not only one but more array variables at the same time all controlled by the *same* N-variable you take this variant of the loop and use the control variable for indexing multiple array variables. Example:

```
foreach i in host_n
do
    set name=host_%_name[i]
    set ip4=host_%_ip4[i]
    warning "$i: name=$name ip4=$ip4"
done
```

The resulting content of the HOST\_%\_NAME- and HOST\_%\_IP4-arrays for this example:

```
Warning: 1: name=berry ip4=192.168.11.226
Warning: 2: name=fence ip4=192.168.11.254
Warning: 3: name=sandbox ip4=192.168.12.254
```

## Expressions

Expressions link values and operators to a new value. Such a value can be an normal variable, an array element, or a constant (Number, string or version number). All string constants in expressions are subject to [variable substitution](#) (Page 303).

Operators allow just about everything you could want from a programming language. A test for the equality of two variables could look like this:

```
var1 == var2
"$var1" == "$var2"
```

It should be noted that the comparison is done depending on the type that was defined for the variable in `check/<PACKAGE>.txt`. If one of the two variables is [numeric](#) (Page 303) the comparison is made numeric-based, meaning that the strings are converted to numbers and then compared. Otherwise, the comparison is done string-based; comparing `"05" == "5"` gives the result `"false"`, a comparison `"18" < "9"` `"true"` due to the lexicographical string order: the digit `"1"` precedes the digit `"9"` in the ASCII character set.

For the comparison of version numbers the construct `numeric(version)` is introduced, which generates the numeric value of a version number for comparison purposes. Here applies:

```
numeric(version) := major * 10000 + minor * 1000 + sub
```

whereas `"major"` is the first component of the version number, `"minor"` the second and `"sub"` the third. If `"sub"` is missing the term in the addition above is omitted (in other words `"sub"` will be equalled to zero).

A complete list of all expressions can be found in table 8.3. `"val"` stands for any value of any type, `"number"` for a numeric value and `"string"` for a string.

Table 8.3.: Logical Epressions

Expression	true if
<code>id</code>	<code>id == "yes"</code>
<code>val == val</code>	values of identical type are equal
<code>val != val</code>	values of identical type are unequal
<code>val == number</code>	numeric value of <code>val == number</code>
<code>val != number</code>	numeric value of <code>val != number</code>
<code>val &lt; number</code>	numeric value of <code>val &lt; number</code>
<code>val &gt; number</code>	numeric value of <code>val &gt; number</code>
<code>val == version</code>	<code>numeric(val) == numeric(version)</code>
<code>val &lt; version</code>	<code>numeric(val) &lt; numeric(version)</code>
<code>val &gt; version</code>	<code>numeric(val) &gt; numeric(version)</code>
<code>val =~ string</code>	regular expression in string matches val
<code>( expr )</code>	Expression in brackets is true
<code>expr &amp;&amp; expr</code>	both expressions are true
<code>expr    expr</code>	at least one of both expressions is true
<code>copy_pending(id)</code>	see description
<code>samenet (string1, string2)</code>	string1 describes the same net as string2
<code>subnet (string1, string2)</code>	string1 describes a subnet of string2

## Match-Operator

With the match operator `=~` you can check whether a regular expression matches the value of a variable. Furthermore, one can also use the operator to extract subexpressions from a variable. After successfully applying a regular expression on a variable the array `MATCH_%` contains the parts found. May look like this:

```
set foo="foobar12"
if ( foo =~ "(foo)(bar)([0-9]*)" )
then
    foreach i in match_%
    do
        warning "match %i: $i"
    done
fi
```

Calling `mkfli4l` then would lead to this output:

```
Warning: match MATCH_1: foo
Warning: match MATCH_2: bar
Warning: match MATCH_3: 12
```

When using `=~` you may take all existing regular expressions into account. If you i.e. want to check whether a PCMCIA Ethernet driver is selected without `OPT_PCMCIA` being set to “yes”, it might look like this:

```
if (!opt_pcmcia)
then
    foreach i in net_drv_%
    do
        if (i =~ "^(RE:PCMCIA_NET_DRV)$")
        then
            error "If you want to use ..."
        fi
    done
fi
```

As demonstrated in the example, it is important to *anchor* the regular expression with `^` and `$` if intending to apply the expression on the *complete* variable. Otherwise, the match-expression already returns “true” if only a *part* of the variable is covered by the regular expression, which is certainly not desired in this case.

## Check if a File has been copied depending on the Value of a Variable: `copy_pending`

With the information gained during the checking process the function `copy_pending` tests if a file has been copied depending on the value of a variable or not. This can be used i.e. in order to test whether the driver specified by the user really exists and has been copied. `copy_pending` accepts the name to be tested in the form of a variable or a string.<sup>5</sup> In order to accomplish this `copy_pending` checks whether

---

<sup>5</sup>As described before the string is subject of variable substitution, i.e. via a [foreach-loop](#) (Page 312) and a [%<Name>-substitution](#) (Page 303) all elements of an array may be examined.

- the variable is active (if it depends on an OPT it has to be set to “yes”),
- the variable was referenced in an `opt/<PACKAGE>.txt`-file and
- whether a file was copied dependant on the current value.

`copy_pending` will return “true” if it detects that during the last step *no* file was copied, the copy process hence still is “pending”.

A small example of the use of all these functions can be found in `check/base.ext`:

```
foreach i in net_drv_%
do
    if (copy_pending("%i"))
    then
        error "No network driver found for %i='$i', check config/base.txt"
    fi
done
```

Alle elements of the array `NET_DRV_*` are detected for which no copy action has been done because there is no corresponding entry existing in `opt/base.txt`.

### Comparison of Network Addresses: `samenet` und `subnet`

For testing routes from time to time a test is needed whether two networks are identical or if one is a subnet of the other. The two functions `samenet` and `subnet` are of help here.

```
samenet (netz1, netz2)
```

returns “true” if both nets are identical and

```
subnet (net1, net2)
```

returns “true” if “net1” is a subnet of “net2”.

### Expanding the Kernel Command Line

If an OPT must pass other boot parameters to the kernel, in former times the variable `KERNEL_BOOT_OPTION` had to be checked whether the required parameter was included, and if necessary, a warning or error message had to be displayed. With the internal variable `KERNEL_BOOT_OPTION_EXT` you may add a necessary but missing option directly in an ext-script. An Example taken from `check/base.ext`:

```
if (powermanagement =~ "apm.*|none")
then
    if ( ! kernel_boot_option =~ "acpi=off")
    then
        set kernel_boot_option_ext="${kernel_boot_option_ext} acpi=off"
    fi
fi
```

This passes “acpi=off” to the kernel if no or “APM”-type power management is desired.

### 8.3.8. Support for Different Kernel Version Lines

Different kernel version lines often differ in some details:

- changed drivers are provided, some are deleted, others are added
- module names simply differ
- module dependencies are different
- modules are stored in different locations

These differences are mostly handled automatically by `mkfli41`. To describe the available modules you can, on one hand expand tests dependant on the version ([conditional regular expressions](#) (Page 299)), or, on the other hand `mkfli41` allows *version dependant* `opt/<PACKAGE>.txt`-files. These are then named `opt/<PACKAGE>_<Kernel-Version>.txt`, where the components of the kernel version are separated from each other by underscores. An example: the package “base” contains these files in its `opt`-directory:

- `base.txt`
- `base_3_18.txt`
- `base_3_19.txt`

the first file (`base.txt`) is *always* considered. Both other files are only considered if the kernel version is called “3.18(.\*?)” resp. “3.19(.\*?)”. As seen here, some parts of the version may be omitted in file names, if a group of kernels should be addressed. If `KERNEL_VERSION='3.18.9'` is given, the following files (if existing) are considered for the package `<PACKAGE>`:

- `<PACKAGE>.txt`
- `<PACKAGE>_3.txt`
- `<PACKAGE>_3_18.txt`
- `<PACKAGE>_3_18_9.txt`

### 8.3.9. Documentation

Documentation should be placed in the files

- `doc/<LANGUAGE>/opt/<PACKAGE>.txt`
- `doc/<LANGUAGE>/opt/<PACKAGE>.html`.

HTML-files may be splitted, meaning one for each OPT contained. Nevertheless a file `<PACKAGE>.html` has to be created linking to the other files. Changes should be documented in:

- `changes/<PACKAGE>.txt`

The entire text documentation may not contain any tabs and has to have a line feed no later than after 79 characters. This ensures that the documentation can also be read correctly with an editor without automatic line feed.

Also a documentation in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-format is possible, with HTML and PDF versions generated from it. The documentation of fli4l may serve as an example here. A documentation framework for required L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-macros can be found in the package “template”. A brief description is to be found in the following subsections.

The fli4l documentation is currently available in the following languages: German (<LANGUAGE> = “deutsch”), English (<LANGUAGE> = “english”) and French (<LANGUAGE> = “french”). It is the package developer’s decision to document his package in any language. For the purposes of clarity it is recommended to create a documentation in German and/or English (ideally in both languages).

### Prerequisites for Creating a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Documentation

To create a documentation from L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-sources the following requirements apply:

- Linux/OS X-Environment: For ease of production, a makefile exists to automate all other calls (Cygwin should work too, but is not tested by the fli4l team)
- LaTeX2HTML for the HTML version
- of course L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X (Recommended: “TeX Live” for Linux/OS X and “MiKTeX” for Microsoft Windows) the “pdftex”program and these T<sub>E</sub>X-packages:
  - current KOMA-Skript (at least version 2)
  - all packages necessary for pdftex
  - unpacked documentation package for fli4l, it provides the necessary makefiles and T<sub>E</sub>X-styles

### File Names

The documentation files are named according to the following scheme:

**<PACKAGE>\_main.tex:** This file contains the main part of the documentation. <PACKAGE> stands for the name of the package to be described (in lowercase letters).

**<PACKAGE>\_appendix.tex:** If further comments should be added to the package, they should be placed there.

The files should be stored in the directory fli4l/<PACKAGE>/doc/<SPRACHE>/tex/<PACKAGE>. For the package sshd this looks like here:

```
$ ls fli4l/doc/deutsch/tex/sshd/
Makefile sshd_appendix.tex  sshd_main.tex  sshd.tex
```

The Makefile is responsible for generating the documentation, the sshd.tex-file provides a framework for the actual documentation and the appendix, which is located in the other two files. See an example in the documentation of the package “template”.

**L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-Basics**

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is, just like HTML, “Tag-based” , only that the tags are called “commands” and have this format: `\command` resp. `\begin{environment} ... \end{environment}`

By the help of commands you should rather emphasize the *importance* of the text less the *display*. It is therefore of advantage to use

```
\warning{Please do not...}
```

instead of

```
\emph{Please do not...}
```

Each command resp. each environment may take some more parameters noted like this: `\command{parameter1}{parameter2}{parameterN}`.

Some commands have optional parameters in square (instead of curly) brackets: `\command[optionalParameter]{parameter1} ...` Usually only one optional parameter is used, in rare cases there may be more.

Individual paragraphs in the document are separated by blank lines. Within these paragraphs L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X itself takes care of line breaks and hyphenation.

The following characters have special meaning in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and, if occurring in normal text, must be masked prefixed by a `\`: `# $ & _ % { }`. “~” and “^” have to be written as follows: `\verb?~? \verb?^?`

The main L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-commands are explained in the documentation of the package “template”.

**8.3.10. File Formats**

All text files (both documentation and scripts, which later reside on the router) should be added to the package in DOS file format, with CR/LF instead of just LF at the end of a line. This ensures that Windows users can read the documentation even with “notepad” and that after changing a script under Windows everything still is executable on the router.

The scripts are converted to the required format during archive creation (see the description of the flags in table 8.2).

**8.3.11. Developer Documentation**

If a program from the package defines a new interface that other programs can use, please store the documentation for this interface in a separate documentation in `doc/dev/<PACKAGE>.txt`.

**8.3.12. Client Programs**

If a package also provides additional client programs, please store them in the directory `windows/` for Windows clients and in the directory `unix/` for \*nix and Linux clients.

**8.3.13. Source Code**

Customized programs and source code may be enclosed in the directory `src/<PACKAGE>/`. If the programs should be built like the rest of the f4l programs, please have a look at the documentation of the “src”-package (Page ??) .

### 8.3.14. More Files

All files, which will be copied to the router have to be stored under `opt/`. Be under

- `opt/etc/boot.d/` and `opt/etc/rc.d/`: scripts, that should be executed on system start
- `opt/etc/rc0.d/`: scripts, that should be executed on system shutdown
- `opt/etc/ppp/`: scripts, that should be executed on dialin or hangup
- `opt/`: executable programs and other files according to their positions in the file system (for example the file `opt/bin/busybox` will later be situated in the directory `/bin` on the router)

Scripts in `opt/etc/boot.d/`, `opt/etc/rc.d/` and `opt/etc/rc0.d/` have the following naming scheme:

```
rc<number>.<name>
```

The number defines the order of execution, the name gives a hint on what program/package is processed by this script.

## 8.4. Creating Scripts for fli4l

The following is *not* a general introduction to shell scripts, everyone can read about this topic on the Internet. It is only about the fli4l-specific things. Further information is available in the various \*nix/Linux help pages. The following links may be used as entry points to this topic:

- Introduction to shell scripts:
  - [http://linuxcommand.org/writing\\_shell\\_scripts.php](http://linuxcommand.org/writing_shell_scripts.php)
- Help pages online:
  - <http://linux.die.net/>
  - <http://heapsort.de/man2web>
  - <http://man.he.net/>
  - [http://www.linuxcommand.org/superman\\_pages.php](http://www.linuxcommand.org/superman_pages.php)

### 8.4.1. Structure

In the \*nix world, it is necessary to begin a script with the name of the interpreter, hence the first line is:

```
#!/bin/sh
```

To easily recognize later what a script does and who created it, this line should now be followed by a short header, like so:



```
#-----
# /etc/rc.d/rc500.dummy - start my cool dummy server
#
# Creation:      19.07.2001 Sheldon Cooper  <sheldon@nerd.net>
# Last Update:  11.11.2001 Howard Wolowitz <howard@nerd.net>
#-----
```

Now for the real stuff to start...

#### 8.4.2. Handling of Configuration Variables

Packages are configured via the file `config/<PACKAGE>.txt`. The [active variables](#) (Page 294) contained there are transferred to the file `rc.cfg` during creation of the medium. This file is processed during router boot before any `rc-script` (scripts under `/etc/rc.d/`) gets started. The script then may access all configuration variables by reading the content of `$<variable name>`.

If the values of configuration variables are needed after booting they may be extracted from `/etc/rc.cfg` to which the configuration of the boot medium was written during the boot process. If for example the value of the variable `OPT_DNS` should be processed in a script this can be achieved as follows:

```
eval $(grep "^OPT_DNS=" /etc/rc.cfg)
```

This works efficiently also with multiple variables (with calling the `grep` program only once):

```
eval $(grep "^\(HOSTNAME\|DOMAIN_NAME\|OPT_DNS\|DNS_LISTEN_N\)=" /etc/rc.cfg)
```

#### 8.4.3. Persistent Data Storage

Occasionally a package needs the possibility to store data persistent, surviving the reboot of the router. For this purpose, the function `map2persistent` exists and can be called from a script in `/etc/rc.d/`. It expects a variable that contains a path and a subdirectory. The idea is that the variable is either describing an actual path – then this path is used because the user explicitly has done so, or the string “auto” – then a subdirectory on a persistent medium is created corresponding to the second parameter. The function returns the result in the variable passed by name as the first parameter. An example will make this clear. `VBOX_SPOOLPATH` is a variable, that contains a path or the string “auto”. The call

```
begin_script VBOX "Configuring vbox ..."
[...]
map2persistent VBOX_SPOOLPATH /spool
[...]
end_script
```

results in the variable `VBOX_SPOOLPATH` either not being changed at all (if it contains a path), or being changed to `/var/lib/persistent/vbox/spool` (if it contains the string “auto”). `/var/lib/persistent` then points<sup>6</sup> to a directory on a non-volatile and writable storage medium, `<SCRIPT>` is the name of the calling script in lowercase (this name is derived from

---

<sup>6</sup>by the use of a so-called “bind”-mount

the first argument of the `begin_script-call` (Page 322)). If no suitable medium should exist (which may well be), `/var/lib/persistent` is a directory in the RAM disk.

Please note that the path returned by `map2persistent` is *not* created automatically – The caller has to do that by himself (ie. by calling `mkdir -p <path>`).

The file `/var/run/persistent.conf` allows for checking if persistent data storage is possible. Example:

```
. /var/run/persistent.conf
case $SAVETYPE in
persistent)
    echo "persistent data storage is possible!"
    ;;
transient)
    echo "persistent data storage is NOT possible!"
    ;;
esac
```

#### 8.4.4. Debugging

For startup scripts it is often useful to run them in debug mode in a shell when you are in need to determine where they fail. For this purpose, insert the following at the beginning and at the end:

```
begin_script <OPT-Name> "start message"
<script code>
end_script
```

At the start and at the end of the script the specified text will now appear, preceded by “finished”.

If you want to debug the scripts, you must do two things:

1. You have to set `DEBUG_STARTUP` (Page 36) to “yes”.
2. You have to activate debugging for the OPT. This is usually done by the entry

```
<OPT-Name>_DO_DEBUG='yes'
```

in the config file.<sup>7</sup> What happens during runtime is now displayed in detail on screen.

#### Further Variables helpful for Debugging

**DEBUG\_ENABLE\_CORE** This variable allows the creation of “Core-Dumps”. If a program crashes due to an error an image of the current state in the file system is stored which can be used to analyse the problem. The core dumps are stored under `/var/log/dumps/`.

**DEBUG\_IP** Activating this variable will log all calls of the program `ip`.

**DEBUG\_IPUP** Setting this variable to “yes” will log all executed instructions of the `ip-up`- and `ip-down`-scripts to syslog.

---

<sup>7</sup>Sometimes multiple start-scripts are used, which then have different names for their debug-variables. Have a quick look at the scripts for clarification.

**LOG\_BOOT\_SEQ** Setting this variable to “yes” will cause `bootlogd` to log all console output during boot to the file `/var/tmp/boot.log`. This variable has “yes” as a default value.

**DEBUG\_KEEP\_BOOTLOGD** Normally `bootlogd` is terminated at the end of the boot process. Activating this variable prevents this and thus allows for logging console output during the whole runtime.

**DEBUG\_MDEV** Setting this variable generates a logfile for the `mdev-daemon`, which is responsible for creating device nodes under `/dev`.

#### 8.4.5. Hints

- It is *always* better to use curly brackets “{...}” instead of normal ones“(...)”. However, care must be taken to ensure that after the opening bracket a space or a new line follows before the next command and before the closing brackets a Semicolon or a new line. For example:

```
{ echo "cpu"; echo "quit"; } | ...
```

is equal to:

```
{
    echo "cpu"
    echo "quit"
} | ...
```

- A script may be stopped by an “exit” at any time. This is deadly for start scripts (`opt/etc/boot.d/...`, `opt/etc/rc.d/...`), stop-scripts (`opt/etc/rc0.d/...`) and ip-up/ip-down-scripts (`opt/etc/ppp/...`) because the following scripts will not be run as well. If in doubt, keep your fingers away.
- KISS – Keep it small and simple. You want to use Perl for scripting? The scripting abilities of `fi4l` are not enough for you? Rethink your attitude! Is your OPT really necessary? `fi4l` after all is “only” a router and a router should not really offer server services.
- The error message “: not found” usually means the script is still in DOS format. Another source of errors: the script is not executable. In both cases the `opt/<PACKAGE>.txt` file should be checked whether it contains the correct options for “mode”, “gid”, “uid” and Flags. If the script is created during boot, execute “`chmod +x <script name>`”.
- Use the path `/tmp` for temporary files. However, it is important to keep in mind that there is little space there because it is situated in the rootfs-RAM disc! If more space is needed, you have to create and mount your own ramdisk. Detailed informations on this topic can be found in the section “RAM-Disks” of this documentation.
- In order to create temporary files with unique names you should always append the current process-ID stored in the shell variable “\$” to the file name. `/tmp/<OPT-Name>.$$` hence is a perfect file name, `/tmp/<OPT-Name>` rather not (`<OPT-Name>` of course has to be replaced by the according OPT-Name).

## 8.5. Using The Packet Filter

### 8.5.1. Adding Own Chains And Rules

A set of routines is provided to manipulate the packet filter to add or delete so-called “chains” and “rules”. A chain is a named list of ordered rules. There is a set of predefined chains (PREROUTING, INPUT, FORWARD, OUTPUT, POSTROUTING), using this set of routines more chains can be created as needed.

**add\_chain/add\_nat\_chain <chain>**: Adds a chain to the “filter-” or “nat-” table.

**flush\_chain/flush\_nat\_chain <chain>**: Deletes all rules from a chain of the “filter-” or “nat-” table.

**del\_chain/del\_nat\_chain <chain>**: Deletes a chain from the “filter-” or “nat-” table. Chains must be empty prior to deleting and all references to them have to be deleted as well before. Such a reference i.e. can be a JUMP-action with the chain defined as its target.

**add\_rule/ins\_rule/del\_rule**: Adds rules to the end (**add\_rule**) resp. at any place of a chain (**ins\_rule**) or deletes rules from a chain (**del\_rule**). Use the syntax like here:

```
add_rule <table> <chain> <rule> <comment>
ins_rule <table> <chain> <rule> <position> <comment>
del_rule <table> <chain> <rule> <comment>
```

where the parameters have the following meaning:

**table** The table in which the chain is

**chain** The chain, in which the rule is to be inserted

**rule** The rule which is to be inserted, the format corresponds to that used in the configuration file

**position** The position at which the rule will be added (only in **ins\_rule**)

**comment** A comment that appears with the rule when somebody looks at the packet filter.

### 8.5.2. Integrating Into Existing Rules

fi4l configures the packet filter with a certain default rule set. If you want to add your own rules, you will usually want to insert them after the default rule set. You will also need to know what the action is desired by the user when dropping a packet. This information can be obtained for FORWARD- and INPUT chains by calling two functions, **get\_defaults** and **get\_count**. After calling

```
get_defaults <chain>
```

the following results are obtained:

**drop**: This variable contains the chain to which is branched when a packet is discarded.

**reject:** This variable contains the chain to which is branched when a packet is rejected.

After calling

```
get_count <chain>
```

the variable `res` contains the number of rules in the chain `<chain>`. This position is of importance because you can *not* simply use `add_rule` to add a rule at the end of the predefined “filter”-chains `INPUT`, `FORWARD` and `OUTPUT`. This is because these chains are completed with a default rule valid for all remaining packets depending on the content of the `PF_<chain>_POLICY`-variable. Adding a rule *after* this last rule hence has no effect. The function `get_count` instead allows to detect the position right *in front of* this last rule and to pass this position to the `ins_rule`-function as a parameter `<position>` in order to add the rule in the place at the end of the appropriate chain, but right in front of this last default rule targeting all remaining packets.

An example from the script `opt/etc/rc.d/rc390.dns_dhcp` from the package “`dns_dhcp`” shall make this clear:

```
case $OPT_DHCPRELAY in
  yes)
    begin_script DHCRELAY "starting dhcprelay ..."

    idx=1
    interfaces=""
    while [ $idx -le $DHCPRELAY_IF_N ]
    do
      eval iface='$DHCPRELAY_IF_'$idx

      get_count INPUT
      ins_rule filter INPUT "prot:udp if:$iface:any 68 67 ACCEPT" \
        $res "dhcprelay access"

      interfaces=$interfaces' -i '$iface
      idx=`expr $idx + 1`
    done
    dhcprelay $interfaces $DHCPRELAY_SERVER

    end_script
  ;;
esac
```

Here you can see in the middle of the loop a call to `get_count` followed by a call to the `ins_rule` function and, among other things, the `res` variable is passed as `position` parameter.

### 8.5.3. Extending The Packet Filter Tests

`fi4l` uses the syntax `match:params` in packet filter rules to add additional conditions for packet matching (see `mac:`, `limit:`, `length:`, `prot:`, ...). If you want to add tests you have to do this as follows:

1. Define a suitable name. The first character of this name has to be lower case a-z. The rest of the name can consist of any character or digit.

**If the packet filter test is used within IPv6 rules it is to make sure that the name is not a valid IPv6 address component!**

2. Creating a file `opt/etc/rc.d/fwrules-<name>.ext`. The content of this file is something like this:

```
# IPv4 extension is available
foo_p=yes

# the actual IPv4 extension, adding matches to match_opt
do_foo()
{
    param=$1
    get_negation $param
    match_opt="$match_opt -m foo $neg_opt --fooval $param"
}

# IPv6 extension is available
foo6_p=yes

# the actual IPv6 extension, adding matches to match_opt
do6_foo()
{
    param=$1
    get_negation6 $param
    match_opt="$match_opt -m foo $neg_opt --fooval $param"
}
```

The packet filter test does not have to be implemented for both IPv4 and IPv6 (though this would be preferred if reasonable for both layer 3 protocols).

3. Testing the extension:

```
$ cd opt/etc/rc.d
$ sh test-rules.sh 'foo:bar ACCEPT'
add_rule filter FORWARD 'foo:bar ACCEPT'
iptables -t filter -A FORWARD -m foo --fooval bar -s 0.0.0.0/0 \
    -d 0.0.0.0/0 -m comment --comment foo:bar ACCEPT -j ACCEPT
```

4. Adding the extension and all other needed files (iptables components) to the archive using the known mechanisms.
5. Allowing the extension in the configuration by extending of `FW_GENERIC_MATCH` and/or `FW_GENERIC_MATCH6` in an exp-file, for example:

```
+FW_GENERIC_MATCH(OPT_F00) = 'foo:bar' : ''
+FW_GENERIC_MATCH6(OPT_F00) = 'foo:bar' : ''
```

## 8.6. CGI-Creation for Package *httpd*

### 8.6.1. General information about the web server

The web server used in fli4l is `mini_httpd` by ACME Labs. The sources can be found at [http://www.acme.com/software/mini\\_httpd/](http://www.acme.com/software/mini_httpd/). However, a few changes in the current version were made for fli4l. The modifications are located in the `src` package in the directory `src/fbr/buildroot/package/mini_httpd`.

### 8.6.2. Script Names

The script names should be self-explanatory in order to be easy to distinguish from other scripts and even similar names have to be avoided to differ from other OPTs.

To make scripts executable and convert DOS line breaks to UNIX ones a corresponding entry has to be created in `opt/<PACKAGE>.txt`, see Table 8.2 (Page 292).

### 8.6.3. Menu Entries

To create an entry in the menu you have to enter it in the file `/etc/httpd/menu`. This mechanism enables OPTs to change the menu during runtime. This should only be done using the script `/etc/httpd/menu` because this will check for valid file formatting. New menu items are inserted as follows:

```
httpd-menu.sh add [-p <priority>] <link> <name> [section] [realm]
```

Thus, an entry with the name `<name>` is inserted to the `[section]`. If `[section]` is omitted, it will be inserted in the section “OPT-Packages” as default. `<link>` specifies the target of the new link. `<priority>` specifies the priority of a menu item in its section. If not set, the default priority used is 500. The priority should be a three digit number. The lower the priority, the higher the link is placed in the section. If an entry should be placed as far down as possible the priority to choose is e.g. 900. Entries with the same priority are sorted by the target of the link. In `[realm]` the range is specified for which a logged-in user must have `view` rights so the item is displayed for him. If `[realm]` is not specified, the menu item is always displayed. For this, see also the section “User access rights” (Page 332).

Example:

```
httpd-menu.sh add "newfile.cgi" "Click here" "Tools" "tools"
```

This example creates a link named “Click here” with the target “newfile.cgi” in the section “Tools” which will be created if not present.

The script may also delete entries from a menu:

```
httpd-menu.sh rem <link>
```

By executing this the entry containing the link `<link>` will be deleted.

**Important:** *If several entries have the same link target file they will all be removed from the menu.*

Since sections can have priorities they can also be created manually. If a section was created automatically when adding a menu entry it defaults to priority 500. The syntax for creating sections is as follows:

```
httpd-menu.sh addsec <priority> <name>
```

<priority> should only be a three digit number.

In order to create meaningful priorities it is worthwhile to have a look at the file `/etc/httpd/menu` of `fl4l` during runtime, priorities are placed in the second column.

A short description of the file format of the file `menu` follows for completeness. Those satisfied with the function of `httpd-menu.sh` may skip this section. The file `/etc/httpd/menu` is divided into four columns. The first column is a letter identifying the line as a heading or a menu entry. The second column is the sort priority. The third column contains the target of the link for entries and for headlines a hyphen, as this field has no meaning for headings. The rest of the line is the text that will appear in the menu.

Headings use the letter “t”, a new menu section will be started then. Normal menu items use the letters “e”. An example:

```
t 300 - My beautiful OPT
e 200 myopt1.cgi Do something beautiful
e 500 myopt1.cgi?more=yes Do something even more beautiful
```

When editing this file you have to be aware that the script `httpd-menu.sh` always stores the file sorted. The individual sections are sorted and the entries in this section are sorted too. The sorting algorithm can be stolen from `httpd-menu.sh`, however, it would be better to expand the script itself with possible new functions, so that all menu-editing takes place at a central location.

### 8.6.4. Construction of a CGI script

#### The headers

All web server scripts are simple shell scripts (interpreter as e.g. Perl, PHP, etc. are much too big in filesize for `fl4l`). You should start with the mandatory script header (reference to the interpreter, name, what does the script, author, license).

#### Helper Script `cgi-helper`

After the header you should include the helper script `cgi-helper` with the following call:

```
. /srv/www/include/cgi-helper
```

A space between the dot and the slash is important!

This script provides several helper functions that should greatly simplify the creation of CGIs for `fl4l`. With the integration some standard tasks are performed, such as the parsing of variables that were passed via forms or via the URL or loading of language and CSS files.

Here is a small function overview:

#### Contents of a CGI script

To ensure consistency in design and especially the compatibility with future versions of `fl4l` it is highly recommended to use the functions of the `cgi-helper` script even if theoretically everything in a CGI could be generated from scratch.

A simple CGI script might look like this:



Table 8.4.: Functions of the `cgi-helper` script

Name	Function
<code>check_rights</code>	Check for user access rights
<code>http_header</code>	Creation of a standard HTTP header or a special header, e.g. for file download
<code>show_html_header</code>	Creation of a complete page header (inc. HTTP header, headline and menu)
<code>show_html_footer</code>	Creation of a footer for the HTML page
<code>show_tab_header</code>	Creation of a content window with tabs
<code>show_tab_footer</code>	Creation of a footer for the content window
<code>show_error</code>	Creation of a box for error messages (background color: red)
<code>show_warn</code>	Creation of a box for warning messages (background color: yellow)
<code>show_info</code>	Creation of a box for information/ success messages (background color: green)

```
#!/bin/sh
# -----
# Header (c) Author Date
# -----
# get main helper functions
. /srv/www/include/cgi-helper

show_html_header "My first CGI"
echo '    <h2>Welcome</h2>'
echo '    <h3>This is a CGI script example</h3>'
show_html_footer
```

### The Function `show_html_header`

The `show_html_header` function expects a string as a parameter. This string represents the title of the generated page. It automatically generates the menu and includes associated CSS and language files as long as they can be found in the directories `/srv/www/css` resp. `/srv/www/lang` and have the same name (but of course a different extension) as the script. An example:

```
/srv/www/admin/OpenVPN.cgi
/srv/www/css/OpenVPN.css
/srv/www/lang/OpenVPN.de
```

Both the use of language files and CSS files is optional. The files `css/main.css` and `lang/main.<lang>` (where `<lang>` refers to the chosen language) are always included.

Additional parameters can be passed to the function `show_html_header`. A call with all possible parameters might look like this:

```
show_html_header "Title" "refresh=$time;url=$url;cssfile=$cssfile;showmenu=no"
```

Any additional parameters must, as shown in the example, be enclosed with quotation marks and separated by a semicolon. The syntax will *not* be checked! So it is necessary to pay close attention to the exact parameter syntax.

Here is a brief overview of the function of the parameters:

- `refresh=time`: Time in seconds in which the page should be reloaded by the browser.

- `url=url`: The URL which is reloaded on a refresh.
- `cssfile=cssfile`: Name of a CSS file if it differs from the name of the CGI.
- `showmenu=no`: By using this the display of the menu and the header can be suppressed.

Other Content Guidelines:

- Don't write novels, use short descriptions :-)
- Use clean HTML (SelfHTML<sup>8</sup> is a good starting point)
- Omit the bells and whistles (JavaScript is OK, if it does not interfere and support the user, everything also has to work without JavaScript)

### The Function `show_html_footer`

The function `show_html_footer` closes the block from the CGI script which was opened by the function `show_html_header`.

### The Function `show_tab_header`

For good looking content of your generated webpage generated by the CGI you may use the `cgi-helper` function `show_tab_header`. It creates clickable "Tabs" in order to present your page divided into multiple logically separated areas.

Parameters are always passed in pairs to the `show_tab_header` function. The first value reflects the title of a tab, the second reflects the link. If the string "no" is passed as a link only the title will be created and the tab is not clickable (and blue).

In the following example a "window" with the title "A great window" is generated. In the window is "foo bar":

```
show_tab_header "A great window" "no"
echo "foo"
echo "bar"
show_tab_footer
```

In this example, two clickable selection tabs are generated that pass the variable `action` to the script, each with a different value.

```
show_tab_header "1st selection tab" "$myname?action=dothis" \
                "2nd selection tab" "$myname?action=dothat"
echo "foo"
echo "bar"
show_tab_footer
```

Now the script can change the content of the variable `FORM_action` (see variable evaluation below) and provide different content depending on the selection. For the clicked tab to appear selected and not clickable anymore, a "no" would have to be passed to the function instead of the link. But there is an easier way, if you hold to the convention in the following example:

---

<sup>8</sup>see <http://de.selfhtml.org/>

```

_opt_dothis="1st selection tab"
_opt_dothat="2nd selection tab"
show_tab_header "$_opt_dothis" "$myname?action=opt_dothis" \
                "$_opt_dothat" "$myname?action=opt_dothat"
case $FORM_action in
    opt_dothis) echo "foo" ;;
    opt_dothat) echo "bar" ;;
esac
show_tab_footer

```

Hence, if a variable whose name equals the content of the variable `action` with a leading underscore (`_`) is passed as the title then the tab will be displayed selected.

### The Function `show_tab_footer`

The function `show_tab_footer` closes the block in the CGI script that was opened by the function `show_tab_header`.

### Multi-Language Capabilities

The helper script `cgi-helper` furthermore contains functions to create multi-lingual CGI scripts. You only have to use variables with a leading underscore (`_`) for all text output. This variables have to be defined in the respective language files.

Example:

Let `lang/opt.de` contain:

```
_opt_dothis="Eine Ausgabe"
```

Let `lang/opt.en` contain:

```
_opt_dothis="An Output"
```

Let `admin/opt.cgi` contain:

```
...
echo $_opt_dothis
...
```

### Form Evaluation

To process forms you have to know a few more things. Regardless of using the form's `GET` or `POST` methods, after including the `cgi-helper` script (which in turn calls the utility `proccgi`) the parameters can be accessed by variables named `FORM_<Parameter>`. If i.e. the form field had the name "input" the CGI script can access its content in the shell variable `$FORM_input`.

Further informations on the program `proccgi` can be found under <http://www.fpx.de/fp/Software/ProcCGI.html>.

**User access rights: The Function `check_rights`**

At the beginning of a CGI scripts the `check_rights` function has to be called in order to check whether a user has sufficient rights to use the script. Do this like here:

```
check_rights <Section> <Action>
```

The CGI script will only be executed if the user, who is logged in at the moment

- has all rights (`HTTPD_RIGHTS_x='all'`), or
- has all rights for the current area (`HTTPD_RIGHTS_x='<Bereich>:all'`), or
- has the right to execute the function in the current area (`HTTPD_RIGHTS_x='<Bereich>:<Aktion>'`).

**The Function `show_error`**

This function displays an error message in a red box. It expects two parameters: a title and a message. Example:

```
show_error "Error: No key" "No key was specified!"
```

**The Function `show_warn`**

This function displays a warning message in a yellow box. It expects two parameters: a title and a message. Example:

```
show_info "Warning" "No connection at the moment!"
```

**The Function `show_info`**

This function displays an information or success message in a green box. It expects two parameters: a title and a message. Example:

```
show_info "Info" "Action successfully executed!"
```

**The Helper Script `cgi-helper-ip4`**

Right after `cgi-helper` the helper script `cgi-helper-ip4` may be included by writing the following line:

```
. /srv/www/include/cgi-helper-ip4
```

A space between the dot and the slash is important!

The script provides helper functions for checking IPv4 addresses.

**The Function `ip4_isvalidaddr`**

This function checks if a valid IPv4 address was passed. Example:

```
if ip4_isvalidaddr ${FORM_inputip}
then
    ...
fi
```

**The Function `ipv4_normalize`**

This function removes leading zeros from the passed IPv4 address. Example:

```
ipv4_normalize ${FORM_inputip}
IP=$res
if [ -n "$IP" ]
then
    ...
fi
```

**The Function `ipv4_isindhcprange`**

This function checks whether the passed IPv4 address is ranged between the passed start and end addresses. Example:

```
if ipv4_isindhcprange $FORM_inputip $ip_start $ip_end
then
    ...
fi
```

**8.6.5. Miscellaneous**

This and that (yes, also important!):

- `mini_httpd` does not protect subdirectories with a password. Each directory must contain a `.htaccess` file or a link to another `.htaccess` file.
- KISS - Keep it simple, stupid!
- This information may change at any time without prior notice!

**8.6.6. Debugging**

To ease debugging of a CGI script you may activate the debugging mode by sourcing the `cgi-helper` script. Set the variable `set_debug` to “yes” in order to do so. This will create a file `debug.log` which may be loaded down with the URL `http://<fli4l-Host>/admin/debug.log`. It contains all calls of the CGI script. The variable `set_debug` is not a global one, it has to be set anew for each CGI in question. Example:

```
set_debug="yes"
. /srv/www/include/cgi-helper
```

Furthermore, `cURL`<sup>9</sup> is ideal for troubleshooting, especially if the HTTP headers are not assembled correctly or the browser displays only blank pages. Also, the caching behavior of modern Web browser is obstructive when troubleshooting.

Example: Get a dump of the HTTP-Header with (“`dump`”, `-D`) and the normal output of the CGI `admin/my.cgi`. The “`user`” (`-u`) name here shall be “`admin`”.

```
curl -D - http://fli4l/admin/my.cgi -u admin
```

<sup>9</sup>see <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/CURL>

## 8.7. Boot, Reboot, Dialin And Hangup Under fli4l

### 8.7.1. Boot Concept

FLI4L 2.0 should offer a clean install on a hard disk or a CompactFlash (TM) media, but also an installation on a Zip medium or the creation of a bootable CD-ROM should be possible. In addition, the hard drive version should not be fundamentally different from the one on an installation disk<sup>10</sup>.

These requirements have been implemented by making it possible to move the files of the `opt.img` archive from the previous RAM disk to another medium, be it a partition on a hard disk or a CF medium. This second volume is mounted to `/opt` and only symbolic links are created from there to the rootfs. The resulting layout in the root file system then corresponds to the one unpacked in the `opt` directory of the fli4l distribution with one exception – the `files` prefix is not applicable. The file `opt/etc/rc` is then found directly under `/etc/rc`, `opt/bin/busybox` under `/bin/busybox`. It can be ignored that these files may be only links to a directory mounted read only as long as you do not want to modify them. If you want to do this, you have to make the files writable before by using `mk_writable` (see below).

### 8.7.2. Start And Stop Scripts

Scripts intended to be executed on system boot are located in the directories `opt/etc/boot.d/` and `opt/etc/rc.d/` and will also get executed in this sequence. Furthermore, scripts executed on shutdown are to be found in `opt/etc/rc0.d/`.

**Important:** *These script must not contain an “exit”, because no separate process is created for their execution. This command would lead to a premature ending of the boot process!*

#### Start Scripts in `opt/etc/boot.d/`

Scripts located in this directory are executed at first. They mount the boot volume, parse the config file `rc.cfg` located on the boot medium and unpack the `opt` archive. Depending on the [boot type](#) (Page 29) these scripts are more or less complex and do the following things:

- Loading of hardware drivers (optional)
- Mount the `boot` volume (optional)
- Read the config file `rc.cfg` off the boot volume and write it to the file `/etc/rc.cfg`
- Mount the `opt` volume (optional)
- Unpack the `opt` archive (optional)

To make the scripts aware of the fli4l configuration, the configuration file `/etc/rc.cfg` is also integrated in the Rootfs archive. The configuration variables in this file are parsed by the start scripts in `opt/etc/boot.d/`. After mounting the `boot` volume `/etc/rc.cfg` is replaced by the configuration file there, so that the the current configuration of the `boot` volume is available for startup scripts in `opt/etc/rc.d/` (see below). <sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup>Originally fli4l could be operated from a single floppy disk. This is no longer supported since it became too big in file size.

<sup>11</sup>Normally, these two files are identical. Discrepancies are possible only if the configuration file on the `boot`

**Start Scripts in `opt/etc/rc.d/`**

Commands that are executed at every start of the router can be stored in the directory `opt/etc/rc.d/`. The following conventions apply:

1. Name conventions:

```
rc<three-digit number>.<Name of the OPT>
```

The scripts are started in ascending order of the numbers. If multiple scripts have the same number assigned, they will be sorted alphabetically at that point. In case that the start of a package is dependant on another one, this is determined by the number.

Here's a general outline which numbers should be used for which tasks:

Number	Task
000-099	Base system (hardware, time zone, file system)
100-199	Kernel modules (drivers)
200-299	External connections (PPPoE, ISDN4Linux, PPtP)
300-399	Network (Routing, Interfaces, Packet filter)
400-499	Server (DHCP, HTTPD, Proxy, a.s.o.)
500-900	Any
900-997	Anything causing a dialin
998-999	reserved (please do not use!)

2. These scripts *must* contain all functions changing the RootFS, ie. creating of a directory `/var/log/lpd`.
3. These scripts shall *not* contain writing to files that could be part of the `opt` archive, because these files could be located on a volume mounted in read-only mode. If you have to modify such a file, you have to make it writeable before by using the function `mk_writable` (see below). This will create a writable copy of the file in the RootFS if needed. If the file is already writable the call of `mk_writable` will have no effect.

**Important:** *`mk_writable` has to be applied directly to files in RootFS, not indirectly via the `opt` directory. If, for example, you want to modify `/usr/local/bin/foo`, the function `mk_writable` has to be called with the argument `/usr/local/bin/foo`.*

4. Before executing the actual commands these scripts have to check for the associated OPT really being active. This is usually done by a simple if-case:

```
if [ "$OPT_<OPT-Name>" = "yes" ]
then
    ...
    # Start OPT here!
    ...
fi
```

---

volume was edited manually, for example to modify the configuration later on without the need to rebuild the `fl4l` archives.

5. For easier debugging the scripts should be enclosed in `begin_script` and `end_script`:

```
if [ "$OPT_<OPT-Name>" = "yes" ]
then
    begin_script F00 "configuring foo ..."
    ...
    end_script
fi
```

Debugging of start-scripts may be activated simply via `FOO_DO_DEBUG='yes'`.

6. All configuration variables are available to the scripts in direct. Explanations how to access configuration variables in scripts can be found in the section [“Working with configuration variables”](#) (Page 321).
7. The path `/opt` may not be used for storing OPT data. If in need of additional file space you should enable the user to define a suitable location by using a configuration variable. Depending on the type of data to be stored (persistent or transient data) different default assignments should be used. A path under `/var/run/` makes sense for transient data, while for persistent data it is advised to use the function [map2persistent](#) (Page 321) combined with a suitable configuration variable.

### Stop Scripts in `opt/etc/rc0.d/`

Each machine must be shut down or restarted from time to time. It is perfectly possible that you have to perform operations before the computer is shut down or restarted. To shut down and restart the commands “halt” or “reboot” are used. These commands are also invoked when the corresponding buttons in IMONC or the Web GUI are clicked.

All stop scripts can be found in the `opt/etc/rc0.d/`. The file names have to be created using the same rules as for the scripts. They are as well executed in *ascending* order of numbers.

### 8.7.3. Helper Functions

`/etc/boot.d/base-helper` provides a number of different functions that can be used in Start- and other scripts. They contain support for debugging, loading of kernel modules, or message output. The functions are listed and explained in short below

#### Script Control

**begin\_script** <Symbol> <Message>: Output of a message and activation of script debugging by calling `set -x`, if <Symbol>\_DO\_DEBUG is set to “yes”.

**end\_script**: Output of an end-message and deactivation of debugging if it was activated with `begin_script`. For each `begin_script` call a corresponding `end_script` call has to exist (and vice versa).



**Loading Of Kernel Modules**

**do\_modprobe [-q] <Modul> <Parameter>\***: Loads a kernel module including its parameters (if needed) while resolving its module dependencies. The parameter “-q” prevents error messages to be written to the console and to the boot log in case of failure. The function returns 0 for success and another value in case of error. This enables you to create code for handling failures while loading kernel modules:

```
if do_modprobe -q acpi-cpufreq
then
    # no CPU frequency scaling via ACPI
    log_error "CPU frequency scaling via ACPI not available!"
    # [...]
else
    log_info "CPU frequency scaling via ACPI activated."
    # [...]
fi
```

**do\_modprobe\_if\_exists [-q] <Module path> <Module> <Parameter>\***:

Checks if the module `/lib/modules/<Kernel-Version>/<Module path>/<Module>` exists and, if so, invokes `do_modprobe`.

**Important:** *The module has to exist exactly by this name, no aliases may be used. When using an alias `do_modprobe` will be called immediately.*

**Messages And Error Handling**

**log\_info <Message>**: Logs a message to the console and to `/bootmsg.txt`. If no message is passed as a parameter `log_info` reads the default input. The function always returns 0.

**log\_warn <Message>**: Logs a warning message to the console and to `/bootmsg.txt`, using the string `WARN:` as a prefix. If no message is passed as a parameter `log_warn` reads the default input. The function always returns 0.

**log\_error <Message>**: Logs an error message to the console and to `/bootmsg.txt`, using the string `ERR:` as a prefix. If no message is passed as a parameter `log_warn` reads the default input. The function always returns a non-zero value.

**set\_error <Message>**: Output of an error message and setting of an internal error variable which can be checked later via `is_error`.

**is\_error**: Clears the internal error variable and returns true if it was set before via `set_error`.

**Network Functions**

**translate\_ip\_net <Value> <Variable name> [<Result variable>]**:

Replaces symbolic references in parameters. At the moment the following translations are supported:

**\*.\*.\***, **none**, **default**, **pppoe** will not be translated

**any** will be replaced by 0.0.0.0/0

**dynamic** will be replaced by the IP address of the router which represents the Internet connection

**IP\_NET\_x** will be replaced by the network found in the configuration

**IP\_NET\_x\_IPADDR** will be replaced by the IP address found in the configuration

**IP\_ROUTE\_x** will be replaced by the routed network found in the configuration

**@<Hostname>** will be replaced by the Hosts IP address specified in the configuration

The result of the translation is stored in the variable whose name is passed in the third parameter, if this parameter is missing, the result is stored in the variable **res**. The variable name that is passed in the second parameter is used only for error messages if the translation fails, to enable the caller to pass the source of the value to be translated. In case of failure a message like

```
Unable to translate value '<Value>' contained in <Variable name>.
```

will be printed.

The return value is 0 in case of success, and unequal to zero in case of errors.

### Miscellaneous

**mk\_writable <File>**: Ensures that the given file is writable. If the file is located on a volume mounted in read-only mode and is only linked to the file system via a symbolic link, a local copy will be created which is then written to.

**list\_unique <List>**: Removes duplicates from a list passed. The result is written to standard output. **list**.

### 8.7.4. mdev-Rules

OPTs may establish additional mdev-rules that trigger defined actions in appearance or disappearance of certain devices. **OPT\_AUTOMOUNT** from package **hd**, for example, uses such a rule to mount storage devices automatically. If you want to integrate an additional mdev rule, you have to embed a script of the form

```
/etc/mdev.d/mdev<Number>.<Name>
```

into the RootFS whereas the number, similar to the start- and stop scripts, has to consist of three digits while the name can be chosen arbitrarily. In the script all output to the standard output is integrated in the resulting **/etc/mdev.conf**. An example from the aforementioned **OPT\_AUTOMOUNT**:

```
#!/bin/sh
#-----
# /etc/mdev.d/mdev500.automount - mdev HD automounting rules    __FLI4LVER__
#
#
```

```
# Last Update: $Id: dev_main_boot_dial.tex 51849 2018-03-06 14:55:21Z kristov $
#-----

cat <<"EOF"
#
# mdev500.automount
#

-SUBSYSTEM=block;DEVTYPE=partition;.+      0:0 660 */lib/mdev/automount

EOF
```

Reference the rule's syntax from the file header of `/etc/mdev.conf` and from the mdev documentation at <http://git.busybox.net/busybox/plain/docs/mdev.txt>. If a rule calls a script (such as `/lib/mdev/automount` in the example above) it has access to all variables of the triggering kernel-“uevent”, in particular:

- **ACTION** (typically `add` or `remove`, less common `change`)
- **DEVPATH** (sysfs path to the affected component)
- **SUBSYSTEM** (the affected kernel subsystem, see below)
- **DEVNAME** (the affected device file under `/dev`; missing if no devices have to be created or deleted, but for example, modules)
- **MDEV** (is set by mdev to the name of the finally created device)

Example for kernel subsystems:

**block** Block devices (storage media) like `sda` (first harddisk), `sr0` (first CD drive) or `ram1` (second RAM disk)

**input** Input devices for keyboard, mouse a.s.o. like `input/event0`; which device file is linked to which device is not set and has to be determined via sysfs

**mem** Devices to access the memory and hardware ports as `mem` and `ports`; this encloses also pseudo devices like `zero` (continuously delivers the ASCII character with value zero) and `null` (returns nothing, swallows everything) among them

**sound** various devices for sound output, no naming convention

**tty** devices for accessing physical and virtual consoles like `tty1` (first virtual console) or `ttyS0` (first serial console)

An example for the first two serial ports:

```
mdev[42]: 30.050644 add@/devices/pnp0/00:04/tty/ttyS0
mdev[42]: ACTION=add
mdev[42]: DEVPATH=/devices/pnp0/00:04/tty/ttyS0
mdev[42]: SUBSYSTEM=tty
mdev[42]: MAJOR=4
mdev[42]: MINOR=64
mdev[42]: DEVNAME=ttyS0
```

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```
mdev[42]: SEQNUM=613

mdev[42]: 30.051477 add@/devices/platform/serial8250/tty/ttyS1
mdev[42]: ACTION=add
mdev[42]: DEVPATH=/devices/platform/serial8250/tty/ttyS1
mdev[42]: SUBSYSTEM=tty
mdev[42]: MAJOR=4
mdev[42]: MINOR=65
mdev[42]: DEVNAME=ttyS1
mdev[42]: SEQNUM=614
```

An example of a connected MF II keyboard:

```
mdev[41]: 4.030653 add@/devices/platform/i8042/serio0/input/input0
mdev[41]: ACTION=add
mdev[41]: DEVPATH=/devices/platform/i8042/serio0/input/input0
mdev[41]: SUBSYSTEM=input
mdev[41]: PRODUCT=11/1/1/ab41
mdev[41]: NAME="AT Translated Set 2 keyboard"
mdev[41]: PHYS="isa0060/serio0/input0"
mdev[41]: PROP=0
mdev[41]: EV=120013
mdev[41]: KEY=4 2000000 3803078 f800d001 feffffdf ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff
mdev[41]: MSC=10
mdev[41]: LED=7
mdev[41]: MODALIAS=input:b0011v0001p0001eAB41-e0,1,4,11,14,k71,72,73,74,75,76,77,79,
7A,7B,7C,7D,7E,7F,80,8C,8E,8F,9B,9C,9D,9E,9F,A3,A4,A5,A6,AC,AD,B7,B8,B9,D9,E2,ram4,10,
1,2,sw
mdev[41]: SEQNUM=604
```

An example of a loaded USB kernel module (uhci\_hcd):

```
mdev[41]: 6.537506 add@/module/uhci_hcd
mdev[41]: ACTION=add
mdev[41]: DEVPATH=/module/uhci_hcd
mdev[41]: SUBSYSTEM=module
mdev[41]: SEQNUM=633
```

An example of a connected hard disk:

```
mdev[41]: 7.267527 add@/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:07.1/ata1/host0/target0:0:0:0/block/sda
mdev[41]: ACTION=add
mdev[41]: DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:07.1/ata1/host0/target0:0:0:0/block/sda
mdev[41]: SUBSYSTEM=block
mdev[41]: MAJOR=8
mdev[41]: MINOR=0
mdev[41]: DEVNAME=sda
mdev[41]: DEVTYPEDISK
mdev[41]: SEQNUM=688
```

This is an ATA/IDE hard drive (ata1) that should be accessed via the device name **sda**.

An example of a remote block device (assigning an image file to a fli4l VM was dissolved via **virsh detach-device**):

```
mdev[42]: 52.600646 remove@/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0a.0/virtio5/block/vdb/vdb1
mdev[42]: ACTION=remove
mdev[42]: DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0a.0/virtio5/block/vdb/vdb1
mdev[42]: SUBSYSTEM=block
mdev[42]: MAJOR=254
mdev[42]: MINOR=17
mdev[42]: DEVNAME=vdb1
mdev[42]: DEVTYPEDISK
mdev[42]: SEQNUM=776
```

```

mdev[42]: 52.644642 remove@/devices/virtual/bdi/254:16
mdev[42]: ACTION=remove
mdev[42]: DEVPATH=/devices/virtual/bdi/254:16
mdev[42]: SUBSYSTEM=bdi
mdev[42]: SEQNUM=777

mdev[42]: 52.644718 remove@/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0a.0/virtio5/block/vdb
mdev[42]: ACTION=remove
mdev[42]: DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0a.0/virtio5/block/vdb
mdev[42]: SUBSYSTEM=block
mdev[42]: MAJOR=254
mdev[42]: MINOR=16
mdev[42]: DEVNAME=vdb
mdev[42]: DEVTYPE=disk
mdev[42]: SEQNUM=778

mdev[42]: 52.644777 remove@/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0a.0/virtio5
mdev[42]: ACTION=remove
mdev[42]: DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0a.0/virtio5
mdev[42]: SUBSYSTEM=virtio
mdev[42]: MODALIAS=virtio:d000000002v00001AF4
mdev[42]: SEQNUM=779

mdev[42]: 52.644973 remove@/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0a.0
mdev[42]: ACTION=remove
mdev[42]: DEVPATH=/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0a.0
mdev[42]: SUBSYSTEM=pci
mdev[42]: PCI_CLASS=10000
mdev[42]: PCI_ID=1AF4:1001
mdev[42]: PCI_SUBSYS_ID=1AF4:0002
mdev[42]: PCI_SLOT_NAME=0000:00:0a.0
mdev[42]: MODALIAS=pci:v00001AF4d00001001sv00001AF4sd00000002bc01sc00i00
mdev[42]: SEQNUM=780

```

As you can see, at such a removal various kernel subsystems are involved (here `block`, `bdi`, `virtio` and `pci`).

### 8.7.5. ttyI Devices

For `ttyI` devices (`/dev/ttyI0 ... /dev/ttyI15`) used by the “modem emulation” of the ISDN card a counter exists to avoid conflicts between multiple packages using these devices. For this purpose the file `/var/run/next_ttyI` is created on router start which can be queried and incremented by the OPTs. The following example script can query this value, increment it by one and export it again for the next OPT.

```

ttydev_error=
ttydev=$(cat /var/run/next_ttyI)
if [ $ttydev -le 16 ]
then
    ttydev=$((ttydev + 1))          # ttyI device available? yes
    echo $ttydev >/var/run/next_ttyI # ttyI device + 1
    # save it
else
    log_error "No ttyI device for <Name of your OPT> available!" # ttyI device available? no
    ttydev_error=true          # set error for later use
fi

if [ -z "$ttydev_error" ]
then
    # start OPT only if next tty device
    # was available to minimize error

```

```

...                               # messages and minimize the
                                # risk of uncomplete boot
fi

```

### 8.7.6. Dialin And Hangup Scripts

#### General

After dialin resp. hangup of a dial-up connection the scripts placed in `/etc/ppp/` are executed. OPTs may store actions here that have to be executed after connecting resp. hanging up of a connection. The name scheme for the files is as follows:

```

ip-up<three-digit number>.<OPT-Name>
ip-down<three-digit number>.<OPT-Name>

```

`ip-up` scripts will be excuted after *establishing* and `ip-down` scripts after *hangig up* of the connection.

**Important:** *In `ip-down` scripts no actions may be taken that lead to another dialin because this would create a permanent-online condition not desired for users without a flatrate.*

**Important:** *Since no separate process is created for these scripts, they may not invoke “exit” as well!*

**Hint:** If a script wants to check for `ip-up` scripts being executed the variable `ip_up_events` may be sourced from `rc400` and up. If it is set to “yes” dialup-connections exist and `ip-up` scripts will be executed. No dialup-connections are configured if it is set to “no” and `ip-up` scripts will not get executed. There is an exeception to this rule: If an Ethernet router is configured without dialup-connections but a default-Route (0.0.0.0/0) exists, `ip-up` scripts will get executed only once at the end of the boot process. (And as well the `ip-down` scripts on roter shutdown.)

#### Variables

Due to the special call concept of the `ip-up` and `ip-down` scripts the following variables apply:

<code>real_interface</code>	the real interface, ie. <code>ppp0</code> , <code>ippp0</code> , ...
<code>interface</code>	the IMOND interface, ie. <code>pppoe</code> , <code>ippp0</code> , ...
<code>tty</code>	terminal connected, may be empty!
<code>speed</code>	connection speed, for ISDN ie. 64000
<code>local</code>	own IP address
<code>remote</code>	IP address of the Point-To-Point partner
<code>is_default_route</code>	specifies if the current <code>ip-up/ip-down</code> is for the interface of the default route (may be “yes” or “no”)

#### Default Route

As of version 2.1.0 `ip-up/ip-down` scripts are executed for all connections, not only for the interface of the default route. To emulate the old behaviour you have to include the following in `ip-up` and `ip-down` scripts:

```
# is a default-route-interface going up?
if [ "$is_default_route" = "yes" ]
then
    # actions to be taken
fi
```

Of course, the new behaviour can also be used for specific actions.

## 8.8. Package “template”

To illustrate some of the things described before the fli4l distribution provides the package “template”. This explains by small examples how:

- a configuration files has to look like (`config/template.txt`)
- a check files is designed (`check/template.txt`)
- the extended checking mechanisms are used (`check/template.ext`)
- configuration variables are stored for later use (`opt/etc/rc.d/rc999.template`)
- stored configuration variables are processed (`opt/usr/bin/template_show_config`)

## 8.9. Structure of the Boot Medium

As of version 1.5 the program `syslinux` is used for booting. Its advantage is that a DOS-compatible file system is available on the boot medium.

The boot medium contains the following files:

<code>ldlinux.sys</code>	the “boot loader” <code>syslinux</code>
<code>syslinux.cfg</code>	config file for <code>syslinux</code>
<code>kernel</code>	Linux kernel
<code>rootfs.img</code>	RootFS: programs needed for booting
<code>opt.img</code>	Optional files: drivers and packages
<code>rc.cfg</code>	config file containing the variables from all files in fli4l’s configuration directory
<code>boot.msg</code>	Text for the <code>syslinux</code> boot menu
<code>boot_s.msg</code>	Text for the <code>syslinux</code> boot menu
<code>boot_z.msg</code>	Text for the <code>syslinux</code> boot menu
<code>hd.cfg</code>	config file to assign partitions

The script `mkfli4l.sh` (resp. `mkfli4l.bat`) at first generates the files `opt.img`, `syslinux.cfg` and `rc.cfg` as well as `rootfs.img`. The files needed are determined by the program `mkfli4l` (in the `unix-` resp. `windows-`directory). The kernel and other packages are included in those archives. The file `rc.cfg` can be found as well in the Opt-archive as on the boot medium.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup>The one in the Opt-archive is needed during early boot, because no boot volume is mounted at that time.

Subsequently, the files `kernel`, `rootfs.img`, `opt.img` and `rc.cfg` together with the `syslinux`-files are copied to the disk.

During boot `fli4l` uses the script `/etc/rc` to evaluate the file `rc.cfg` and integrate the compressed `opt.img`-archive into the RootFS-RAM-Disk (depending on the installation type the files are extracted directly into the `rootfs` ramdisk or integrated via symbolic links). Then the scripts in `/etc/rc.d/` are run in alphanumeric order and thus the drivers are loaded and all services get started.

## 8.10. Configuration Files

Here a short list of the files generated by `fli4l` “on-the-fly” at boot time.

1. Provider configuration
  - `etc/ppp/pap-secrets`
  - `etc/ppp/chap-secrets`
2. DNS configuration
  - `etc/resolv.conf`
  - `etc/dnsmasq.conf`
  - `etc/dnsmasq_dhcp.conf`
  - `etc/resolv.dnsmasq`
3. Hosts-File
  - `etc/hosts`
4. `imond`-configuration
  - `etc/imond.conf`

### 8.10.1. Provider Configuration

For the providers chosen User-ID and password are adapted in `etc/ppp/pap-secrets`.

Example for Provider Planet-Interkom:

```
# Secrets for authentication using PAP
# client      server  secret                IP addresses
"anonymer"    *        "surfer"              *
```

In this example “anonymer” is the USER-ID. As a remote server in principle anybody is allowed (hence “\*”). “surfer” is the password for the Provider Planet-Interkom.

### 8.10.2. DNS Configuration

You can use `fli4l` as a DNS server. Why this is meaningful (and for Windows PCs in the LAN even mandatory) is explained in the documentation of the “base” package.

The resolver file `etc/resolv.conf` contains the domain name and the name server to use. It has the following contents (where “domain.de” only is a placeholder for the value of the configuration variable `DOMAIN_NAME`):



```
search domain.de
nameserver 127.0.0.1
```

The DNS server `dnsmasq` is configured by the file `etc/dnsmasq.conf`. It is automatically generated during boot by processing the scripts `rc040.dns-local` and `rc370.dnsmasq` and might look like this:

```
user=dns
group=dns
resolv-file=/etc/resolv.dnsmasq
no-poll
no-negcache
bogus-priv
log-queries
domain-suffix=lan.fli4l
local=/lan.fli4l/
domain-needed
expand-hosts
filterwin2k
conf-file=/etc/dnsmasq_dhcp.conf
```

### 8.10.3. Hosts File

This file contains a mapping of host names to IP addresses. This assignment, however, is used only locally on the fil4 and is not visible for other computers in the LAN. This file is actually redundant if a local DNS server is started in addition.

### 8.10.4. imond Configuration

The file `etc/imond.conf` is constructed amongst others from the configuration variables `CIRC_x_NAME`, `CIRC_x_ROUTE`, `CIRC_x_CHARGEINT` and `CIRC_x_TIMES`. It can consist of up to 32 lines (except for comment lines). Each line has eight columns:

1. Range weekday to weekday
2. Range hour to hour
3. Device (`ippXX` or `isdXX`)
4. Circuit with default route: "yes"/"no"
5. Phone number
6. Name of the circuits
7. Phone charges per minute in Euros
8. Charge interval in seconds

Here an example:

#day	hour	device	defroute	phone	name	charge	ch-int
Mo-Fr	18-09	ipp0	yes	010280192306	Addcom	0.0248	60
Sa-Su	00-24	ipp0	yes	010280192306	Addcom	0.0248	60
Mo-Fr	09-18	ipp1	yes	019160	Compuserve	0.019	180
Mo-Fr	09-18	isd2	no	0221xxxxxxx	Firma	0.08	90
Mo-Fr	18-09	isd2	no	0221xxxxxxx	Firma	0.03	90
Sa-Su	00-24	isd2	no	0221xxxxxxx	Firma	0.03	90

Further explanations for Least-Cost-Routing can be found in the documentation of the package “base”.

### 8.10.5. The File `/etc/.profile`

The file `/etc/.profile` contains user-defined settings for the shell. To overwrite the default settings you have to create a file `etc/.profile` below the configuration directory. You may enter settings for the command prompt or abbreviations (so-called “Aliases”) here.

**Important:** *This file may not contain an `exit`!*

Examples:

```
alias ll='ls -al'
```

### 8.10.6. Scripts in `/etc/profile.d/`

In the directory `/etc/profile.d/` one may store scripts that will be executed when starting a shell and thus may influence the shell’s environment. Typically OPT packages will place scripts there to define special environment variables necessary for the programs they contain.

If both scripts in `/etc/profile.d/` and the file `/etc/.profile` exist, scripts in `/etc/profile.d/` will be executed *after* the script `/etc/.profile`.

## A. Appendix to basepackage

### A.1. Null Modem Cable

For using the optional package [PPP](#) (Page [193](#)) a null modem cable is needed.

It needs at least three wires. This is the pin layout:



The plugs have to be soldered with the bridges shown above.

### A.2. Serial Console

fli4l can be used without monitor and keyboard. A drawback of this setup is that eventual error messages will not get noticed because not all messages can be piped to the syslog-port.

A possible solution is redirecting of all console messages to a PC or a classic terminal using the serial port of the router. Configuration is done by the variables [SER\\_CONSOLE](#) (Page [35](#)), [SER\\_CONSOLE\\_IF](#) (Page [35](#)) and [SER\\_CONSOLE\\_RATE](#) (Page [35](#)).

Machines with older mainboards/cards don not support higher serial speeds than 38400 Bd. This is why you should try with a maximum of 38400 Bd at first before testing higher port speeds. Since only text messages are displayed on the console higher speeds are not evne necessary.

All messages that usually would go to the console are now redirected to the serial port – also messages of the boot process!

As a cable to the terminal or PC with terminal emulation a [Null Modem Cable](#) (Page 347) is used. Using a standard null modem cable is discouraged because these have bridges on the handshake wires. If Terminal or PC are powered off (or no terminal emulation is loaded) the use of a standard null modem cable can thus lead to a hangup.

This is why a special wiring is needed here for using fli4l also when the terminal is deactivated. You need a 3-wire cable, with some bridges on the plug. See [Nullmodemkabel](#) (Page 347).

### A.3. Programs

To save space on the boot media the program “BusyBox” is used. Ti is a single executable containing the standard Unix programs

```
[, [[, arping, ash, base64, basename, bbconfig, blkid, bunzip2, bzip2,
cat, chgrp, chmod, chown, chroot, cmp, cp, ctttyhack, cut, date, dd, df,
dirname, dmesg, dnsdomainname, echo, egrep, expr, false, fdflush, fdisk, find,
findfs, grep, gunzip, gzip, halt, hdparm, head, hostname, inetd, init, insmod,
ip, ipaddr, iplink, iproute, iprule, iptunnel, kill, killall, klogd, less, ln,
loadkmap, logger, ls, lsmmod, lzcat, makedevs, md5sum, mdev, mkdir, mknod,
mkswap, modprobe, mount, mv, nameif, nice, nslookup, ping, ping6, poweroff,
ps, pscan, pwd, reboot, reset, rm, rmmmod, sed, seq, sh, sleep, sort, swapoff,
swapon, sync, sysctl, syslogd, tail, tar, test, top, tr, true, tty, umount,
uname, unlzma, unxz, unzip, uptime, usleep, vi, watch, xargs, xzcat, zcat
```

. These are mostly “minimalistic” implementations which do not cover the full functional range but fully reflect the modest requirements of fli4l.

BusyBox is GPL'ed and its source can be obtained at

<http://www.busybox.net/>

### A.4. Other i4l-Tools

There are other tools for isdn4linux that could be used for fli4l. It could be that isdnlog is more adequate as a tool to compute online-fees but it's size is 10 times higher than imond's which additionally does monitoring, controlling and Least-Cost-Routing.

### A.5. Debugging

Console-Outputs are most helpful for hunting bugs. But these go by so fast on the screen, don't they? Hint: SHIFT-PAGE-UP scrolls back, SHIFT-PAGE-DOWN scroll forwards.

If the error message “try-to-free-pages” occurs during router use there is not enough RAM left for the programs. Try the following options to recover:

- add more RAM
- use less Opt-Packages
- try a harddisk-installation according to [Typ B](#) (Page 16)

proc-files can help debugging, for example executing

```
cat /proc/interrupts
```

shows the interrupts used by the drivers – not those used by the hardware!

More interesting files under /proc are devices, dma, ioports, kmsg, meminfo, modules, uptime, version and pci (if the router has a PCI-Bus).

Often a connection problem with ipppd is caused by failing authentication. The variables

```
OPT_SYSLOGD='yes'
```

```
OPT_KLOGD='yes'
```

in config/base.txt and

```
ISDN_CIRC_x_DEBUG='yes'
```

in config/isdn.txt can help here.

## A.6. Literature

- Computer Networks, Andy Tanenbaum
- TCP/IP Netzanbindung von PCs, Craig Hunt
- TCP/IP, Kevin Washburn, Jim Evans, Verlag: Addison-Wesley, ISBN: 3-8273-1145-4
- TCP/IP Netzanbindung von PCs, ISBN 3-930673-28-2
- TCP/IP Netzwerk Administration, ISBN 3-89721-110-6
- Linux-Anwenderhandbuch, ISBN 3-929764-06-7
- TCP/IP im Detail:  
<http://www.nickles.de/c/s/ip-adressen-112-1.htm>
- Generell das online Linuxanwenderhandbuch von Lunetix unter:  
<http://www.linux-ag.com/LHB/>
- Einführung in die Linux-Firewall: <http://www.little-idiot.de/firewall/>

## A.7. Prefixes

For units, prefixes addressed in this document are according to IEC 60027-2.

See: <http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/binary.html>.

## A.8. Warranty and Liability

There is no warranty and liability whatsoever for the whole fli4l distribution or parts of it. Also there is no guarantee for function or correct documentation wherever you may find it.

There is no Liability at all for eventual damages or costs that may arise! In other words: Don't complain if it eats your hamster.

## A.9. Credits

In this part of the documentation all people are honored who contribute or have contributed to the development of fli4l.

### A.9.1. Foundation Of The Project

Meyer, Frank

Frank started the Projekt fli4l on May, 4th 2000!

See: <http://www.fli4l.de/home/eigenschaften/historie/>

### A.9.2. Developer- and Testteam

The fli4l-Team consists of (in alphabetical order):

Charrier, Bernard (*french translation*)  
Eckhofer, Felix (*documentation, howtos*)  
Franke, Roland (*OW, FBR*)  
Hilbrecht, Claas (*VPN, kernel*)  
Klein, Sebastian (*kernel, wlan*)  
Knipping, Michael (*accounting*)  
Krister, Stefan (*opt-Cop, lcd4linux*)  
Miksch, Gernot (*LCD*)  
Schiefer, Peter (*fli4l-CD, opt-cop, website, releasemanagement*)  
Schliesing, Manfred (*testing*)  
Schulz, Christoph (*FBR, IPv6, kernel*)  
Siebmanns, Harvey (*documentation, english translation*)  
Spieß, Carsten (*dsltool, hwsupp, rrdtool, webgui*)  
Vosselman, Arwin (*LZS-compression, documentation*)  
Weiler, Manuela (*CD-shipping, treasurer*)  
Weiler, Marcel (*quality management*)  
Wolters, Florian (*firmware, kernel*)

### A.9.3. Developer- and Testteam (inactive)

Arndt, Kai-Christian (*USB*)  
Bauer, Jürgen (*LCD-Package*, *fiwiz*)  
Behrends, Arno (*Support*)  
Blokland, Kees (*english translation*)  
Bork, Thomas (*lpdsrv*)  
Bußmann, Lars (*testing*)  
Cerny, Carsten (*Website*, *fiwiz*)  
Dawid, Oliver (*dhcp*, *uClibc*)  
Ebner, Hannes (*QoS*)  
Fischer, Joerg (*testing*)  
Frauenhoff, Peter (*testing*)  
Grabner, Hans-Joerg (*imonc*)  
Grammel, Matthias (*english translation*)  
Gruetzmacher, Tobias (*Mini-httpd*, *imond*, *proxy*)  
Hahn, Joerg (*IPSEC*)  
Hanselmann, Michael (*Mac OS X/Darwin*)  
Hoh, Jörg (*Newsletter*, *NIC-DB*, *events*)  
Hornung, Nicole (*Verein*)  
Horsmann, Karsten (*Mini-httpd*, *WLAN*)  
Janus, Frank (*LCD*)  
Kaiser, Gerrit (*Logo*)  
Karner, Christian (*PPTP-Package*)  
Klein, Marcus (*Problemfeedback*)  
Lammert, Gerrit (*HTML-documentation*)  
Lanz, Ulf (*LCD*)  
Lichtenfeld, Nils (*QoS*)  
Neis, Georg (*fl4l-CD*, *documentation*)  
Peiser, Steffen (*FAQ*)  
Peus, Christoph (*uClibc*)  
Pohlmann, Thorsten (*Mini-httpd*)  
Raschel, Tom (*IPX*)  
Reinard, Louis (*CompactFlash*)  
Resch, Robert (*PCMCIA*, *WLAN*)  
Schäfer, Harald (*HDD-Support*)  
Schmitts, Jupp (*testing*)  
Strigler, Stefan (*GTK-Imonc*, *Opt-DB*, *NG*)  
Wallmeier, Nico (*windows-imonc*)  
Walter, Gerd (*UMTS*)  
Walter, Oliver (*QoS*)  
Wolter, Jean (*Paketfilter*, *uClibc*)  
Zierer, Florian (*wishlist*)

#### **A.9.4. Sponsors**

Meanwhile fli4l is a registered als Word-/trademark. The following fli4l-Users (there are more that did not want to be mentioned) have helped to raise the money needed for this:

Bebensee, Norbert  
Becker, Heiko  
Behrends, Arno  
Böhm, Stefan  
Brederlow, Ralf  
Groot, Vincent de  
Hahn, Olaf  
Hogrefe, Paul  
Holpert, Christian  
Hornung, Nicole  
Kuhn, Robert  
Lehnen, Jens  
Ludwig, Klaus-Ruediger  
Mac Nelly, Christa  
Mahnke, Hans-Jürgen  
Menck, Owen  
Mende, Stefan  
Mücke, Michael  
Roessler, Ingo  
Schiele, Michael  
Schneider, Juergen  
Schönleber, Suitbert  
Sennewald, Matthias  
Sternberg, Christoph  
Vollmar, Thomas  
Walter, Oliver  
Wiebel, Christian  
Woelk, Fabian

For some time fli4l has its own sponsors, whose (Hardware-)donations have helped to support the fli4l development. In detail this are adapters, CompactFlash and Ethernet cards.

Hardware-donours (in alphabetical order):



Baglatzis, Stephanos  
Bauer, Jürgen  
Dross, Heiko  
Kappenhagen, Wenzel  
Kipka, Joachim  
Klopfer, Tom  
Peiser, Steffen  
Reichelt, Detlef  
Reinard, Louis  
Stärkel, Christopher

More sponsors can be found on the fli4l-homepage:

<http://www.fli4l.de/sonstiges/sponsoren/>

## **A.10. Feedback**

Critics, feedback and cooperation are always welcome.

The primary point of contact are the fli4l-Newsgroups. Those having problems in the setup of a fli4l-Routers, should at first read the FAQ, Howtos and the NG-Archives, before posting in the newsgroups. Informations on the different groups and netiquette can be found on the fli4l-Webseite:

<http://www.fli4l.de/hilfe/newsgruppen/>

<http://www.fli4l.de/hilfe/faq/>

<http://www.fli4l.de/hilfe/howtos/>

Because mostly older hardware is used for fli4l problems may be inevitable. Informations can help other fli4l-users having hardware problems with PC-Cards (I/O-Addresses, Interrupts and so on).

On fli4l's website is a link to a network card database, where appropriate drivers for certain cards are listed and can be entered.

<http://www.fli4l.de/hilfe/nic-db/>

Have fun with fli4l!

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

### B.1. CHRONY - Inform other applications about timewarps

If chrony notes that the clock is significantly away from the current time, it corrects the time in one great step and starts scripts to inform other applications about this timewarp. For example to inform imond about a timewarp, chrony does the following:

1. include scripts into the archive

Chrony includes two files to the archive:

```
imond yes etc/chrony.d/timewarp.sh mode=555 flags=sh
imond yes etc/chrony.d/timewarp100.imond mode=555 flags=sh
```

timewarp.sh starts all scripts in the same folder which names are timewarp<3 numbers>.<name>.

2. provide script

chrony includes the following script into the archive:

```
# inform imond about time warp
imond-stat "adjust-time $timewarp 1"
```

Hence imond will be informed about the timewarp and is able to correct it's internal timebase.

### B.2. DYNDNS

#### B.2.1. Adding Of New Providers

Adding new providers is easy because update-scripts are separated from provider data completely. For a new provider adapt the following files:

**opt/etc/dyndns/provider.NAME**

This file defines how an update is working with this provider. It mostly consists only of a list of variables but is a normal shell script that even allows complex operations to be done. This should not be necessary in most cases. These variables can be used in the file:

**\$ip** The IP of the interface that should get the dynamic hostname.

**\$host** The complete hostname the user specified in his configuration.

**\$subdom** All components of the hostname ending with the dot next to last (name.provider.dom)

**\$domain** the both last components of the hostname (name.provider.dom)

**\$provider** The symbolic name of the provider the user specified in his configuration file.

**\$user** The username for this service.

**\$pass** The password.

These variables can be put in curly brackets to be clearly distinguishable from normal text, \$ip i.e. becomes \${ip}. If using quotation marks it should be noted that within single quotes the variables mentioned above are *not* expanded while this works with double quotes. As a rule of thumb: Always use single quotes but when using variables double quotes are needed.

The following variables must be defined in this file in order to get an update working with the provider:

**provider\_update\_type** This determines the type of query sent to the provider's server. These types are supported at the moment:

**http** A predefined website of the provider will be loaded to update the DynDNS-entry.

**netcat** A predefined text will be sent to the provider's server triggering an update.

**gnudip** An update process relatively easy and secure done by two HTTP-queries.

**provider\_host** The provider's hostname that is to be contacted during an update.

**provider\_port** The port to be contacted on the provider's host. Standard-port for HTTP is 80.

Depending on the update type further variables have to be specified:

**HTTP provider\_url** The relative URL (without the hostname, but with an / at the beginning) for the provider script. For examples please have a look at the files for other providers.

**provider\_auth** (optional) If the provider needs a login via basic authentication provide the information needed here. The format is "USER:PASSWORD".

**Netcat provider\_data** The text to be sent to the provider's server. See provider.DYNEISFAIR as an example.

**GNUDip provider\_script** The path to the GNUDip-script on the server, mostly something like '/cgi-bin/gdipupdt.cgi'.

**opt/dyndns.txt**

One or more lines for the new provider have to be inserted here. Usually a line like that is enough:

```
dyndns_%_provider    NAME    etc/dyndns/provider.NAME
```

If HTTP and Basic Authentication are used by the provider you will need the base64 executable:

```
dyndns_%_provider    NAME    files/usr/local/bin/base64
```

If other tools are needed sent an email so we can validate if this is suitable for OPT\_DYNDNS.

#### **check/dyndns.exp**

In this file the provider name has to be added at the end of the long line starting with DYNPROVIDER = , seperated by a '|'.

#### **doc/<Language>/tex/dyndns/dyndns\_main.tex**

Add a new paragraph to the documentation. The providers have to be sorted alphabetically by the short name given by the user in the config file. The prov-macro is documented at the beginning of the file, enough examples should be present.

### **B.2.2. Note Of Thanks**

At first I wish to thank Thomas Müller (email: [opt\\_dyndns@s2h.cx](mailto:opt_dyndns@s2h.cx)) who originally developed this package and maintained it for a long time. He has done exceptional work here, without him this packages would not have been possible.

I would like to thank as well Marcel Döring (email: [m@rcel.to](mailto:m@rcel.to)), who maintained the package for quite some time.

A lot of people have been helping and providing ideas at the development of the package. Many thanks also to all those hard-working people.

Further thanks got to all the people contributing to the package by providing tips, new providers, bug reports and so on:

Last but not least my thanks go to Frank Meyer and the rest of the fli4l team for their tireless work to tinker with the best router in the world (;-) Please do not take this too serious).

### **B.2.3. Licence**

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Copyright ©2002-2003 Tobias Gruetzmacher (email: [fli4l@portfolio16.de](mailto:fli4l@portfolio16.de))

Copyright ©2004-201x fli4l-Team (email: [team@fli4l.de](mailto:team@fli4l.de))

This program is free software. It is distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License as provided by the Free Software Foundation. For further informations on the licence please refer to <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.txt>.

## **B.3. EASYCRON - Adding To Crontab While Booting**

**Important:** *The following statements are intended only for developers of opt-packages for fli4l routers.*

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

As of version 2.1.7 Easycron's rc-script provides the function `add_crontab_entry()`. Other rc-scripts starting from rc101 to rc949 can add entries to crontab by calling this function. These additional entries get activated with the start of the cron daemon at the end of booting.

```
add_crontab_entry time command [custom]
```

Use `time` to set the execution time in cron notation (see manpage `crontab(5)` at <http://linux.die.net/man/5/crontab>). `command` contains the command to be executed. The third parameter `custom` is optional. By using it you can set environment variables needed for the command used. If more than one variable has to be set separate them by a `\\`.

**Please do not change the environment variable `PATH` because otherwise the following crontab entries could not be executed correctly anymore.**

```
#
# example I: normal use, 2 parameters
#
    crontime="0 5 1 * *"
    croncmd="rotate_i_log.sh"

    add_crontab_entry "$crontime" "$croncmd"

#
# end of example I
#

#
# example II: extended use, 3 parameters and
#               multiple environment values
#
    croncustom="source=/var/log/current \\ dest=/mnt/data/log"
    croncmd='cp $source $dest-`date +%Y%m%d`; > $source'
    crontime="59 23 * * *"

    add_crontab_entry "$crontime" "$croncmd" "$croncustom"

#
# end of example II
#
```

The accuracy of the entries must be ensured by the calling script.

### B.4. HD - Possible Errors Concerning Harddisks/CompactFlashes

**Problem:**

- the router does not recognize the harddisk at all.

Possible Causes:

- the router lacks drivers for the hd-controller - additional drivers for the controller may be needed. Configure `OPT_HDDRV` in this case.
- BIOS entry for the disk is wrong.
- Controller is defective or switched off.
- wrong disk is configured for the installation
- Controller is not supported by fli4l. Some controllers may need special drivers not included with fli4l

**Problem:**

- Installation routine stops
- after a remote update of the opt-archive the router refuses to boot
- Error messages occur while partitioning or formatting the harddisk

Possible Causes:

- IDE harddisks can suffer from cables too long or unmatching
- older harddisks may suffer from wrong PIO mode or transfer rate settings in Bios (or controller) eventually being too fast for the disk.
- IDE-Chipset not suitable

Remarks:

- Problems with DMA eventually can be solved by setting `LIBATA_NODMA='no'`. (The default is 'yes'). This activates DMA with ATA devices.

**Problem:**

- fli4l doesn't boot from harddisk after the installation

Possible Cause:

- If booting from a CF module fails check if the CF was recognized as LBA or LARGE by the Bios. Correct setting for modules smaller than 512MB is NORMAL or CHS.
- an Adaptec 2940 Controller with an old BIOS is used and extended mapping for harddisks over 1GB is active. Update the Bios of the SCSI controller or switch mapping.

**By switching the mapping all data on the disk will be lost!**

**Problem:**

- Windows error message while preparing of a CF-card: „Medium in drive (X:) contains no FAT. [Cancel]“.

Possible Cause:

- The card was removed from the reader too early / without unmounting. Windows did not finish writing and the file system is damaged. Prepare the CompactFlash again at the fli4l via HD-install.

## B.5. HTTPD

### B.5.1. Additional Settings

These variables are not present in the configuration and thus have to be added to it when needed.

**HTTPD\_USER** By using this option the web server can be run with the rights of another user than „root“. This is useful especially if the webserver should display other pages than the admin interface. **Scripts that need access to configuration files possibly won't run as expected then. Standard scripts will run with any user provided.**

### B.5.2. Remarks

If TELMOND is installed the telephone numbers of callers will be displayed on the pages 'status' and 'calls'. Names can be assigned via entries in the file `opt/etc/phonebook`. This file has the same format as IMONC's telephone number file. Phonebooks may be exchanged between IMONC and the router. The format of each row is "Phone number=Name[,WAV-file]" WAV files will only be used by IMONC and are ignored by the web server.

The complete web interface has been converted to frameless design using css as of version 2.1.12. Really old browsers may have problems displaying this. The advantage is that the look of the pages can be changed almost completely simply by editing the css files (mainly `/opt/srv/www/css/main.css`).

The webserver package was developed by Thorsten Pohlmann (email: [pohlmann@tetronik.com](mailto:pohlmann@tetronik.com)) and is maintained by Tobias Gruetzmacher (email: [fli4l@portfolio16.de](mailto:fli4l@portfolio16.de)) at the moment. The new design (as of version 2.1.12) was realized by Helmut Hummel (email: [hh@fli4l.de](mailto:hh@fli4l.de)).

## B.6. HWSUPP - Device dependant settings

### B.6.1. Available LED devices

Depending on the `HWSUPP_TYPE` different LED devices are present. For hardware not listed here the PC keyboard LEDs are available using [generic-pc](#).

Additional LED devices can be mounted on eg. WLAN adapters. The valid LED device names can be determined by executing `ls /sys/class/leds/`, eg. via ssh on the router's console.

**sim**

LED simulation, will log to syslog:

- `simu::1`
- ...
- `simu::8`

### **generic-pc**

PC keyboard LEDs:

- `inputX::capslock`
- `inputX::numlock`
- `inputX::scrolllock`

### **generic-acpi**

PC keyboard LEDs, like [generic-pc](#)

### **generic-acpi-coretemp**

PC keyboard LEDs, like [generic-pc](#)

### **pcengines-alix**

- `alix::1`
- `alix::2`
- `alix::3`

### **pcengines-apu**

- `apu::1`
- `apu::2`
- `apu::3`

### **pcengines-apu2**

- `apu::1`
- `apu::2`
- `apu::3`

### **pcengines-wrap**

- `wrap::1`
- `wrap::2`
- `wrap::3`

### **rpi**

- `led0`



#### **soekris-net4801**

- net48xx::error

#### **soekris-net5501**

- net5501::error

### **B.6.2. Available Button Devices**

Depending on the HWSUPP\_TYPE different GPIO devices are predefined for buttons.

#### **generic-pc und generic-acpi**

- evdev:isa0060/serio0/input0, any (available) button

Note that key *combinations* are not possible. I.e. a router shutdown via ALT+F4 or else is not feasible.

#### **pcengines-alix**

- evdev:gpio-keys-polled/input0, key 408 (Restart)

#### **pcengines-apu**

- evdev:gpio-keys-polled/input0, key 408 (Restart)

#### **pcengines-apu2**

- evdev:gpio-keys-polled/input0, key 408 (Restart)

#### **pcengines-wrap**

- evdev:gpio-keys-polled/input0, key 408 (Restart)

#### **soekris-net5501**

- evdev:gpio-keys-polled/input0, key 408 (Restart)  
The button is named 'Reset' on the Soekris case.  
Attention: The button must be enabled in BIOS.

### **B.6.3. Hardware specific notes**

#### **pcengines-alix**

A faulty driver for the lm90 temperatur sensor causes a loss of temperature monitoring.

As a workaraound the lm90 driver will be unloaded and reloaded again automatically by a cron job. This requires the package easycron to be loaded (OPT\_EASYCRON='yes').

## **B.7. HWSUPP - Configuration examples**

### **B.7.1. generic-pc**

```
OPT_HWSUPP='yes'
HWSUPP_TYPE='generic-pc'

HWSUPP_WATCHDOG='no'
HWSUPP_CPUFREQ='no'

HWSUPP_LED_N='3'
HWSUPP_LED_1='ready'
HWSUPP_LED_1_DEVICE='input1::numlock'
HWSUPP_LED_2='online'
HWSUPP_LED_2_DEVICE='input1::capslock'
HWSUPP_LED_3='wlan'
HWSUPP_LED_3_DEVICE='input1::scrolllock'
HWSUPP_LED_3_WLAN='wlan0'

HWSUPP_BUTTON_N='0'
```

### **B.7.2. pcengines-apu**

```
OPT_HWSUPP='yes'
HWSUPP_TYPE='pcengines-apu'

HWSUPP_WATCHDOG='yes'
HWSUPP_CPUFREQ='yes'
HWSUPP_CPUFREQ_GOVERNOR='ondemand'

HWSUPP_LED_N='3'
HWSUPP_LED_1='ready'
HWSUPP_LED_1_DEVICE='apu::1'
HWSUPP_LED_2='wlan'
HWSUPP_LED_2_DEVICE='apu::2'
HWSUPP_LED_2_WLAN='wlan0'
HWSUPP_LED_3='online'
HWSUPP_LED_3_DEVICE='apu::3'

HWSUPP_BUTTON_N='1'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_1='wlan'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_1_DEVICE='evdev:gpio-keys-polled/input0'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_1_DEVICE_KEY='408'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_1_PARAM='wlan0'
```

### B.7.3. pcengines-apu with GPIOs

```

OPT_HWSUPP='yes'
HWSUPP_TYPE='pcengines-apu'

HWSUPP_WATCHDOG='yes'
HWSUPP_CPUFREQ='yes'
HWSUPP_CPUFREQ_GOVERNOR='ondemand'

HWSUPP_LED_N='5'
HWSUPP_LED_1='ready'
HWSUPP_LED_1_DEVICE='apu::1'
HWSUPP_LED_2='wlan'
HWSUPP_LED_2_DEVICE='apu::2'
HWSUPP_LED_2_WLAN='wlan0'
HWSUPP_LED_3='online'
HWSUPP_LED_3_DEVICE='apu::3'
HWSUPP_LED_4='trigger'
HWSUPP_LED_4_PARAM='phy0rx'
HWSUPP_LED_4_DEVICE='gpio::237'
HWSUPP_LED_5='trigger'
HWSUPP_LED_5_PARAM='phy0tx'
HWSUPP_LED_5_DEVICE='gpio::245'

HWSUPP_BUTTON_N='2'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_1='wlan'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_1_DEVICE='evdev:gpio-keys-polled/input0'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_1_DEVICE_KEY='408'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_1_PARAM='wlan0'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_2='online'
HWSUPP_BUTTON_2_DEVICE='gpio::236' # for Linux kernel < 3.18
HWSUPP_BUTTON_2_DEVICE='gpio::492' # for Linux kernel >= 3.18 (x+256)

```

### B.8. HWSUPP - Blink Sequences

The following blink sequences are displayed during boot:

1.	⊗				⊗			...
2.	⊗	⊗			⊗	⊗		...
3.	⊗	⊗	⊗		⊗	⊗	⊗	...
4.	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	...

The first sequence is displayed while processing rc002.\* to rc250.\*  
 (1 \* blink - pause),  
 for rc250.\* to rc500.\* the second (2 \* blink - pause),  
 for rc500.\* to rc750.\* the third and  
 for rc750.\* until the end of the boot process the forth sequence (coninuous blinking).

## B.9. HWSUPP - Keycodes

The following table presents the various key codes along with the key in the German, English and French layout. The abbreviation “NP” stands for “numpad” and denotes a key in the right portion of the keyboard. The entry “—” refers to a button that does not exist in the respective layout. Key codes which do not occur in all of the three keyboard layouts shown (this applies i.e. for several keys on Japanese or Chinese keyboards) were completely omitted.

First is a table with the standard keys of the IBM AT keyboard with 101 or 102 keys.

Code	german	english	french
1	Esc	Esc	Esc
2	1	1	&
3	2	2	é
4	3	3	"
5	4	4	'
6	5	5	(
7	6	6	-
8	7	7	è
9	8	8	_
10	9	9	ç
11	0	0	à
12	ß	-	)
13	?	=	=
14	Backspace ←		
15	Tabulator		
16	Q	Q	A
17	W	W	Z
18	E	E	E
19	R	R	R
20	T	T	T
21	Z	Y	Y
22	U	U	U
23	I	I	I
24	O	O	O
25	P	P	P
26	Ü	[	^
27	+	]	\$
28	Enter		
29	left Ctrl key		
30	A	A	Q
31	S	S	S
32	D	D	D
33	F	F	F
34	G	G	G
35	H	H	H
36	J	J	J

*B. Appendixes to optional packages*

<b>Code</b>	<b>german</b>	<b>english</b>	<b>french</b>
37	K	K	K
38	L	L	L
39	Ö	;	M
40	Ä	'	ù
41	^	‘	2
42	left Shift key		
43	#	\	*
44	Z	Z	W
45	X	X	X
46	C	C	C
47	V	V	V
48	B	B	B
49	N	N	N
50	M	M	,
51	,	,	;
52	.	.	:
53	-	/	!
54	right Shift key		
55	* (NP)	* (NP)	* (NP)
56	left Alt key		
57	Space		
58	Caps Lock		
59	F1	F1	F1
60	F2	F2	F2
61	F3	F3	F3
62	F4	F4	F4
63	F5	F5	F5
64	F6	F6	F6
65	F7	F7	F7
66	F8	F8	F8
67	F9	F9	F9
68	F10	F10	F10
69	Num ↓	Num Lock	Verr num
70	Rollen ↓	Scroll Lock	Arrêt Défil
71	7 (NP)	7 (NP)	7 (NP)
72	8 (NP)	8 (NP)	8 (NP)
73	9 (NP)	9 (NP)	9 (NP)
74	- (NP)	- (NP)	- (NP)
75	4 (NP)	4 (NP)	4 (NP)
76	5 (NP)	5 (NP)	5 (NP)
77	6 (NP)	6 (NP)	6 (NP)
78	+ (NP)	+ (NP)	+ (NP)
79	1 (NP)	1 (NP)	1 (NP)
80	2 (NP)	2 (NP)	2 (NP)

*B. Appendixes to optional packages*

<b>Code</b>	<b>german</b>	<b>english</b>	<b>french</b>
81	3 (NP)	3 (NP)	3 (NP)
82	0 (NP)	0 (NP)	0 (NP)
83	, (NP)	. (NP)	. (NP)
86	<	—	<
87	F11	F11	F11
88	F12	F12	F12
96	Enter (NP)		
97	right Ctrl key		
98	÷ (NP)	/ (NP)	/ (NP)
99	Druck	Print Screen	Impr écran
100	right Alt key (AltGr)		
102	Pos 1	Home	↖
103	↑	↑	↑
104	Bild ↑	Page Up	↑
105	←	←	←
106	→	→	→
107	Ende	End	Fin
108	↓	↓	↓
109	Bild ↓	Page Down	↓
110	Einfg	Insert	Inser
111	Entf	Delete	Suppr
119	Pause	Pause	Pause

This is followed by a table with additional buttons. Not all keyboards offer these keys. Some are typically generated only by special hardware drivers, i.e. the **Restart** button which emulates the reset switch.

<b>Code</b>	<b>german</b>	<b>english</b>	<b>french</b>
116	Power	Power	Power
183	F13	F13	F13
184	F14	F14	F14
185	F15	F15	F15
186	F16	F16	F16
187	F17	F17	F17
188	F18	F18	F18
189	F19	F19	F19
190	F20	F20	F20
191	F21	F21	F21
192	F22	F22	F22
193	F23	F23	F23
194	F24	F24	F24
408	Restart	Restart	Restart

## B.10. HWSUPP - Hints for package developers

This chapter describes the things a package developer has to do to add LED or button functionality to a package<sup>1</sup>.

### B.10.1. LED extensions

#### LED type

Within the file `check/myopt.exp` the list of LED types which can be entered in `HWSUPP_LED_x` is extended.

Example:

```
+HWSUPP_LED_TYPE(OPT_MYOPT) = 'myopt'
                             : ', myopt'
```

#### Parameter check

Within `check/myopt.ext` the parameters which can be entered in `HWSUPP_LED_x_PARAM` will be checked.

Example:

```
if (opt_hwsupp)
then
    depends on hwsupp version 4.0

    foreach i in hwsupp_led_n
    do
        set action=hwsupp_led_%[i]
        set param=hwsupp_led_%_param[i]
        if (action == "myopt")
        then
            if (!(param =~ "(RE:MYOPT_LED_PARAM)"))
            then
                error "When HWSUPP_LED_\${i}='myopt', ...
                        must be entered in HWSUPP_LED_\${i}_PARAM"
            fi
        fi
    done
fi
```

#### LED Display

The command `/usr/bin/hwsupp_setled <LED> <status>/` has to be executed to set a LED in a package script (eg. `/usr/bin/<opt>_setled`)

The LED number can be found in `/var/run/hwsupp.conf`.

Status can be off, on or blink.

---

<sup>1</sup>Search for `##HWSUPP##` in the WLAN package to find the places to adapt.

Example:

```
if [ -f /var/run/hwsupp.conf ]
then
    . /var/run/hwsupp.conf
    [ 0$hwsupp_led_n -eq 0 ] || for i in `seq 1 $hwsupp_led_n`
    do
        eval action=\$hwsupp_led_${i}
        eval param=\$hwsupp_led_${i}_param
        if [ "$action" = "<opt>" ]
        then
            if [ <myexpression> ]
            then
                /usr/bin/hwsupp_setled $i on
            else
                /usr/bin/hwsupp_setled $i off
            fi
        fi
    done
fi
```

The actual state of a LED can be queried with `/usr/bin/hwsupp_getled <LED>/`. The result will be off, on or blink.

### **B.10.2. Button extensions**

### **B.10.3. Button action**

In `check/myopt.exp` the list of button types allowed in `HWSUPP_LED_x` can be extended.

Beispiel:

```
+HWSUPP_BUTTON_TYPE(OPT_MYOPT) = 'myopt'
                                : ', myopt'
```

### **Parameter check**

The parameters which can be entered in `HWSUPP_BUTTON_x_PARAM` will be checked using `check/myopt.ext`.

Example:

```
if (opt_hwsupp)
then
    depends on hwsupp version 4.0

    foreach i in hwsupp_button_n
    do
        set action=hwsupp_buttonn_%[i]
        set param=hwsupp_button_%_param[i]
        if (action == "myopt")
```



```
    then
        add_to_opt "files/usr/bin/myopt_keyprog" "mode=555 flags=sh"
        if (!(param =~ "(RE:MYOPT_BUTTON_PARAM)"))
        then
            error "When HWSUPP_BUTTON_\${i}='myopt', ...
                  must be entered in HWSUPP_BUTTON_\${i}_PARAM"
        fi
    fi
done
fi
```

### Button function

When a button is pressed the script file /usr/bin/myopt\_keyprog will be executed.

The content of HWSUPP\_BUTTON\_x\_PARAM is passed as a parameter.

Example:

```
##TODO## example
```

## B.11. ISDN

### B.11.1. Technical Details About Dial-In And Routing With ISDN

This chapter is interesting for those who want to know what is happening 'under the hood', having special wishes for configuration or simply looking for solutions to their problems. All others are *not* encouraged to read this chapter.

After establishing a connection to the provider the ipppd daemon that has made the connection newly configures the interface to set the negotiated IP addresses. The linux kernel automatically sets corresponding routes for remote IP address and netmask. Existing special routes will be deleted. If no netmask is given the ipppd derives it from the remote IP netmask (Class A, B and C subnets will be used here). The vanishing of existing and appearing of new routes has raised problems time and time again:

- Company networks were inaccessible because of routes vanishing or being overlayed by newly set ones
- Interfaces were dialing in apparently without cause because a packet was routed by the kernel to another interface instead of the default route
- ...

Because of that it is tried to avoid unwanted routes.

The following things will be changed to achieve this:

- remote IP will be set to 0.0.0.0 if nothing else is specified. Hence the routes configured by the kernel while initializing the interface will vanish.
- additionally set routes will be saved in a file

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

- if a netmask is given for the circuit it will be transferred to the `ipppd` in order to use it for the configuration of the interface (and therefore route generation) after negotiation of an IP.
- after dial-in the saved routes of the circuit will be reloaded from the file and set again (they were deleted by the kernel while `ipppd` was reconfiguring the interface)
- after hangup the interface will be reconfigured and routes are set anew to restore the initial situation.

Configuration of a circuits looks like this in that case:

- item default route

```
ISDN_CIRC_%_ROUTE='0.0.0.0'
```

If the circuit is a lcr circuit and “active” in the moment a default route will be set towards the circuit (res. the according interface). After dial-in a host-route to the provider appears that vanishes after hanging up.

- special routes

```
ISDN_CIRC_%_ROUTE='network/netmaskbits'
```

The given routes for the circuit (res. the according interface) will be set. After dial-in the routes deleted by the kernel will be restored and a host-route to the dial-in node exists. After hangup the initial state will be restored.

- remote ip

```
ISDN_CIRC_%_REMOTE='ip address/netmaskbits'  
ISDN_CIRC_%_ROUTE='network/netmaskbits'
```

While configuring the interface routes to the target net appear (according to IP address AND netmask). If the specified IP is kept after dial-in (meaning no other IP is negotiated during connection establishment) the route will be kept as well.

If another IP was negotiated during dial-in the route will change accordingly (new IP AND netmask).

For additional routes see above.

This will hopefully solve *all* problems raised by special routes. The way of correction may change in the future but the principle won't.

### B.11.2. Error Messages Of The ISDN-Subsystem (i4l-Dokumentation)

Following is an excerpt from the `Isdn4Linux` Documentation (`man 7 isdn_cause`).

Cause messages are 2-byte information elements, describing the state transitions of an ISDN line. Each cause message describes its origination (location) in one byte, while the cause code is described in the other byte. Internally, when EDSS1 is used, the first byte contains the location while the second byte contains the cause code. When using 1TR6, the first byte

contains the cause code while the location is coded in the second byte. In the Linux ISDN subsystem, the cause messages visible to the user are unified to avoid confusion. All user visible cause messages are displayed as hexadecimal strings. These strings always have the location coded in the first byte, regardless if using 1TR6 or EDSS1. When using EDSS1, these strings are preceded by the character 'E'.

**LOCATION** The following location codes are defined when using EDSS1:

- 00 Message generated by user.
- 01 Message generated by private network serving the local user.
- 02 Message generated by public network serving the local user.
- 03 Message generated by transit network.
- 04 Message generated by public network serving the remote user.
- 05 Message generated by private network serving the remote user.
- 07 Message generated by international network.
- 0A Message generated by network beyond inter-working point.

**CAUSE** The following cause codes are defined when using EDSS1:

- 01 Unallocated (unassigned) number.
- 02 No route to specified transit network.
- 03 No route to destination.
- 06 Channel unacceptable.
- 07 Call awarded and being delivered in an established channel.
- 10 Normal call clearing.
- 11 User busy.
- 12 No user responding.
- 13 No answer from user (user alerted).
- 15 Call rejected.
- 16 Number changed.
- 1A Non-selected user clearing.
- 1B Destination out of order.
- 1C Invalid number format.
- 1D Facility rejected.
- 1E Response to status enquiry.
- 1F Normal, unspecified.
- 22 No circuit or channel available.
- 26 Network out of order.
- 29 Temporary failure.
- 2A Switching equipment congestion.
- 2B Access information discarded.
- 2C Requested circuit or channel not available.
- 2F Resources unavailable, unspecified.
- 31 Quality of service unavailable.
- 32 Requested facility not subscribed.
- 39 Bearer capability not authorised.
- 3A Bearer capability not presently available.
- 3F Service or option not available, unspecified.
- 41 Bearer capability not implemented.
- 42 Channel type not implemented.
- 45 Requested facility not implemented.
- 46 Only restricted digital information bearer.

4F	Service or option not implemented, unspecified.
51	Invalid call reference value.
52	Identified channel does not exist.
53	A suspended call exists, but this call identity does not.
54	Call identity in use.
55	No call suspended.
56	Call having the requested call identity.
58	Incompatible destination.
5B	Invalid transit network selection.
5F	Invalid message, unspecified.
60	Mandatory information element is missing.
61	Message type non-existent or not implemented.
62	Message not compatible with call state or message or message type non existent or not implemented.
63	Information element non-existent or not implemented.
64	Invalid information element content.
65	Message not compatible.
66	Recovery on timer expiry.
6F	Protocol error, unspecified.
7F	Inter working, unspecified.

## B.12. DSL - PPPD and Active Filter

fi4l uses the expression:

```
'outbound and not icmp[0] != 8 and not tcp[13] & 4 != 0'
```

and accomplishes that generally only packets sent from the local network to the internet keep the connection open, with a few exceptions:

- *TCP-RST*: Answers to rejected connection from outside do not reset the timeout,
- *ICMP*: ICMP messages sent do not reset the timeout unless an echo request is sent.

This expression is converted by the PPPD into a packet-filter usable by the kernel. In this example it looks like this:

```
#
# Expression: outbound and not icmp[0] != 8 and not tcp[13] & 4 != 0
#
(000) ldb      [0]
(001) jeq      #0x0          jt 17   jf 2
(002) ldh      [2]
(003) jeq      #0x21          jt 4    jf 18
(004) ldb      [13]
(005) jeq      #0x1          jt 6     jf 11
(006) ldh      [10]
(007) jset     #0x1fff          jt 18   jf 8
(008) ldx      4*([4]&0xf)
(009) ldb      [x + 4]
(010) jeq      #0x8          jt 18   jf 17
(011) jeq      #0x6          jt 12   jf 18
(012) ldh      [10]
```

```
(013) jset      #0x1fff          jt 18   jf 14
(014) ldxb      4*([4]&0xf)
(015) ldb       [x + 17]
(016) jset      #0x4             jt 17   jf 18
(017) ret       #0
(018) ret       #4
```

## B.13. UMTS

### B.13.1. Supported Hardware

This package supports the following UMTS-hardware:  
 For proper operation other packages may be needed.  
 For USB-Adapters Package USB has to be activated.  
 OPT\_USB='yes'

Hardware:	tested	additional packages
Novatel Adapters:		
Merlin U530	yes	PCMCIA, TOOLS (serial)
Merlin U630	no	PCMCIA, TOOLS (serial)
MC950D	yes	USB
OPTION Adapters:		
3G Datacard	no	PCMCIA, USB
GT 3G Quad	yes	PCMCIA, USB
GT Fusion	no	PCMCIA, USB
GT MAX HSUPA GX0301	yes	PCMCIA, USB
for the four Cardbus-adapters set PCMCIA_PCIC='yenta_socket'		
Icon 225 (GI0225)	yes	USB
Huawei Adapter:		
E220, E230, E270	yes	USB
E510	yes	USB
E800	yes	USB
K3520	yes	USB
ZTE Adapter:		
MF110	yes	USB
MF190	yes	USB

### B.13.2. Modem Interface Not Activated

For some OPTION UMTS Sticks it may occur that the Modem interface which is needed for pppd is not activated.

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

Example using GIO225 adapter

check via:

```
grep "" /sys/bus/usb/devices/*/tty*/hsotype
```

Output should look like this:

```
/sys/bus/usb/devices/2-1:1.0/tty/ttyHS0/hsotype:Control
/sys/bus/usb/devices/2-1:1.0/tty/ttyHS1/hsotype:Application
/sys/bus/usb/devices/2-1:1.1/tty/ttyHS2/hsotype:Diagnostic
```

hsotype:Modem is missing here.

Check the interface configuration via this command:

```
chat -e -t 1 '' "AT_OIFC?" OK >/dev/ttyHS0 </dev/ttyHS0
```

Output should look like this:

```
AT_OIFC?
_OIFC: 3,1,1,0
```

OK

If you see this

```
AT_OIFC?
_OIFC: 2,1,1,0
```

OK

you can activate the modem interface via the command:

```
chat -e -t 1 '' "AT_OIFC=3,1,1,0" OK >/dev/ttyHS0 </dev/ttyHS0
```

After that unplug the adapter and replug it afterwards.

Now check via:

```
grep "" /sys/bus/usb/devices/*/tty*/hsotype
```

for a modem entry.

```
/sys/bus/usb/devices/2-1:1.0/tty/ttyHS0/hsotype:Control
/sys/bus/usb/devices/2-1:1.0/tty/ttyHS1/hsotype:Application
/sys/bus/usb/devices/2-1:1.1/tty/ttyHS2/hsotype:Diagnostic
/sys/bus/usb/devices/2-1:1.2/tty/ttyHS3/hsotype:Modem
```

### B.14. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.6.2

Package `ADVANCED_NETWORKING`

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#### Obsolete variables

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[DYNDNS\\_x\\_UPDATEHOST](#)  
[DYNDNS\\_x\\_USER](#)

## Package HD

### New variables

[AUTOMOUNT\\_UNKNOWN](#) (Page 127)  
[AUTOMOUNT\\_UNKNOWN\\_OPTS](#) (Page 128)  
[EXTMOUNT\\_x\\_HOTPLUG](#) (Page 127)  
[OPT\\_AUTOMOUNT](#) (Page 127)

### Obsolete variables

HDIT\_DATA  
HDIT\_POWEROFF  
HDIT\_SIZES  
OPT\_HDINSTALL\_TEST

## Package HTTPD

### New variables

[HTTPD\\_ARPING\\_IGNORE\\_N](#) (Page 131)  
[HTTPD\\_ARPING\\_IGNORE\\_x](#) (Page 131)

### Obsolete variables

HTTPD\_GUI\_SKIN

## Package IPV6

### New variables

[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_HE\\_LOCALV6](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_HE\\_PASSWORD](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_HE\\_PREFIX](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_HE\\_REMOTEV6](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_HE\\_TUNNELID](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_HE\\_USERID](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_LOCALV4](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_MTU](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_REMOTEV4](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_STATIC\\_LOCALV6](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_STATIC\\_PREFIX](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_STATIC\\_REMOTEV6](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_TYPE](#) (Page ??)

### Obsolete variables

HOSTNAME\_IP6  
IPV6\_NET\_N  
IPV6\_NET\_x  
IPV6\_NET\_x\_ADVERTISE  
IPV6\_NET\_x\_ADVERTISE\_DNS  
IPV6\_NET\_x\_DEV  
IPV6\_NET\_x\_DHCP  
IPV6\_NET\_x\_NAME  
IPV6\_NET\_x\_TUNNEL  
IPV6\_ROUTE\_N  
IPV6\_ROUTE\_x  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_N  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_DEFAULT  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_DEV  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_LOCALV4  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_LOCALV6  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_MTU  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_PASSWORD  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_PREFIX  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_REMOTEV4  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_REMOTEV6  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_TIMEOUT  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_TUNNELID  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_TYPE  
IPV6\_TUNNEL\_x\_USERID  
OPT\_IPV6  
PF6\_FORWARD\_ACCEPT\_DEF  
PF6\_FORWARD\_LOG  
PF6\_FORWARD\_LOG\_LIMIT  
PF6\_FORWARD\_N  
PF6\_FORWARD\_POLICY  
PF6\_FORWARD\_REJ\_LIMIT  
PF6\_FORWARD\_UDP\_REJ\_LIMIT  
PF6\_FORWARD\_x  
PF6\_FORWARD\_x\_COMMENT  
PF6\_INPUT\_ACCEPT\_DEF

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

PF6\_INPUT\_LOG  
PF6\_INPUT\_LOG\_LIMIT  
PF6\_INPUT\_N  
PF6\_INPUT\_POLICY  
PF6\_INPUT\_REJ\_LIMIT  
PF6\_INPUT\_UDP\_REJ\_LIMIT  
PF6\_INPUT\_x  
PF6\_INPUT\_x\_COMMENT  
PF6\_USR\_CHAIN\_N  
PF6\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_NAME  
PF6\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_RULE\_N  
PF6\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_RULE\_x  
PF6\_USR\_CHAIN\_x\_RULE\_x\_COMMENT

## Package ISDN

### New variables

CIRC\_x\_PPP\_ISDN\_DIALOUT (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_ISDN\_MSN (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_ISDN\_SERVER\_DIALIN (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_ISDN\_SERVER\_MSN (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_ISDN\_TIMEOUT (Page ??)  
[ISDN\\_FILTER\\_EXPR](#) (Page 156)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IO](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IO0](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IO1](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IP](#) (Page 155)  
ISDN\_x\_IRQ (Page ??)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_MEM](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_PORT](#) (Page 155)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_TYPE](#) (Page 154)  
OPT\_PPP\_ISDN (Page ??)  
OPT\_PPP\_ISDN\_SERVER (Page ??)  
[OPT\\_RCAPID](#) (Page 167)  
[RCAPID\\_PORT](#) (Page 167)  
[TELMOND\\_CAPI\\_CTRL\\_N](#) (Page 166)  
[TELMOND\\_CAPI\\_CTRL\\_x](#) (Page 166)

### Obsolete variables

ISDN\_IO  
ISDN\_IO0  
ISDN\_IO1  
ISDN\_IP  
ISDN\_IRQ  
ISDN\_MEM  
ISDN\_PORT  
ISDN\_TYPE

## Package LCD

### New variables

LCD\_VAR\_TEXT1 (Page ??)  
LCD\_VAR\_TEXT2 (Page ??)  
LCD\_VAR\_TEXT3 (Page ??)  
LCD\_VAR\_TEXT4 (Page ??)

### Obsolete variables

LCD\_VAR\_TEXT\_1  
LCD\_VAR\_TEXT\_2  
LCD\_VAR\_TEXT\_3  
LCD\_VAR\_TEXT\_4

## Package OPENVPN

### New variables

OPENVPN\_CONVERT\_CONF\_CON\_N (Page ??)  
OPENVPN\_CONVERT\_CONF\_CON\_x\_FLOAT  
(Page ??)  
OPENVPN\_CONVERT\_CONF\_CON\_x\_HOST  
(Page ??)

### Obsolete variables

OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_PF\_DMZ\_TYPE  
OPENVPN\_VERSION  
  
OPENVPN\_x\_PF\_DMZ\_TYPE

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

OPENVPN\_CONVERT\_CONF\_ROUTE\_N (Page ??)  
OPENVPN\_CONVERT\_CONF\_ROUTE\_x (Page ??)  
OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_LOCAL\_HOST (Page ??)  
OPENVPN\_DEFAULT\_RENEG\_SEC (Page ??)  
[OPENVPN\\_x\\_CHECK\\_REPLAY](#) (Page 185)  
OPENVPN\_x\_IPV6 (Page ??)  
[OPENVPN\\_x\\_LOCAL\\_VPN\\_IPV6](#) (Page 173)  
[OPENVPN\\_x\\_PF6\\_FORWARD\\_N](#) (Page 184)  
[OPENVPN\\_x\\_PF6\\_FORWARD\\_x](#) (Page 184)  
[OPENVPN\\_x\\_PF6\\_INPUT\\_N](#) (Page 184)  
[OPENVPN\\_x\\_PF6\\_INPUT\\_x](#) (Page 184)  
[OPENVPN\\_x\\_REMOTE\\_VPN\\_IPV6](#) (Page 173)  
OPENVPN\_x\_RENEG\_SEC (Page ??)  
OPT\_OPENVPN\_CONVERT\_CONF (Page ??)

## Package PCMCIA

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

PCMCIA\_CARDMGR\_OPTS  
PCMCIA\_CORE\_OPTS  
PCMCIA\_PCIC\_EXTERN

## Package PPP

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

CIRC\_x\_PPP\_COMP\_BSDCOMP (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_COMP\_BSDCOMP\_LEVEL (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_COMP\_DEFLATE (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_COMP\_DEFLATE\_LEVEL (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_COMP\_LZSCOMP (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_COMP\_LZSCOMP\_NHIST (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_COMP\_MPPE (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_COMP\_MPPE\_KEY\_LEN (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_DECOMP\_BSDCOMP (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_DECOMP\_BSDCOMP\_LEVEL (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_DECOMP\_DEFLATE (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_DECOMP\_DEFLATE\_LEVEL (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_DECOMP\_LZSCOMP (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_DECOMP\_LZSCOMP\_NHIST (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_DNS1 (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_DNS2 (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_FILTER (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_FILTER\_EXPR (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_LCP\_ECHO\_ADAPTIVE (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_LCP\_ECHO\_INTERVAL (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_LCP\_ECHO\_MAX\_FAILURES (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_LOCALIP (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_LOCALIP6 (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_MASTER (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_MRRU (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_MRU (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_MTU (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_NF\_MSS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_PASSWORD (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_PEER\_AUTH (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_REMOTEIP (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_REMOTEIP6 (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_SERIAL\_DEV (Page ??)

PPP\_DEV  
PPP\_IPADDR  
PPP\_NETMASK  
PPP\_NETWORK  
PPP\_PEER  
PPP\_SPEED

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CIRC\_x\_PPP\_SERIAL\_SERVER\_DEV (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_SERIAL\_SERVER\_SPEED (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_SERIAL\_SPEED (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_TYPE (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_USERID (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_VJ (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_VJCCOMP (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_WINS1 (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_PPP\_WINS2 (Page ??)  
OPT\_PPP\_MULTILINK (Page ??)  
OPT\_PPP\_PEERS (Page ??)  
OPT\_PPP\_SERIAL (Page ??)  
OPT\_PPP\_SERIAL\_SERVER (Page ??)  
PPP\_COMP\_LZSCOMP\_LEVEL (Page ??)  
PPP\_PEER\_N (Page ??)  
PPP\_PEER\_x\_CIRCUITS (Page ??)  
PPP\_PEER\_x\_PASSWORD (Page ??)  
PPP\_PEER\_x\_REMOTEIPS (Page ??)  
PPP\_PEER\_x\_USERID (Page ??)

## Package PROXY

### New variables

IGMPPROXY\_ALT\_N (Page ??)  
IGMPPROXY\_ALT\_x\_NET (Page ??)  
IGMPPROXY\_DEBUG (Page ??)  
IGMPPROXY\_DEBUG2 (Page ??)  
IGMPPROXY\_DOWNLOAD\_DEV (Page ??)  
IGMPPROXY\_QUICKLEAVE\_ON (Page ??)  
IGMPPROXY\_UPLOAD\_DEV (Page ??)  
IGMPPROXY\_WLIST\_N (Page ??)  
IGMPPROXY\_WLIST\_x\_NET (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_DOWNSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_IGMPV3 (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_MLD (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_UPSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_IGMPPROXY (Page ??)  
OPT\_IMPROXY (Page ??)  
OPT\_KAMAILIO (Page ??)  
OPT\_RTTPROXY (Page ??)  
OPT\_SIPROXD (Page ??)  
OPT\_STUNNEL (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_x (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_IN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_OUT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MAX (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MIN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_SIP\_PORT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_TRANSPARENT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_PASS (Page ??)  
STUNNEL\_DEBUG (Page ??)  
STUNNEL\_N (Page ??)  
STUNNEL\_x\_ACCEPT (Page ??)  
STUNNEL\_x\_ACCEPT\_IPV4 (Page ??)  
STUNNEL\_x\_ACCEPT\_IPV6 (Page ??)  
STUNNEL\_x\_CERT\_CA\_FILE (Page ??)  
STUNNEL\_x\_CERT\_FILE (Page ??)  
STUNNEL\_x\_CERT\_VERIFY (Page ??)

### Obsolete variables



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STUNNEL\_x\_CONNECT (Page ??)  
STUNNEL\_x\_DELAY\_DNS (Page ??)  
STUNNEL\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
STUNNEL\_x\_OUTGOING\_IP (Page ??)

### Package QOS

#### New variables

[QOS\\_CLASS\\_x\\_LABEL](#) (Page 206)

#### Obsolete variables

### Package SSHD

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

[OPT\\_SCP](#)

### Package TOOLS

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

[FTP\\_PF\\_ENABLE\\_ACTIVE](#) (Page 222)  
[OPT\\_ATH\\_INFO](#) (Page 228)  
[OPT\\_BMON](#) (Page 222)  
[OPT\\_CURL](#) (Page 222)  
[OPT\\_DHCPDUMP](#) (Page 226)  
[OPT\\_DIG](#) (Page 222)  
[OPT\\_FLASHROM](#) (Page 228)  
[OPT\\_I2CTOOLS](#) (Page 228)  
[OPT\\_IWLEEPROM](#) (Page 228)  
[OPT\\_LNSTAT](#) (Page 223)  
[OPT\\_NETIO](#) (Page 224)  
[OPT\\_NGREP](#) (Page 224)  
[OPT\\_NMAP](#) (Page 224)  
[OPT\\_OPENSSL](#) (Page 229)  
[OPT\\_REAVER](#) (Page 229)  
[OPT\\_SOCAT](#) (Page 225)  
[OPT\\_TRACEPATH](#) (Page 225)

[OPT\\_ARP](#)  
[OPT\\_BCRELAY](#)  
[OPT\\_ETHOTOOL](#)  
[OPT\\_NETSTAT](#)  
[OPT\\_SERIAL](#)  
[OPT\\_TRACEROUTE](#)  
[OPT\\_TRACEROUTE6](#)  
[WGET\\_SSL](#)

### Package UMTS

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

[CIRC\\_x\\_UMTS\\_APN](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_UMTS\\_DIALOUT](#) (Page ??)

[UMTS\\_APN](#)  
[UMTS\\_CHARGEINT](#)  
[UMTS\\_DIALOUT](#)  
[UMTS\\_FILTER](#)  
[UMTS\\_HUP\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[UMTS\\_NAME](#)  
[UMTS\\_PASSWD](#)  
[UMTS\\_TIMES](#)  
[UMTS\\_USEPEERDNS](#)  
[UMTS\\_USER](#)

## Package USB

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

USB\_LOWLEVEL

## B.15. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.7

## Package ADVANCED\_NETWORKING

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

DSA\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_BRIDGE (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_DSA (Page ??)

## Package BASE

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

LUATESTS\_RUNATBOOTTIME (Page ??)  
LUA\_VERSION (Page ??)  
NET\_PREFIX\_ULA\_SAVEDIR (Page ??)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_NAME](#) (Page 42)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_STATIC\\_IPV4](#) (Page 43)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_STATIC\\_IPV6](#) (Page 43)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_TYPE](#) (Page 42)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_ULA\\_DEV](#) (Page 43)  
OPT\_LUA (Page ??)  
OPT\_LUATESTS (Page ??)  
[OPT\\_NET\\_PREFIX](#) (Page 42)  
OPT\_NET\_PREFIX\_ULA (Page ??)  
[RTC\\_SYNC](#) (Page 31)

UCLIBC\_COMPAT

## Package CIRCUITS

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV4\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_ON\_LINK  
(Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_  
PREFERRED\_LIFETIME (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_VALID\_  
LIFETIME (Page ??)

CIRC\_x\_NET\_ADDRESS\_IPV4  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_ADDRESS\_IPV6

## Package CERT

### New variables

[CERT\\_X509\\_MOZILLA](#) (Page 101)  
[OPT\\_CERT](#) (Page 101)  
[OPT\\_CERT\\_X509](#) (Page 101)

### Obsolete variables

## Package CHRONY

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

[CHRONY\\_BIOS\\_TIME](#)

## Package DNS\_DHCP

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

[CIRC\\_x\\_NET\\_IPV6\\_ADVERTISE\\_DNS](#) (Page ??)  
[DHCP\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)

[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVER](#)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVER](#)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVER1](#)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVER2](#)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVER](#)  
[DHCP\\_WINSERVER1](#)  
[DHCP\\_WINSERVER2](#)

## Package IPV6

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_LOCALV6](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_PASSWORD](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_PREFIX](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_REMOTEV6](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_TUNNELID](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_USERID](#)

## Package ISDN

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

[ISDN\\_x\\_IO](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IO0](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IO1](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IP](#) (Page 155)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IRQ](#) (Page ??)

[ISDN\\_IO](#)  
[ISDN\\_IO0](#)  
[ISDN\\_IO1](#)  
[ISDN\\_IP](#)  
[ISDN\\_IRQ](#)

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

[ISDN\\_x\\_MEM](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_PORT](#) (Page 155)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_TYPE](#) (Page 154)

ISDN\_MEM  
ISDN\_PORT  
ISDN\_TYPE

### Package OPENVPN

#### New variables

[OPENVPN\\_x\\_CHECK\\_REPLAY](#) (Page 185)

#### Obsolete variables

### Package PROXY

#### New variables

IMPROXY\_DOWNSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_IGMPV3 (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_MLD (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_UPSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_IMPROXY (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_x (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_IN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_OUT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MAX (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MIN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_SIP\_PORT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_TRANSPARENT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_PASS (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

### Package TOOLS

#### New variables

[OPT\\_BMON](#) (Page 222)  
[OPT\\_FLASHROM](#) (Page 228)  
[OPT\\_NMAP](#) (Page 224)

#### Obsolete variables

## B.16. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.8

### Package ADVANCED\_NETWORKING

#### New variables

DSA\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_BRIDGE (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_N (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_DSA (Page ??)

### Package BASE

#### New variables

LUATESTS\_RUNATBOOTTIME (Page ??)  
LUA\_VERSION (Page ??)  
NET\_PREFIX\_ULA\_SAVEDIR (Page ??)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_NAME](#) (Page 42)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_STATIC\\_IPV4](#) (Page 43)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_STATIC\\_IPV6](#) (Page 43)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_TYPE](#) (Page 42)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_ULA\\_DEV](#) (Page 43)  
OPT\_LUA (Page ??)  
OPT\_LUATESTS (Page ??)  
[OPT\\_NET\\_PREFIX](#) (Page 42)  
OPT\_NET\_PREFIX\_ULA (Page ??)  
[RTC\\_SYNC](#) (Page 31)

#### Obsolete variables

### Package CIRCUITS

#### New variables

CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV4\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_ON\_LINK  
(Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_  
PREFERRED\_LIFETIME (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_VALID\_  
LIFETIME (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

CIRC\_x\_NET\_ADDRESS\_IPV4  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_ADDRESS\_IPV6

### Package CHRONY

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

CHRONY\_BIOS\_TIME

### Package DNS\_DHCP

#### New variables

CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_DNS (Page ??)  
[DHCP\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)

#### Obsolete variables

DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_SERVER  
DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_NTP\_SERVER  
DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_SERVER1  
DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_SERVER2  
DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_NTP\_SERVER  
DHCP\_WINSERVER1  
DHCP\_WINSERVER2

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## Package IPV6

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_LOCALV6  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_PASSWORD  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_PREFIX  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_REMOTEV6  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_TIMEOUT  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_TUNNELID  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_USERID

## Package ISDN

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

[ISDN\\_x\\_IO](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IO0](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IO1](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IP](#) (Page 155)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IRQ](#) (Page ??)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_MEM](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_PORT](#) (Page 155)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_TYPE](#) (Page 154)

ISDN\_IO  
ISDN\_IO0  
ISDN\_IO1  
ISDN\_IP  
ISDN\_IRQ  
ISDN\_MEM  
ISDN\_PORT  
ISDN\_TYPE

## Package PROXY

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

IMPROXY\_DOWNSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_IGMPV3 (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_MLD (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_UPSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_IMPROXY (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_x (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_IN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_OUT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MAX (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MIN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_SIP\_PORT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_TRANSPARENT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_PASS (Page ??)

## Package TOOLS

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

[OPT\\_BMON](#) (Page 222)

[OPT\\_NMAP](#) (Page 224)

## B.17. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.9

### Package ADVANCED\_NETWORKING

#### New variables

DSA\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_BRIDGE (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_DSA (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

### Package BASE

#### New variables

LUATESTS\_RUNATBOOTTIME (Page ??)  
LUA\_VERSION (Page ??)  
NET\_PREFIX\_ULA\_SAVEDIR (Page ??)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_NAME](#) (Page 42)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_STATIC\\_IPV4](#) (Page 43)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_STATIC\\_IPV6](#) (Page 43)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_TYPE](#) (Page 42)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_ULA\\_DEV](#) (Page 43)  
OPT\_LUA (Page ??)  
OPT\_LUATESTS (Page ??)  
[OPT\\_NET\\_PREFIX](#) (Page 42)  
OPT\_NET\_PREFIX\_ULA (Page ??)  
[RTC\\_SYNC](#) (Page 31)

#### Obsolete variables

### Package CIRCUITS

#### New variables

CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV4\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_ON\_LINK  
(Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_  
PREFERRED\_LIFETIME (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_VALID\_  
LIFETIME (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

CIRC\_x\_NET\_ADDRESS\_IPV4  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_ADDRESS\_IPV6

### Package CHRONY

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

CHRONY\_BIOS\_TIME

## Package DNS\_DHCP

### New variables

[CIRC\\_x\\_NET\\_IPV6\\_ADVERTISE\\_DNS](#) (Page ??)  
[DHCP\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)

### Obsolete variables

[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVER](#)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVER](#)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVER1](#)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVER2](#)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVER](#)  
[DHCP\\_WINS\\_SERVER1](#)  
[DHCP\\_WINS\\_SERVER2](#)

## Package IPV6

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_LOCALV6](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_PASSWORD](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_PREFIX](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_REMOTEV6](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_TUNNELID](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_TUN6IN4\\_SIXXS\\_USERID](#)

## Package ISDN

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

[ISDN\\_x\\_IO](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IO0](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IO1](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IP](#) (Page 155)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_IRQ](#) (Page ??)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_MEM](#) (Page 153)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_PORT](#) (Page 155)  
[ISDN\\_x\\_TYPE](#) (Page 154)

[ISDN\\_IO](#)  
[ISDN\\_IO0](#)  
[ISDN\\_IO1](#)  
[ISDN\\_IP](#)  
[ISDN\\_IRQ](#)  
[ISDN\\_MEM](#)  
[ISDN\\_PORT](#)  
[ISDN\\_TYPE](#)

## Package PROXY

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

[IMPROXY\\_DOWNSTREAM\\_DEV](#) (Page ??)  
[IMPROXY\\_ENABLE\\_IGMPV3](#) (Page ??)  
[IMPROXY\\_ENABLE\\_MLD](#) (Page ??)  
[IMPROXY\\_UPSTREAM\\_DEV](#) (Page ??)  
[OPT\\_IMPROXY](#) (Page ??)  
[SIPROXD\\_N](#) (Page ??)  
[SIPROXD\\_x\\_ALLOW\\_REG\\_N](#) (Page ??)  
[SIPROXD\\_x\\_ALLOW\\_REG\\_x](#) (Page ??)



## B. Appendixes to optional packages

SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_IN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_OUT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MAX (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MIN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_SIP\_PORT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_TRANSPARENT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_PASS (Page ??)

### Package TOOLS

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

[OPT\\_BMON](#) (Page 222)

## B.18. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.10

### Package ADVANCED\_NETWORKING

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

DSA\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_BRIDGE (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_DSA (Page ??)

### Package BASE

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

LUATESTS\_RUNATBOOTTIME (Page ??)  
LUA\_VERSION (Page ??)  
NET\_PREFIX\_ULA\_SAVEDIR (Page ??)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_NAME](#) (Page 42)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_STATIC\\_IPV4](#) (Page 43)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_STATIC\\_IPV6](#) (Page 43)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_TYPE](#) (Page 42)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_ULA\\_DEV](#) (Page 43)  
OPT\_LUA (Page ??)  
OPT\_LUATESTS (Page ??)  
[OPT\\_NET\\_PREFIX](#) (Page 42)  
OPT\_NET\_PREFIX\_ULA (Page ??)  
[RTC\\_SYNC](#) (Page 31)

### Package CIRCUITS

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

CIRC_x_NET_IPV4_ADDRESS (Page ??)	CIRC_x_NET_ADDRESS_IPV4
CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADDRESS (Page ??)	CIRC_x_NET_ADDRESS_IPV6
CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX (Page ??)	
CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX_ON_LINK (Page ??)	
CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX_PREFERRED_LIFETIME (Page ??)	
CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX_VALID_LIFETIME (Page ??)	

### Package CHRONY

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

CHRONY\_BIOS\_TIME

### Package DNS\_DHCP

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_DNS (Page ??)	DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVER
DHCP_DNS_SERVERS (Page 111)	DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVER
DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVERS (Page 113)	DHCP_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVER1
DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVERS (Page 113)	DHCP_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVER2
DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_WINS_SERVERS (Page 113)	DHCP_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVER
DHCP_NTP_SERVERS (Page 111)	DHCP_WINS_SERVER1
DHCP_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVERS (Page 112)	DHCP_WINS_SERVER2
DHCP_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVERS (Page 112)	
DHCP_RANGE_x_WINS_SERVERS (Page 112)	
DHCP_WINS_SERVERS (Page 111)	

### Package IPV6

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_LOCALV6  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_PASSWORD  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_PREFIX  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_REMOTEV6  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_TIMEOUT  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_TUNNELID  
CIRC\_x\_TUN6IN4\_SIXXS\_USERID

### Package ISDN

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

ISDN_x_IO (Page 153)	ISDN_IO0_x
ISDN_x_IO0 (Page 153)	ISDN_IO1_x
ISDN_x_IO1 (Page 153)	ISDN_IO_x
ISDN_x_IP (Page 155)	ISDN_IP
ISDN_x_IRQ (Page ??)	ISDN_IRQ_x
ISDN_x_MEM (Page 153)	ISDN_MEM_x
ISDN_x_PORT (Page 155)	ISDN_PORT

[ISDN\\_x\\_TYPE](#) (Page 154)

ISDN\_TYPE\_x

## Package PROXY

### New variables

IMPROXY\_DOWNSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_IGMPV3 (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_MLD (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_UPSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_IMPROXY (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_x (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_IN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_OUT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MAX (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MIN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_SIP\_PORT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_TRANSPARENT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_PASS (Page ??)

### Obsolete variables

## Package TOOLS

### New variables

[OPT\\_BMON](#) (Page 222)

### Obsolete variables

## B.19. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.11

## Package ADVANCED\_NETWORKING

### New variables

DSA\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_BRIDGE (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_DSA (Page ??)

### Obsolete variables

## Package BASE

### New variables

LUATESTS\_RUNATBOOTTIME (Page ??)  
LUA\_VERSION (Page ??)  
NET\_PREFIX\_ULA\_SAVEDIR (Page ??)

### Obsolete variables

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_NAME](#) (Page 42)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_STATIC\\_IPV4](#) (Page 43)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_STATIC\\_IPV6](#) (Page 43)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_TYPE](#) (Page 42)  
[NET\\_PREFIX\\_x\\_ULA\\_DEV](#) (Page 43)  
[OPT\\_LUA](#) (Page ??)  
[OPT\\_LUATESTS](#) (Page ??)  
[OPT\\_NET\\_PREFIX](#) (Page 42)  
[OPT\\_NET\\_PREFIX\\_ULA](#) (Page ??)  
[RTC\\_SYNC](#) (Page 31)

### Package CIRCUITS

#### New variables

[CIRC\\_x\\_NET\\_IPV4\\_ADDRESS](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_NET\\_IPV6\\_ADDRESS](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_NET\\_IPV6\\_ADVERTISE\\_PREFIX](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_NET\\_IPV6\\_ADVERTISE\\_PREFIX\\_ON\\_LINK](#)  
(Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_NET\\_IPV6\\_ADVERTISE\\_PREFIX\\_-](#)  
[PREFERRED\\_LIFETIME](#) (Page ??)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_NET\\_IPV6\\_ADVERTISE\\_PREFIX\\_VALID\\_-](#)  
[LIFETIME](#) (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

[CIRC\\_x\\_NET\\_ADDRESS\\_IPV4](#)  
[CIRC\\_x\\_NET\\_ADDRESS\\_IPV6](#)

### Package CHRONY

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

[CHRONY\\_BIOS\\_TIME](#)

### Package DNS\_DHCP

#### New variables

[CIRC\\_x\\_NET\\_IPV6\\_ADVERTISE\\_DNS](#) (Page ??)  
[DHCP\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)

#### Obsolete variables

[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVER](#)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVER](#)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVER1](#)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVER2](#)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVER](#)  
[DHCP\\_WINS\\_SERVER1](#)  
[DHCP\\_WINS\\_SERVER2](#)

### Package PROXY

#### New variables

[IMPROXY\\_DOWNSTREAM\\_DEV](#) (Page ??)  
[IMPROXY\\_ENABLE\\_IGMPV3](#) (Page ??)  
[IMPROXY\\_ENABLE\\_MLD](#) (Page ??)  
[IMPROXY\\_UPSTREAM\\_DEV](#) (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

OPT\_IMPROXY (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_x (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_IN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_OUT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MAX (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MIN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_SIP\_PORT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_TRANSPARENT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_PASS (Page ??)

## Package TOOLS

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

[OPT\\_BMON](#) (Page 222)

## B.20. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.12

## Package ADVANCED\_NETWORKING

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

DSA\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_BRIDGE (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_DSA (Page ??)

## Package BASE

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

LUATESTS\_RUNATBOOTTIME (Page ??)  
LUA\_VERSION (Page ??)  
OPT\_LUA (Page ??)  
OPT\_LUATESTS (Page ??)  
[RTC\\_SYNC](#) (Page 31)

## Package CIRCUITS

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV4\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX (Page ??)

CIRC\_x\_NET\_ADDRESS\_IPV4  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_ADDRESS\_IPV6

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_ON\_LINK  
(Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_  
PREFERRED\_LIFETIME (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_VALID\_  
LIFETIME (Page ??)

### Package CHRONY

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

CHRONY\_BIOS\_TIME

### Package DNS\_DHCP

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_DNS (Page ??)  
[DHCP\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)

DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_SERVER  
DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_NTP\_SERVER  
DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_SERVER1  
DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_SERVER2  
DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_NTP\_SERVER  
DHCP\_WINS\_SERVER1  
DHCP\_WINS\_SERVER2

### Package PROXY

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

IMPROXY\_DOWNSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_IGMPV3 (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_MLD (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_UPSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_IMPROXY (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_x (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_IN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_OUT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MAX (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MIN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_SIP\_PORT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_TRANSPARENT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_PASS (Page ??)

### Package TOOLS

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

[OPT\\_BMON](#) (Page 222)

## B.21. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.13

### Package `ADVANCED_NETWORKING`

#### New variables

`DSA_N` (Page ??)  
`DSA_x_BRIDGE` (Page ??)  
`DSA_x_DEV` (Page ??)  
`DSA_x_GROUP_N` (Page ??)  
`DSA_x_GROUP_x_PORT_N` (Page ??)  
`DSA_x_GROUP_x_PORT_x_DEV` (Page ??)  
`OPT_DSA` (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

### Package `BASE`

#### New variables

`OPT_LUA` (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

### Package `CIRCUITS`

#### New variables

`CIRC_x_NET_IPV4_ADDRESS` (Page ??)  
`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADDRESS` (Page ??)  
`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX` (Page ??)  
`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX_ON_LINK`  
(Page ??)  
`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX_-`  
`PREFERRED_LIFETIME` (Page ??)  
`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX_VALID_-`  
`LIFETIME` (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

`CIRC_x_NET_ADDRESS_IPV4`  
`CIRC_x_NET_ADDRESS_IPV6`

### Package `DNS_DHCP`

#### New variables

`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_DNS` (Page ??)  
[DHCP\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
`DHCP_NTP_SERVERS` (Page 111)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_RANGE\\_x\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 112)  
[DHCP\\_WINS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)

#### Obsolete variables

`DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVER`  
`DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVER`  
`DHCP_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVER1`  
`DHCP_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVER2`  
`DHCP_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVER`  
`DHCP_WINSERVER1`  
`DHCP_WINSERVER2`

## Package PROXY

### New variables

IMPROXY\_DOWNSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_IGMPV3 (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_MLD (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_UPSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_IMPROXY (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_x (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_IN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_OUT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MAX (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MIN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_SIP\_PORT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_TRANSPARENT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_PASS (Page ??)

### Obsolete variables

## Package TOOLS

### New variables

[OPT\\_BMON](#) (Page 222)

### Obsolete variables

## B.22. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.14

## Package ADVANCED\_NETWORKING

### New variables

DSA\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_BRIDGE (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_N (Page ??)  
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### Obsolete variables

## Package BASE

### New variables

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### Obsolete variables

## Package CIRCUITS



### New variables

CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV4\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_ON\_LINK  
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CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_  
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CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_VALID\_  
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### Obsolete variables

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## Package DNS\_DHCP

### New variables

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[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_DNS\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
[DHCP\\_EXTRA\\_RANGE\\_x\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 113)  
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[DHCP\\_NTP\\_SERVERS](#) (Page 111)  
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### Obsolete variables

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DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_NTP\_SERVER  
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DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_SERVER2  
DHCP\_RANGE\_x\_NTP\_SERVER  
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## Package PROXY

### New variables

IMPROXY\_DOWNSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
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IMPROXY\_ENABLE\_MLD (Page ??)  
IMPROXY\_UPSTREAM\_DEV (Page ??)  
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SIPROXD\_x\_SIP\_PORT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_TRANSPARENT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_PASS (Page ??)

### Obsolete variables

## Package TOOLS

### New variables

[OPT\\_BMON](#) (Page 222)

### Obsolete variables

## B.23. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.15

### Package `ADVANCED_NETWORKING`

#### New variables

`DSA_N` (Page ??)  
`DSA_x_BRIDGE` (Page ??)  
`DSA_x_DEV` (Page ??)  
`DSA_x_GROUP_N` (Page ??)  
`DSA_x_GROUP_x_PORT_N` (Page ??)  
`DSA_x_GROUP_x_PORT_x_DEV` (Page ??)  
`OPT_DSA` (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

### Package `CIRCUITS`

#### New variables

`CIRC_x_NET_IPV4_ADDRESS` (Page ??)  
`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADDRESS` (Page ??)  
`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX` (Page ??)  
`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX_ON_LINK`  
(Page ??)  
`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX_-`  
`PREFERRED_LIFETIME` (Page ??)  
`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_PREFIX_VALID_-`  
`LIFETIME` (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

`CIRC_x_NET_ADDRESS_IPV4`  
`CIRC_x_NET_ADDRESS_IPV6`

### Package `DNS_DHCP`

#### New variables

`CIRC_x_NET_IPV6_ADVERTISE_DNS` (Page ??)  
`DHCP_DNS_SERVERS` (Page 111)  
`DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVERS` (Page 113)  
`DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVERS` (Page 113)  
`DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_WINS_SERVERS` (Page 113)  
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`DHCP_RANGE_x_WINS_SERVERS` (Page 112)  
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#### Obsolete variables

`DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVER`  
`DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVER`  
`DHCP_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVER1`  
`DHCP_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVER2`  
`DHCP_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVER`  
`DHCP_WINS_SERVER1`  
`DHCP_WINS_SERVER2`

### Package `PROXY`

#### New variables

`IMPROXY_DOWNSTREAM_DEV` (Page ??)  
`IMPROXY_ENABLE_IGMPV3` (Page ??)  
`IMPROXY_ENABLE_MLD` (Page ??)  
`IMPROXY_UPSTREAM_DEV` (Page ??)  
`OPT_IMPROXY` (Page ??)  
`SIPROXD_N` (Page ??)

#### Obsolete variables

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_x (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_IN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_OUT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MAX (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MIN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_SIP\_PORT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_TRANSPARENT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_PASS (Page ??)

### Package TOOLS

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

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## B.24. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.16

### Package ADVANCED\_NETWORKING

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

DSA\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_BRIDGE (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
OPT\_DSA (Page ??)

### Package CIRCUITS

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV4\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADDRESS (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_ON\_LINK  
(Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_  
PREFERRED\_LIFETIME (Page ??)  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_PREFIX\_VALID\_  
LIFETIME (Page ??)

CIRC\_x\_NET\_ADDRESS\_IPV4  
CIRC\_x\_NET\_ADDRESS\_IPV6

### Package DNS\_DHCP

#### New variables

#### Obsolete variables

CIRC\_x\_NET\_IPV6\_ADVERTISE\_DNS (Page ??)

DHCP\_EXTRA\_RANGE\_x\_DNS\_SERVER

## B. Appendixes to optional packages

<a href="#">DHCP_DNS_SERVERS</a> (Page 111)	<a href="#">DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVER</a>
<a href="#">DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVERS</a> (Page 113)	<a href="#">DHCP_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVER1</a>
<a href="#">DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVERS</a> (Page 113)	<a href="#">DHCP_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVER2</a>
<a href="#">DHCP_EXTRA_RANGE_x_WINS_SERVERS</a> (Page 113)	<a href="#">DHCP_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVER</a>
<a href="#">DHCP_NTP_SERVERS</a> (Page 111)	<a href="#">DHCP_WINS_SERVER1</a>
<a href="#">DHCP_RANGE_x_DNS_SERVERS</a> (Page 112)	<a href="#">DHCP_WINS_SERVER2</a>
<a href="#">DHCP_RANGE_x_NTP_SERVERS</a> (Page 112)	
<a href="#">DHCP_RANGE_x_WINS_SERVERS</a> (Page 112)	
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## Package PROXY

### New variables

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[IMPROXY\\_ENABLE\\_IGMPV3](#) (Page ??)  
[IMPROXY\\_ENABLE\\_MLD](#) (Page ??)  
[IMPROXY\\_UPSTREAM\\_DEV](#) (Page ??)  
[OPT\\_IMPROXY](#) (Page ??)  
[SIPROXD\\_N](#) (Page ??)  
[SIPROXD\\_x\\_ALLOW\\_REG\\_N](#) (Page ??)  
[SIPROXD\\_x\\_ALLOW\\_REG\\_x](#) (Page ??)  
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[SIPROXD\\_x\\_RTP\\_PORT\\_MIN](#) (Page ??)  
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[SIPROXD\\_x\\_USER\\_N](#) (Page ??)  
[SIPROXD\\_x\\_USER\\_x\\_NAME](#) (Page ??)  
[SIPROXD\\_x\\_USER\\_x\\_PASS](#) (Page ??)

### Obsolete variables

## Package TOOLS

### New variables

[OPT\\_BMON](#) (Page 222)

### Obsolete variables

## B.25. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.17

## Package ADVANCED\_NETWORKING

### New variables

[DSA\\_N](#) (Page ??)  
[DSA\\_x\\_BRIDGE](#) (Page ??)  
[DSA\\_x\\_DEV](#) (Page ??)  
[DSA\\_x\\_GROUP\\_N](#) (Page ??)  
[DSA\\_x\\_GROUP\\_x\\_PORT\\_N](#) (Page ??)  
[DSA\\_x\\_GROUP\\_x\\_PORT\\_x\\_DEV](#) (Page ??)  
[OPT\\_DSA](#) (Page ??)

### Obsolete variables

## Package PROXY

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

SIPROXD\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_x (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_IN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_OUT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MAX (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_RTP\_PORT\_MIN (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_SIP\_PORT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_TRANSPARENT (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_NAME (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_USER\_x\_PASS (Page ??)

## Package TOOLS

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

[OPT\\_BMON](#) (Page 222)

## B.26. Differences version 4.0.0 and version 3.10.18

## Package ADVANCED\_NETWORKING

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

DSA\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_BRIDGE (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_DEV (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_N (Page ??)  
DSA\_x\_GROUP\_x\_PORT\_x\_DEV (Page ??)

## Package PROXY

### New variables

### Obsolete variables

SIPROXD\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_N (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_ALLOW\_REG\_x (Page ??)  
SIPROXD\_x\_DEV\_IN (Page ??)  
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