

Installing MorningStar PPP for Dial-out ISP Access

This guide provides step-by-step instructions for installing MSTPPP on a new Open Server installation and connecting to an ISP. The assumption is made that you have completed a full install of OSR5.04+ Enterprise Edition, and have a supported modem.

Removing Unix PPP

1. Login as **root** in the graphical session and start **custom**.
2. Select the **OSR5 Enterprise** entry and expand the view
3. Select **Connectivity** and expand the view.
4. Select **TCP**, expand it and finally select **PPP**.
5. Ensure PPP is the only item selected and **remove** it.
6. Shutdown **custom** and **reboot** the system.

Installing MSTPPP

1. Login as **root** in the graphical session and start **custom**.
2. Insert the OSR5 source CDROM
3. Select **Install New** > from this server > from the CDROM.
4. Select **MorningStar PPP**
5. Install it
6. **Exit** custom and **relink** the kernel.
7. **Reboot** the system

Configuring MSTPPP

1. Login as **root** in the graphical session and start up a scoterm session.
2. Run the command "**route flush**"
This may take a couple of minutes to complete
3. Run the command **netstat -r** and ensure that there is no default route. If there is, rerun "**route flush**"
4. Start the **Internet Configuration Manager**
5. Login as "**admin**". The password is the root password you selected when the O/S was installed.
6. Select **Net**
7. Select **PPP connections**
8. Select **Add New Dial-out PPP connection**, ensure the "**Test new connection**" radio-button is **unchecked**.
9. As the local IP address, enter **192.168.10.1** and check the **dynamic box**
10. As the remote IP address enter **192.168.10.2** and check the **dynamic box**
11. For the username enter the **account/user name your ISP provided you**
12. For the password enter the **password you were given in both password boxes**
13. In the phone number field enter the **number of the ISP's dial-up connection**. If your phone lines require you to dial 9 for an external line, preface the number with a "**9,**" (2 commas)
14. Check **Modem**
15. In the Connection Timeout enter **180** .
16. Select "**Do not dial at boot**"
17. For the Modem speed select the **maximum** speed your serial port supports (ideally 4 times the speed of your modem)
18. Select the **serial port** your modem is connected to (i.e. tty2A). Ensure that you use the port with the uppercase letter as this provides hardware flow control.
19. Select your modem from the list. If your modem isn't on the list you can choose the closest match (but we make no guarantees)
20. Set the Netmask to **255.255.255.0**
21. Set the Debug level to **5**.
22. Click on the "**Create**" button.
23. Click on "**Advanced**" and then select "**Hardware flow control**"
24. Click "**OK**"
25. Click "**Done**"
26. Click on "**Network Routing**"
27. Under "Select Network Interface..." select the entry with the **192.168.10** address you just created

28. Check "**This Machine is a Network Gateway**"
29. Click "**OK**"
30. Click "**Done**"
31. Exit Netscape.

Testing Your Configuration

1. To test your connection enter the following in the scoterm session: **ping 192.168.10.2**
2. You should see the modem lights flicker and the modem will attempt to connect to the ISP. Upon connection (after the tx/rx lights settle down) hit **delete** and enter **netstat -r**
3. You should now see a default route at your ISP's address.
4. Your ISP provided you with 2 nameserver addresses, i.e. 1.2.3.4. Enter ping 1.2.3.4 It should start pinging the address. When it does press "**delete**" to stop it.

Set-up DNS

1. In the scoterm window enter **touch /etc/resolv.conf** This will ensure there is a resolv.conf file
2. Using ScoEdit open **/etc/resolv.conf** and if it is blank add the following lines

```
hostresorder local bind
nameserver 1.2.3.4
nameserver 5.6.7.8
domain mydomain.com
```

Where 1.2.3.4 and 5.6.7.8 are the addresses of your ISPs nameservers, and mydomain.com is your domain name.
3. If the file was not empty, add the lines shown to the end of the file.
4. Save the file and exit **ScoEdit**.
5. In the Scoterm window enter
ps -ef | grep named

The first numeric entry is named process id number or PID#. Now enter

kill -9 PID#
/etc/named &

Testing Netscape and DNS

1. In the Scoterm window enter
nslookup www.ibm.com
It should return an address
2. Launch Netscape and connect to your favorite website.
3. After exiting Netscape, wait 5 minutes and the modem should automatically disconnect.

Repairing a "damaged" configuration

If MSTPPP is killed during the connection process, the link configuration could be lost and the system will no longer connect. If this has happened then you can check it by running the command "**ifconfig -a**" and you will not see a du0 entry, but if you enter the command "**cat /usr/lib/mstppp/Systems**" you will see that the configuration is still there.

This state can be repaired as follows.

1. Start the Internet Configuration Manager
2. Login as "**admin**". The password is the root password you selected when the O/S was installed.
3. Select **Net**
4. Select **PPP** connections
5. Select your PPP connection and select **modify configuration**
6. Click on "**Advanced**" and then select "**Hardware flow control**"
7. Click "**OK**"
8. Click "**Done**"
9. Click on "**Network Routing**"
10. Under "**Select Network Interface...**"
11. Select the entry with the **192.168.10** address
12. Check "**This Machine is a Network Gateway**"
13. Click "**OK**"
14. Click "**Done**"
15. Exit Netscape.

