

Synchronous PPP and Cisco HDLC Programming Guide

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by Alan Cox

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Chapter 1. Introduction

The syncppp drivers in Linux provide a fairly complete implementation of Cisco HDLC and a minimal implementation of PPP. The longer term goal is to switch the PPP layer to the generic PPP interface that is new in Linux 2.3.x. The API should remain unchanged when this is done, but support will then be available for IPX, compression and other PPP features

Chapter 2. Known Bugs And Assumptions

PPP is minimal

The current PPP implementation is very basic, although sufficient for most wan usages.

Cisco HDLC Quirks

Currently we do not end all packets with the correct Cisco multicast or unicast flags. Nothing appears to mind too much but this should be corrected.

Chapter 3. Public Functions Provided

sppp_close

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sppp_close` — close down a synchronous PPP or Cisco HDLC link

Synopsis

```
int sppp_close (struct net_device * dev);
```

Arguments

dev

The network device to drop the link of

Description

This drops the logical interface to the channel. It is not done politely as we assume we will also be dropping DTR. Any timeouts are killed.

sppp_open

LINUX

Name

sppp_open — open a synchronous PPP or Cisco HDLC link

Synopsis

```
int sppp_open (struct net_device * dev);
```

Arguments

dev

Network device to activate

Description

Close down any existing synchronous session and commence from scratch. In the PPP case this means negotiating LCP/IPCPC and friends, while for Cisco HDLC we simply need to start sending keepalives

sppp_reopen

LINUX

Name

sppp_reopen — notify of physical link loss

Synopsis

```
int sppp_reopen (struct net_device * dev);
```

Arguments

dev

Device that lost the link

Description

This function informs the synchronous protocol code that the underlying link died (for example a carrier drop on X.21)

We increment the magic numbers to ensure that if the other end failed to notice we will correctly start a new session. It happens do to the nature of telco circuits is that you can lose carrier on one end only.

Having done this we go back to negotiating. This function may be called from an interrupt context.

sppp_do_ioctl

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

sppp_do_ioctl — Ioctl handler for ppp/hdlc

Synopsis

```
int sppp_do_ioctl (struct net_device * dev, struct ifreq *  
ifr, int cmd);
```

Arguments

dev

Device subject to ioctl

ifr

Interface request block from the user

cmd

Command that is being issued

Description

This function handles the ioctls that may be issued by the user to control the settings of a PPP/HDLC link. It does both busy and security checks. This function is intended to be wrapped by callers who wish to add additional ioctl calls of their own.

sppp_attach

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sppp_attach` — attach synchronous PPP/HDLC to a device

Synopsis

```
void sppp_attach (struct ppp_device * pd);
```

Arguments

pd

PPP device to initialise

Description

This initialises the PPP/HDLC support on an interface. At the time of calling the `dev` element must point to the network device that this interface is attached to. The interface should not yet be registered.

sppp_detach

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sppp_detach` — release PPP resources from a device

Synopsis

```
void sppp_detach (struct net_device * dev);
```

Arguments

dev

Network device to release

Description

Stop and free up any PPP/HDLC resources used by this interface. This must be called before the device is freed.