Configuring Linux ‘pppd’ for a Skywire® 4G LTE CAT3 Verizon
NimbeLink Corp
Updated: September 2017

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1. Introduction

1.1 Applies to the Following Part Numbers:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Carrier</th>
<th>Network Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NL-SWDK</td>
<td>Skywire Development Kit</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL-AB-BBBC</td>
<td>Skywire BeagleBone Black Cape</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL-AB-BBCL</td>
<td>Skywire BeagleBone Black Cape Lite</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>NL-AB-RPI</td>
<td>Skywire Raspberry Pi Adapter</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL-AB-MPCIE</td>
<td>Mini-PCI Express Adapter Board</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL-SW-LTE-TSVG</td>
<td>LTE without Fallback, GPS, GLONASS</td>
<td>Verizon</td>
<td>LTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL-SW-LTE-TSVG-B</td>
<td>LTE without Fallback, GPS, GLONASS</td>
<td>Verizon</td>
<td>LTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL-SIM-COM</td>
<td>3FF Commercial Temp Range SIM Card</td>
<td>Verizon</td>
<td>LTE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Prerequisites

This document assumes you have completed the initial setup of your modem and development kit. If you have not completed those steps, refer to the Skywire® Development Kit User Manual and complete the modem setup before proceeding.

If you are using a device that is communicating via SSH, Telnet, or any other type of Ethernet interface, you must connect to it via USB or serial. Section 2.8 requires the Ethernet interface to be taken down.
2. PPP – 4G LTE Modems

2.1 Overview
This example has been tested on the following distributions of Linux:
- Debian Linux 8.1
- Ubuntu Linux 12.04 LTS
- Ubuntu Linux 14.04 LTS
- Ubuntu Linux 16.04 LTS
- Arch Linux 06-01-2015
- BeagleBone Black Debian 8.x
- Raspberry Pi Raspbian 8.x

using a Skywire® NL-LTE-TSVG Verizon 4G LTE modem.
This example is written using Debian and Ubuntu. Some additional steps are necessary to get PPP working on Ubuntu, and those steps will be covered in their respective sections.

2.2 Elevate to root
In order to make the changes necessary, it is necessary to login to the root account. To do so, type the following command into the Terminal:
For Debian:
   $ su -
For Ubuntu:
   $ sudo -i
followed by the Enter key. You will be prompted to enter your password: enter it, followed by the Enter key.

2.3 Check for Updates
Make sure that your Debian or Ubuntu system is up to date using the following commands:
   # apt-get update
   # apt-get upgrade

2.4 Install the “ppp” Package
To install the ppp package, type the following command:
   # apt-get install ppp
2.5 Verify The Modem is Connected

To verify that our system can see the Skywire modem, type the following command:

```
# lsusb
```

followed by the enter key, and you should have an entry similar to the one below:

```
Bus 001 Device 002: ID 1bc7:1201 Telit
```

If so, the modem is connected properly. If not, verify the modem is connected properly and run the command again.

2.6 Ubuntu Only: Load the “option” Driver

The Skywire modem does not properly enumerate automatically, if at all, under Ubuntu. To enumerate the device, we need to load the “option” driver.

To get our device’s ID, type the following command:

```
# lsusb
```

followed by the Enter key. There should be a device listed according to the following format that says “Telit”:

```
Bus 001 Device 002: ID 1bc7:1201 Telit
```

Make note of the eight-character hex code right before “Telit”. In the case of a SW-LTE-TSVG, it is “1bc7:1201”.

To load the option driver, type the following into the Terminal:

```
# modprobe option
# echo 1bc7 1201 > /sys/bus/usb-
    serial/drivers/option1/new_id
```

2.7 Write PPP Scripts

We need to write two scripts for PPP to reference when initializing the connection.

Note: We have a GitHub page with the necessary PPP files available for customers to use located here:

[https://github.com/NimbeLink/skywire-ppp-scripts](https://github.com/NimbeLink/skywire-ppp-scripts)

We highly recommend downloading that repo and following the instructions in the files related to your modem. The other recommended option is to click on the file you want and copy and paste directly from GitHub.

First, clone the repo and navigate to the cloned repo. Next, as superuser (root) copy the file:

```
vzw-TSVG
```
to:
/etc/ppp/peers/
or copy-and-paste the contents of:

vzw-TSVG

from the GitHub repo to

/etc/ppp/peers/vzw-TSVG

The contents of vzw-TSVG are shown below:

/dev/ttyUSB3
115200
connect "/usr/sbin/chat -v -f /etc/ppp/peers/vzw-TSVG-chat"
noauth
defaultroute
usepeerdns
local
default
detach

Next, copy:

vzw-TSVG-chat
to:

/etc/ppp/peers/
or copy-and-paste the contents of:

vzw-TSVG-chat

from the GitHub repo to

/etc/ppp/peers/vzw-TSVG-chat

Make sure to replace [apn] with your APN. The contents of vzw-TSVG-chat are shown below:

TIMEOUT 35
ECHO ON
"" \rATZ
OK 'ATQ0 V1 E1 S0=0 &C1 &D2 +FCLASS=0'
OK AT+CGDCONT=3,"IP","[apn]","0.0.0.0",0,0
OK ATD*99***3#
CONNECT ""
2.8 Take Down the Ethernet Interface

A PPP connection requires that any existing Ethernet connection be taken down. To bring down the Ethernet connection, type the following command:

```
# ifconfig eth0 down
```

(Optional) To verify that the Ethernet connection is down, type:

```
# ifconfig
```

followed by the Enter key. eth0 should not be listed.

2.9 Bring Up the PPP Interface

To enable the PPP interface, type the following commands:

For Debian:

```
# pon vzw-TSVG
```

For Ubuntu:

```
# pppd call vzw-TSVG
```

followed by the enter key. You will see the second script you wrote appear on the screen, followed by the network communication the Skywire modem is going through to get connected.

Once the process is complete, test the connection:

```
#ping -c 2 www.google.com
```

and you should receive a response similar to this:

```
PING www.google.com (216.58.216.196) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from ord31s21-in-f4.1e100.net (216.58.216.196): icmp_seq=1 ttl=50 time=47.8 ms
64 bytes from ord31s21-in-f4.1e100.net (216.58.216.196): icmp_seq=2 ttl=50 time=90.6 ms

--- www.google.com ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 47.818/69.237/90.656/21.419 ms
```

This indicates that your PPP connection is up and connected to the network.

2.10 Troubleshooting

- If your PPP fails with the error 0x1 in Section 2.9, chances are your vzw-TSVG file cannot see your vzw-TSVG-chat file. Ensure that the last part of line 3 of the vzw-TSVG file:
has the same name as your vzw-TSVG-chat file. The tool xxd may be beneficial to ensure that there are no extra characters in the file and that the files are named the same:

$ xxd vzw-TSVG

If you are still having issues, rename the last part of line 3 in the verizon file to:

.../vzw

and rename vzw-TSVG-chat to vzw and try again.

- If your PPP fails with the error 0x3 in Section 2.9, you may have poor signal strength. Move the unit closer to a window for a better signal strength.

- If your PPP still fails with error 0x3 in Section 2.9, your APN may be incorrect. Verify that your APN is correct in your vzw-TSVG-chat file.