

# Token-Ring mini-HOWTO

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## Revision History

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Updated to reflect the current state of Token Ring with Linux  
Revision 4.3 29 March 2000 Revised by: tg  
Brought up to date.  
Revision 4.1 7 January 1998 Revised by: me  
v4.1 released by Mike

This howto is designed to help you get up and running using a Token Ring adaptor to access the network. Generally speaking Section 3 will tell you which driver you need based on the adaptor card you have.

## 1. Introduction

Welcome to the Linux Token Ring mini-howto. We hope you find the information contained within helpful.

If you have any problems with the drivers that are not talked about in this howto, feel free to email me at <mikep@linuxtrnet>.

You may also wish to join the Linux on Token Ring Listserv by mailing <majordomo@linuxtr.net> with the body containing:

`subscribe linux-tr`

The latest and greatest information, drivers, patches, bug fixes, etc, etc can always be found at the Linux Token Project (<http://www.linuxtr.net>) site.

## **1.1. Special Thanks**

Thanks to Mark Swanson, Peter De Schrijver, David Morris, Paul Norton and everyone else who has contributed to the Token Ring code and drivers over the years.

Thanks also to the many people and companies who have provided hardware and technical documents to enable the drivers to be written in the first place.

Special Thanks to Mike Eckhoff the originator of this HOWTO, and Tom Gall for the previous version, and to Matthew Marsh for hosting the website and mailing list!

And, finally, thanks to all to subscribers to the linux-tr mailing list who have provided support, feedback, testing and thanks over the years. It wouldn't have been worth it without your continued support and gratitude.

## **1.2. Copyright Information**

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A copy of the license is included in Appendix A

If you have any question, please contact `<linux-howto@linuxdoc.org>`

## **1.3. Disclaimer**

No liability for the contents of this document can be accepted. Use the concepts, examples and other content at your own risk. As this is a new edition of this document, there may be errors and inaccuracies, that may of course be damaging to your system. Proceed with caution, and although this is highly unlikely, the authors do not take any responsibility for that.

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Naming of particular products or brands should not be seen as endorsements.

You are strongly recommended to take a backup of your system before major installation and backups at regular intervals.

## **1.4. New Versions**

The latest version of this document can always be found at Linux Token Ring Project (<http://www.linuxtr.net>) under the Documentation section.

The latest version of this HOWTO will always be made available on the Linux Token Ring Project website, in a variety of formats:

- HTML (<http://www.linuxtr.net/documentation/howtohtml/index.html>),
- Plain text (<http://www.linuxtr.net/documentation/trhowto.txt>),
- Adobe Acrobat pdf (<http://www.linuxtr.net/documentation/trhowto.pdf>),
- Postscript (<http://www.linuxtr.net/documentation/trhowto.ps>),
- SGML source (<http://www.linuxtr.net/documentation/trhowto.sgml>),

## **1.5. Credits**

In this version I have the pleasure of acknowledging:

*IBM* for providing hardware, technical documentation and technical support when the tech docs didn't quite seem enough.

*Madge* for providing their hardware to test with.

*3Com* for proving the technical documents to allow the 3c359 driver to be developed.

## 1.6. Feedback

Feedback is most certainly welcome for this document. Without your submissions and input, this document wouldn't exist. Please send your additions, comments and criticisms to the following email address: <mikep@linuxtr.net>

## 2. Hardware requirements

Make sure that you have a Token Ring card that is supported from the list below. Many PCI,ISA and even the odd MCA cards are now supported. Check <http://www.linuxtr.net> for the latest information.

Cards that are reported to work:

### 3COM

- 3C389 PCMCIA
- 3C619, 3C619B or 3C619C Token Link
- 3C319 Velocity ISA
- 3C359 Velocity XL - PCI
- 3C339 Velocity PCI

### IBM

- **PCI.** PCI Token Ring Adapter; PCI Wake on Lan Token Ring Adapter; 16/4 Token Ring PCI Adapter 2, Wake on Lan, and Wake on Lan Special; High Speed 100/16/4 Token Ring Adapter, Token Ring 16/4 Management Adapter.
- **Cardbus.** 16/4 Token Ring Adapter
- **LanStreamers.** PCI: Auto LanStreamer, Triple Lanstreamer; MCA: LanStreamer MC16, Lanstreamer MC32, AutoLanstreamer MC32, Dual Lanstreamer MC32
- **ISA.** Auto 16/4 Token Ring Adapter, 16/4 Token Ring Adapter, Turbo 16/4 Token Ring Adapter, Auto Wake Token Ring Adapter.
- **PCMCIA.** Turbo 16/4 PC Card, Turbo 16/4 PC Card 2, Auto 16/4 Credit Card Adapter, 16/4 Credit Card Adapter, 16/4 Credit Card Adapter II
- **Tropic MCA.** 16/4 Token Ring Adapter/A, Auto 16/4 Token Ring Adapter

### Olicom

- RapidFire 3139, 3140, 3141, and 3540
- OC 3136
- OC 3137
- OC 3118
- OC 3129

#### Madge

- 51-02 Smart 16/4 PCI
- 20-03 16/4 Cardbus Adapter Mk2
- 51-04 Smart 16/4 PCI Ringnode Mk3
- 51-09 Smart 16/4 Fiber PCI Ringnode
- 51-07 Smart 100/16/4 PCI-HS Ringnode
- 51-05 Smart 100/16/4 PCI Ringnode
- 20-01 Smart 16/4 PCMCIA
- 60-07 Presto PCI 2000
- 60-06 Presto PCI Plus
- 60-05 Presto PCI
- 53-05 Smart Mk4 PCI Adapter (low profile)
- 31-40 Rapidfire 3140V2 16/4 PCI Adapter

#### SysKonnnect

- TR4/16(+) SK-4190 ISA
- TR4/16(+) SK-4590 PCI
- TR4/16(+) SK-4591 PCI

#### SMC

- Tokencard Elite (8115T)
- Tokencard Elite/A MCA (8115T/A)

#### Intel

- TokenExpress PRO

- TokenExpress 16/4

Cards that may cause problems:

**Token-Ring Network 16/4 Adapter II.** This adapter will NOT work. Do not confuse this card with the IBM Token Ring adapter II (4mbit) which does. It is a DMA/Busmaster adapter for ISA.

**3Com TokenLink Velocity ISA.** You may or may not get this one to work. I have had reports of people running it without problems, and others who get errors left and right.

### 3. Which driver should I use?

The realm of Token Ring drivers on Linux has expanded quite a bit in last couple of years. It's not just ibmtr anymore! So as a result this map will tell you given a card which driver you should try and the recommended minimum kernel version (if any).

#### 3COM

- 3C389 PCMCIA -- ibmtr\_cs
- 3C619, 3C619B or 3C619C Token Link -- ibmtr
- 3C319 Velocity ISA -- try ibmtr
- 3C359 Velocity XL - PCI -- driver available from <http://www.linuxtr.net>
- 3C339 Velocity PCI -- tms380tr

#### IBM

- PCI Token Ring Adaptor -- olympic
- PCI Wake on Lan Token Ring Adaptor -- olympic
- 16/4 Token Ring PCI Adaptor 2, Wake On Lan, and Wake on Lan Special -- olympic
- High Speed 100/16/4 Token Ring -- olympic
- Turbo 16/4 ISA adapter -- ibmtr
- Token Ring Auto 16/4 ISA adapter -- ibmtr
- Token Ring Auto 16/4 adapter /A -- ibmtr
- Token Ring 16/4 adapter /A -- ibmtr
- Token Ring adapter /A -- ibmtr
- Token Ring adapter II (4 Megabit only) -- ibmtr
- 16/4 ISA Token Ring card (16bit) -- ibmtr

- 16/4 ISA Token Ring card (8bit) -- ibmtr
- All LANStreamer -- lanstreamer
- PCMCIA - Turbo 16/4 -- ibmtr\_cs
- PCMCIA - 16/4 -- ibmtr\_cs
- Cardbus - 16/4 - olympic, kernel v.2.4.3 or greater

#### Olicom

- RapidFire 3139, 3140, 3141, and 3540
- OC 3136
- OC 3137
- OC 3118
- OC 3129

For these Olicom cards, see their website <http://www.olicom.com> for drivers. You will need a 2.2.x series kernel.

#### Madge

- 51-02 Smart 16/4 PCI
- 20-03 16/4 Cardbus Adapter Mk2
- 51-04 Smart 16/4 PCI Ringnode Mk3
- 51-09 Smart 16/4 Fiber PCI Ringnode
- 51-07 Smart 100/16/4 PCI-HS Ringnode
- 51-05 Smart 100/16/4 PCI Ringnode
- 20-01 Smart 16/4 PCMCIA
- 60-07 Presto PCI 2000
- 60-06 Presto PCI Plus
- 60-05 Presto PCI

For these Madge cards you'll want to visit their site <http://www.madge.com> for drivers and get the 2.31 Madge drivers. You will need either a 2.0.36 or 2.2.5 as a minimum.

#### 2.41 drivers:

- 51-05 Smart Mk4 PCI Adapter
- 53-05 Smart Mk4 PCI Adapter (low profile)
- 31-40 Rapidfire 3140V2 16/4 PCI Adapter
- 20-03 Smart 16/4 Cardbus Mk2

- 51-04 Smart 16/4 PCI Ringnode Mk3
- 60-07 Presto PCI 2000
- 60-06 Presto PCI Plus
- 60-05 Presto PCI

According to the Madge README file the 2.41 driver has been tested on uniprocessor and SMP kernel versions: 2.0.36, 2.2.5-15 ,2.2.10, 2.2.12-20, 2.4.2-2.

Other Madge cards are reportedly based on the Texas Instruments tms380 chipset and thus as of the 2.3.26 kernel you can try the tms380tr driver.

#### SysKonnnect

- TR4/16(+) SK-4190 ISA
- TR4/16(+) SK-4590 PCI
- TR4/16(+) SK-4591 PCI

In the 2.2.x series of kernels try sktr. In the 2.3.x and greater series try the tms380tr driver.

#### SMC

- Tokencard Elite (8115T)
- Tokencard Elite/A MCA (8115T/A)

Driver is included as part of the 2.3.38+ kernel.

#### Intel

- TokenExpress PRO
- TokenExpress 16/4

Support for these cards is currently under development. Check <http://www.linuxtr.net> for status.

## **3.1. Drivers/Adapter Specifics**

Here we'll describe the different options and configurations available for each of the available drivers.

### **3.1.1. Kernel Module Aliases and Parameters**

Most drivers accept arguments in the form of module parameters (with the exception of the special case of PCMCIA, which is fully described below).



Kernel modules are specified in the file `/etc/conf.modules` or `/etc/modules.conf` depending upon which version of modutils you've got.

You can directly modify this file or use the tools builtin to your specific distribution. These distribution specific tools are beyond the scope of this document, but you can always directly modify the `modules.conf` file by hand to get things up and running and then figure out how your distribution handles these files. For example, Debian has several files in the `/etc/modutils` directory and from these builds the `modules.conf` file.

Kernel modules aliases are utilized to associate a particular name with a kernel module.

For token ring, this is used to assign drivers for each of the token ring interfaces so that the system scripts know which driver to insert when you bring an interface up.

The format of the alias lines are:

```
alias module_name interface
```

Usually, the only line you'll need for the token ring networking would be something like:

```
alias olympic tr0
```

This binds the olympic driver to the tr0 interface so when you type

```
ifconfig tr0 up
```

if the tr0 interface is not already loaded, the system will insert the olympic driver, which in turn will find the network card and create the tr0 network device.

Kernel modules parameters are specified in the following format:

```
options module_name parameter_1=XXX [parameter2=YYY ...]
```

Where the `modules_name` is the name of the driver, i.e. `olympic`, `ibmtr`, `3c359` and the ' parameters are those available for each driver. See either the following sections for driver specifics or check out the drivers source code.

For example, if you wanted to set the Olympic driver to 16 mbps operation and with a default buffer size of 8192 bytes, you would use the following line:

```
options olympic ringspeed=16 pkt_buf_sz=8192
```

### 3.1.2. IBMTR Driver

#### IBM Tropic Chipset Based Token Ring Adapters

This is the original token ring driver in the kernel and supports almost all adapters that use the IBM Tropic chipset, including the IBM ISA, ISA/Pnp, and a multitude of adapters from other manufacturers.

The IBM Turbo 16/4 ISA/PnP adapter will, in fact, work fine with the ibmtr driver. In older drivers you had to run the card in Auto 16/4 compatability mode. The simplest way to set this is to use the LANAID disks sent with the card and run the command:

```
LANAIDC /FAST=AUTO16
```

You should then use LANAIDC or LANAID to configure the card according to documentation. The latest drivers for the Turbo Adapters will recognize these adapters and configure them straight out of the box. You may have to either turn off isapnp support in the kernel or modify your isapnp.conf file to enable the adapter.

Options:

Perusal of the ibmtr source code may leave you to believe that the adapter can take three parameters, however, in reality the driver doesn't take any. These parameters are a hang over from the early stages of the driver and are only intended to be used to force the driver to only test restricted addresses when looking for adapters. The information on these options are included here for completeness only.

- *io*: Specify the I/O ports that the driver will check for the presence of any cards. All Tropic based ISA adapters, or adapters emulating the ISA cards will be found on either port 0xA20 or 0xA24. If you know that your adapter is configured for 0xA24 and/or that probing on port 0xA20 will cause problems with your machine, use *io* to force the driver to check a specific port only.

The Turbo adapters (including the confusingly named latest Auto 16/4 cards) can have their *io* regions located anywhere permitted by the PnP specification. This location is found using the new turbo detection code and no parameters are required.

- *irq & mem*: The two options were used to tell the driver exactly which *irq* to use and where the shared ram for the adapter could be found. These two options are now totally redundant in the driver as the interrupt line and the location of the shared ram is obtained directly by interrogating the adapter.

### 3.1.3. Olympic Driver

#### IBM PCI Pit/Pit-Phy/Olympic chipset based token ring cards

## Options:

The driver accepts four options: `ringspeed`, `pkt_buf_sz`, `message_level` and `network_monitor`.

These options can be specified differently for each card found, i.e if you have two olympic adapters in your machine and want to assign a ring speed of 16mbps to the first adapter, but a ring speed of 4mbps to the second adapter, your options line would read:

```
options olympic ringspeed=16,4
```

However, it should be noted that the driver assigns value to each adapter in the order they are discovered which is usually the order there are present on the pci bus. A little trial and error may be required to be certain which adapter is receiving which configuration option.

- *ringspeed*: Has one of three settings 0 (default), 4 or 16. 0 will make the card autosense the ringspeed and join at the appropriate speed, this will be the default option for most people. 4 or 16 allow you to explicitly force the card to operate at a certain speed. The card will fail if you try to insert it at the wrong speed. (Although some hubs will allow this so be *\*very\** careful). The main purpose for explicitly setting the ring speed is for when the card is first on the ring. In autosense mode, if the card cannot detect any active monitors on the ring it will not open, so you must re-init the card at the appropriate speed. Unfortunately at present the only way of doing this is `rmmod` and `insmod` which is a bit tough if it is compiled in the kernel. The driver does support 100 mbps full duplex operation. This is automatically detected by the adapter when connected to an appropriate switch.
- *pkt\_buf\_sz*: This is the initial receive buffer allocation size. This will default to 4096 if no value is entered. You may increase performance of the driver by setting this to a value larger than the network packet size, although the driver now re-sizes buffers based on MTU settings as well.
- *message\_level*: Controls level of messages created by the driver. Defaults to 0 which only displays start-up and critical messages. Presently any non-zero value will display all soft messages as well. NB This does not turn debugging messages on, that must be done by modified the source code.
- *network\_monitor*: Any non-zero value will provide a quasi network monitoring mode. All unexpected MAC frames (beaconing etc.) will be received by the driver and the source and destination addresses printed. Also an entry will be added in `/proc/net` called `olympic_tr%d`, where `tr%d` is the registered device name, i.e `tr0`, `tr1`, etc. This displays low level information about the configuration of the ring and the adapter. This feature has been designed for network administrators to assist in the diagnosis of network / ring problems. (This used to `OLYMPIC_NETWORK_MONITOR`, but has now changed to allow each adapter to be configured differently and to alleviate the necessity to re-compile olympic to turn the option on).

**Multi-card.** The driver will detect multiple cards and will work with shared interrupts, each card is assigned the next token ring device, i.e. `tr0`, `tr1`, `tr2`. The driver should also happily reside in the system with other drivers. It has been tested with `ibmtr.c` running. I have had multiple cards in the same system, all sharing the same interrupt and working perfectly fine together. This is also true for the Cardbus

Olympic adapters, I have quite happily had a Cardbus adapter and regular 16 bit PCMCIA token ring adapter working together in the same laptop.

**Variable MTU size:** The driver can handle a MTU size upto either 4500 or 18000 depending upon ring speed. The driver also changes the size of the receive buffers as part of the mtu re-sizing, so if you set `mtu = 18000`, you will need to be able to allocate  $16 * (\text{sk\_buff with 18000 buffer size})$  call it 18500 bytes per ring position = 296,000 bytes of memory space, plus of course anything necessary for the tx sk\_buff's. Remember this is per card, so if you are building routers, gateway's etc, you could start to use a lot of memory real fast.

### 3.1.4. Lanstreamer Driver

IBM PCI/MCA Lanstreamer chipset based token ring cards

Options:

The driver accepts three options: `ringspeed`, `pkt_buf_sz`, `message_level` and `network_monitor`.

These options can be specified differently for each card found, i.e if you have two olympic adapters in your machine and want to assign a ring speed of 16mbps to the first adapter, but a ring speed of 4mbps to the second adapter, your options line would read:

```
options lanstreamer ringspeed=16,4
```

However, it should be noted that the driver assigns value to each adapter in the order they are discovered which is usually the order there are present on the pci/mca bus. A little trial and error may be required to be certain which adapter is receiving which configuration option.

- *ringspeed*: Has one of three settings 0 (default), 4 or 16. 0 will make the card autosense the ringspeed and join at the appropriate speed, this will be the default option for most people. 4 or 16 allow you to explicitly force the card to operate at a certain speed. The card will fail if you try to insert it at the wrong speed. (Although some hubs will allow this so be *\*very\** careful). The main purpose for explicitly setting the ring speed is for when the card is first on the ring. In autosense mode, if the card cannot detect any active monitors on the ring it will not open, so you must re-init the card at the appropriate speed. Unfortunately at present the only way of doing this is `rmmod` and `insmod` which is a bit tough if it is compiled in the kernel. switch.
- *pkt\_buf\_sz*: This is the initial receive buffer allocation size. This will default to 4096 if no value is entered. You may increase performance of the driver by setting this to a value larger than the network packet size, although the driver now re-sizes buffers based on MTU settings as well.
- *message\_level*: Controls level of messages created by the driver. Defaults to 0 which only displays start-up and critical messages. Presently any non-zero value will display all soft messages as well. NB This does not turn debugging messages on, that must be done by modified the source code.

**Network Monitor.** The Lanstreamer driver does support a network monitor mode similar to the olympic driver, however it is a compile time option and not a module parameter. To enable the network monitor mode, edit lanstreamer.c and change the line:

```
#define STREAMER_NETWORK_MONITOR 0
```

to read:

```
#define STREAMER_NETWORK_MONITOR 1
```

All unexpected MAC frames (beaconing etc.) will be received by the driver and the source and destination addresses printed. Also an entry will be added in /proc/net called streamer\_tr. This displays low level information about the configuration of the ring and the adapter. This feature has been designed for network administrators to assist in the diagnosis of network / ring problems.

**Multi-card.** The driver will detect multiple cards and will work with shared interrupts, each card is assigned the next token ring device, i.e. tr0 , tr1, tr2. The driver should also happily reside in the system with other drivers.

**Variable MTU size:** The driver can handle a MTU size upto either 4500 or 18000 depending upon ring speed. The driver also changes the size of the receive buffers as part of the mtu re-sizing, so if you set mtu = 18000, you will need to be able to allocate 16 \* (sk\_buff with 18000 buffer size) call it 18500 bytes per ring position = 296,000 bytes of memory space, plus of course anything necessary for the tx sk\_buff's. Remember this is per card, so if you are building routers, gateway's etc, you could start to use a lot of memory real fast.

### 3.1.5. 3Com 3C359 Driver

#### 3COM PCI TOKEN LINK VELOCITY XL TOKEN RING CARDS

Currently the 3c359 driver is not included in the standard kernel source. To utilize the driver, you must download the driver from the Linux Token Ring Project (<http://www.linuxtr.net>) web site and patch your kernel.

Once you've downloaded the file, you can patch your kernel with the following commands:

```
cd /usr/src/linux
patch -p1 < 3c359-2.4.16.patch
```

or, if the patch file is gzipped:

```
zcat 3c359-2.4.16.patch | patch -p1
```

Then just run make config|menuconfig|xconfig and select the 3c359 driver from the token ring drivers section of the kernel configuration and then compile and install the kernel and/or modules as usual.

Options:

The driver accepts three options: `ringspeed`, `pkt_buf_sz`, `message_level`.

These options can be specified differently for each card found, i.e if you have two olympic adapters in your machine and want to assign a ring speed of 16mbps to the first adapter, but a ring speed of 4mbps to the second adapter, your options line would read:

```
options 3c359 ringspeed=16,4
```

However, it should be noted that the driver assigns value to each adapter in the order they are discovered which is usually the order there are present on the pci bus. A little trial and error may be required to be certain which adapter is receiving which configuration option.

- *ringspeed*: Has one of three settings 0 (default), 4 or 16. 0 will make the card autosense the ringspeed and join at the appropriate speed, this will be the default option for most people. 4 or 16 allow you to explicitly force the card to operate at a certain speed. The card will fail if you try to insert it at the wrong speed. (Although some hubs will allow this so be *very* careful). The main purpose for explicitly setting the ring speed is for when the card is first on the ring. In autosense mode, if the card cannot detect any active monitors on the ring it will open at the same speed as its last opening. This can be harardous if this speed does not match the speed you want the ring to operate at.
- *pkt\_buf\_sz*: This is this initial receive buffer allocation size. This will default to 4096 if no value is entered. You may increase performance of the driver by setting this to a value larger than the network packet size, although the driver now re-sizes buffers based on MTU settings as well.
- *message\_level*: Controls level of messages created by the driver. Defaults to 0 which only displays start-up and critical messages. Presently any non-zero value will display all soft messages as well. NB This does not turn debugging messages on, that must be done by modified the source code.

**Multi-card.** The driver will detect multiple cards and will work with shared interrupts, each card is assigned the next token ring device, i.e. `tr0`, `tr1`, `tr2`. The driver should also happily reside in the system with other drivers. It has been tested with `ibmtr.c` running. I have had multiple cards in the same system, all sharing the same interrupt and working perfectly fine together.

**Variable MTU size:** The driver can handle a MTU size upto either 4500 or 18000 depending upon ring speed. The driver also changes the size of the receive buffers as part of the mtu re-sizing, so if you set `mtu = 18000`, you will need to be able to allocate  $16 * (\text{sk\_buff with 18000 buffer size})$  call it 18500 bytes per ring position = 296,000 bytes of memory space, plus of course anything necessary for the `tx sk_buff`'s. Remember this is per card, so if you are building routers, gateway's etc, you could start to use a lot of memory real fast.

### 3.1.6. SysKonnnect adapters

Information for the SysKonnnect Token Ring ISA/PCI Adapter is courtesy Jay Schulist  
<jschlst@samba.org>

The Linux SysKonnnect Token Ring driver works with the SysKonnnect TR4/16(+) ISA, SysKonnnect TR4/16(+) PCI, SysKonnnect TR4/16 PCI, and older revisions of the SK NET TR4/16 ISA card.

Latest information on this driver can be obtained on the Linux-SNA WWW site. Please point your browser to: <http://www.linux-sna.org>

Important information to be noted:

- 1. Adapters can be slow to open (~20 secs) and close (~5 secs), please be patient.
- 2. This driver works very well when autoprobng for adapters. Why even think about those nasty io/int/dma settings of modprobe when the driver will do it all for you!

This driver is rather simple to use. Select Y to Token Ring adapter support in the kernel configuration. A choice for SysKonnnect Token Ring adapters will appear. This drives supports all SysKonnnect ISA and PCI adapters. Choose this option. I personally recommend compiling the driver as a module (M), but if you you would like to compile it staticly answer Y instead.

This driver supports multiple adapters without the need to load multiple copies of the driver. You should be able to load up to 7 adapters without any kernel modifications, if you are in need of more please contact the maintainer of this driver.

Load the driver either by lilo/loadlin or as a module. When a module using the following command will suffice for most:

```
# modprobe sktr
```

This will produce output similar to the following: (Output is user specific)

```
sktr.c: v1.01 08/29/97 by Christoph Goos
tr0: SK NET TR 4/16 PCI found at 0x6100, using IRQ 17.
tr1: SK NET TR 4/16 PCI found at 0x6200, using IRQ 16.
tr2: SK NET TR 4/16 ISA found at 0xa20, using IRQ 10 and DMA 5.
```

Now just setup the device via ifconfig and set and routes you may have. After this you are ready to start sending some tokens.

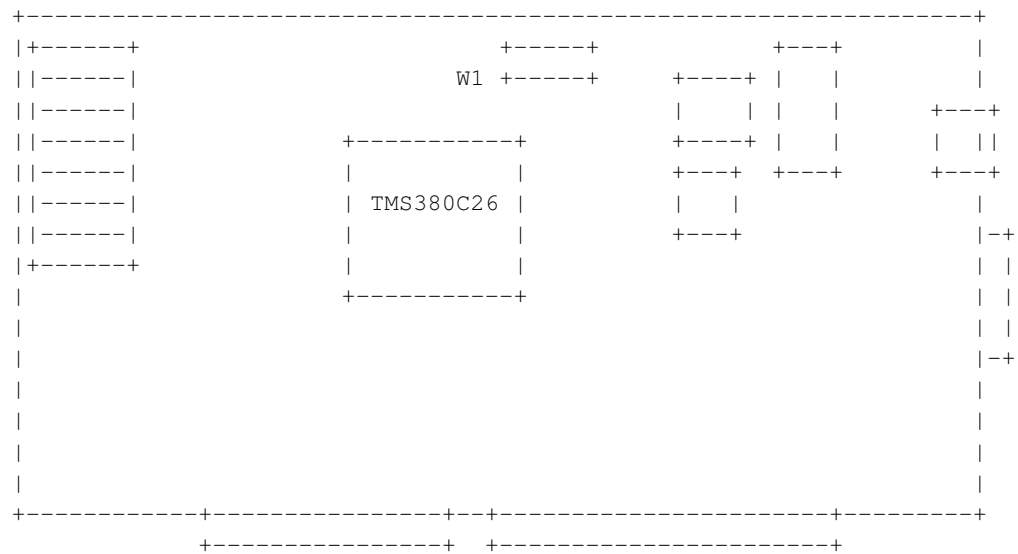
**Errata.** For anyone wondering where to pick up the SysKonnnect adapters please browse to <http://www.syskonnnect.com>

Below is the setting for the SK NET TR 4/16 ISA adapters

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\* C O N T E N T S \*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

- 1) Location of DIP-Switch W1
- 2) Default settings
- 3) DIP-Switch W1 description

## CHAPTER 1 LOCATION OF DIP-SWITCH



## CHAPTER 2      DEFAULT SETTINGS

W1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ON	X							
OFF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

W1.1 = ON	Adapter drives address lines SA17..19
W1.2 - 1.5 = OFF	BootROM disabled
W1.6 - 1.8 = OFF	I/O address 0A20h

## CHAPTER 3 DIP SWITCH W1 DESCRIPTION



```

=====
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+ ON
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+--- OFF
|AD | BootROM Addr. | I/O |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---
|
|
| +----- 6 7 8
| ON ON ON 1900h
| ON ON OFF 0900h
| ON OFF ON 1980h
| ON OFF OFF 0980h
| OFF ON ON 1b20h
| OFF ON OFF 0b20h
| OFF OFF ON 1a20h
| OFF OFF OFF 0a20h (+)
|
|
| +----- 2 3 4 5
| OFF x x x disabled (+)
| ON ON ON ON C0000
| ON ON ON OFF C4000
| ON ON OFF ON C8000
| ON ON OFF OFF CC000
| ON OFF ON ON D0000
| ON OFF ON OFF D4000
| ON OFF OFF ON D8000
| ON OFF OFF OFF DC000
|
|
+----- 1
OFF adapter does NOT drive SA<17..19>
ON adapter drives SA<17..19> (+)

```

(+) means default setting

### 3.1.7. PCMCIA

#### 3.1.7.1. Introduction

PCMCIA Token Ring adapters will work on all versions of the Linux kernel. Unfortunately, the road to hell is often paved with melting snowballs ;-) and there are a myriad of different combinations that can be used to get the adapters to work, all with different options, different requirements and different issues.

Hopefully with this document you will be able to figure out which combinations of ingredients are required and how to get them up and running on your machine.

### *3.1.7.2. History*

In the 2.0.x and 2.2.x kernels days, pcmcia was only available as an external package, created and maintained by David Hinds. When the only stable kernel available was 2.0.36, life was pretty easy and with a few simple configuration options the adapters would work.

With the advent of 2.2.x, ibmtr.c was completely updated, which broke the pcmcia driver (ibmtr\_cs.c). The pcmcia driver was updated to work with the new ibmtr driver and the 2.2.x kernels. This is where the first level of complication starts. As the pcmcia\_cs package is stand alone, it has to support the various different kernels, so instead of being able to have different versions of drivers in different versions of the kernel source, the pcmcia\_cs drivers must work with all kernel versions. This not only creates some ugliness in the driver itself but also causes confusion as to which version of pcmcia\_cs works for the latest kernel.

At this point, everything was working fine, and then come along the 2.3.x development series of kernels. The 2.3.x kernels provided their own support for pcmcia and the ibmtr\_cs driver was included in the kernel proper. So now there were two ways of getting pcmcia token ring support, either using the kernel drivers themselves or using the pcmcia\_cs package, not too much of a problem because only developers were using the 2.3.x kernels. Of course this all changed when the 2.4 kernel was released and a lot more users started using the kernel.

During late 2000, early 2001, significant development work was done on both the standard ibmtr driver and the pcmcia driver. Original pcmcia updates including using high memory and hot-eject support. These initial updates were only for the 2.2.x kernels, and hence only included in the pcmcia\_cs package. Later development saw great improvements in ibmtr and ibmtr\_cs for the 2.4.x kernels. So as of writing, 1/23/02, there are many different combinations of kernel version and driver floating around especially considering that different distributions have released different versions of the 2.4 kernels.

### *3.1.7.3. 2.0.x kernels*

If you are using one of the 2.0.x kernels, then I salute your perserverance and really you should have got the pcmcia drivers configured and working by now ;-)

You will have to use the pcmcia\_cs package and play with the /etc/pcmcia/config.opts, see the section below about config.opts fun. Just about any version of pcmcia\_cs that's been released in the last 2/3 years will work fine.

#### *3.1.7.4. 2.2.0 - 2.2.6 kernels*

These were the series of kernels where the pcmcia driver didn't work at all. It's probably just easiest to upgrade the kernel to a later version.

If you really do need to get this up and running, then a recent pcmcia\_cs is required and you should be able to grab the ibmtr.c and ibmtr.h from a 2.2.7 - 2.2.16 kernel and use them (note no greater than 2.2.16 !!)

You have to do the config.opts mangling, see the section on setting all this up.

#### *3.1.7.5. 2.2.7 - 2.2.16 kernels*

These kernels are well supported, simply use the pcmcia\_cs package and play with the config.opts file.

#### *3.1.7.6. 2.2.17 - 2.2.19 kernels*

The pcmcia driver was updated for these kernel to eliminate the need for the config.opts mangling. You'll need pcmcia\_cs at least 3.1.24, although it is probably better just to grab the latest version.

Simply compile up pcmcia\_cs and you're done. No need to play with config.opts, in fact if you've been running a previous version that did have the ibmtr\_cs line in config.opts it would be a *very good* idea to remove or comment out the line. The new driver allocates the entire 64k for shared ram and it needs to be aligned on a 64k boundary, if you've got a previous srambase value not on a 64k boundary, the driver will barf and the kernel will panic.

#### *3.1.7.7. 2.4.0 - 2.4.4 (non Redhat) kernels*

Use the built-in kernel pcmcia driver and play with config.opts.

If you want to use the latest and greatest version of the driver with the high memory and hot-swap support you can download the patch and patch up your kernel. Then the line in config.opts can be removed and everything will work fine.

#### *3.1.7.8. 2.4.4-ac11 > kernels*

These kernels include the new drivers so simply compile up the drivers, ensure that there is no configuration line in config.opts and away you go.

### 3.1.7.9. 2.4.2 mangled, i.e. Redhat 7.1

When RedHat released 7.1 with the 2.4.2 kernel they modified the kernel (as they always do) and included the updated ibmtr/ibmtr\_cs driver from the web site (<http://www.linuxtr.net>). If you're lucky this may work straight out of the box (again no need for the ibmtr\_cs line in config.opts), if not then it is probably easiest to upgrade to the latest 2.4.x kernels and use the drivers there. (The reason being that while I will work out how to get around a distribution caused problem, I will not provide support for them, I'll answer questions and give help because I'm a nice guy, but I am not going to provide driver updates against distributions. Official support is for the drivers in the kernels available from the official kernel mirrors.

### 3.1.7.10. 2.4.x kernels and pcmcia\_cs

There is no need to use pcmcia\_cs with the 2.4 kernels to get the token ring adapters up and running, but I appreciate that some of you may need to use pcmcia\_cs to get other adapters working that are not supported properly in the kernel.

The pcmcia\_cs package will not work with the latest drivers, it may work with the 2.4.0-2.4.4 drivers. I am currently in two minds about providing support with pcmcia\_cs for the 2.4 kernels, you can ask me directly or check the web site (<http://www.linuxtr.net>) every now and then so see if anything has changed.

### 3.1.7.11. Config.opts mangling (or how to send yourself insane)

This is the hardest part to getting the pcmcia adapters working with the drivers that need the ibmtr\_cs line in /etc/pcmcia/config.opts. No set of values is guaranteed to work the same on a different machine. It really is a case of trial and error but forewarned and forearmed with a little bit of knowledge can make the process a whole lot easier.

"Hey, I don't care, just give me something that works"

OK, try this, it works in most situations, if it doesn't you have to read the rest of the section anyway. Just insert the following line in /etc/pcmcia/config.opts

```
modules "ibmtr_cs" opts "mmiobase=0xd2000 srambase=0xd4000"
```

restart pcmcia and insert the adapter.

"OK, that didn't work, bring on the pain"

The pcmcia driver need to allocate two areas of memory to operate properly. All areas of memory allocated must be aligned on the same boundary as the size of the area being aligned, i.e. a block 8K in size must be on an 8K boundary (0xc8000, 0xca000, 0xcc000, 0xce000, 0xd0000, 0xd2000) and for a 16K block must be on a 16K boundary (0xc8000, 0xcc000, 0xd0000, 0xd4000). All memory areas must

be allocated within the ISA address space, 0xC0000-0xDFFFF). Theoretically you should be able to use anywhere within this area, although experience has shown that most machines hide stuff in the 0xc0000-0xc9fff area. Some machines have even been known to use the 0xd0000-0xd1fff area without telling anybody (some thinkpads !!). So you really want to stick with memory allocations in the 0xcc000 - 0xdffff range.

Of course, the two memory areas cannot overlap either ;)

The first area of memory is an 8K area for the memory mapped input/output (MMIO) and must be placed on an 8K boundary. This area of memory is not usually the cause of any problems and can be placed pretty much anywhere, recommended values are: 0xcc000, 0xd0000, 0xd2000, 0xd4000.

The second area of memory can be sized to fit your desires, this is the area of memory where the incoming and outgoing packets are stored and received. The driver defaults to a 16K memory size and must be placed on a 16K boundary. Good areas are: 0xd0000, 0xd4000, 0xd8000.

Once you've decided which areas of memory you are going to try, you need to add the correct line to the `/etc/pcmcia/config.opts` file. Configuration lines in this file take the format of:

```
module "module_name" opts "option1=opt1_value option2=opt2_value ...."
```

In our case `module_name` is `ibmtr_cs`. There are three options that be set with the `ibmtr_cs` driver, `mmiobase`, `srambase` and `sramsize`.

If they are not set they will revert to the defaults in the driver, which in 9 cases out of 10 won't work for you. `sramsize` rarely has to be set unless you are looking for that last little bit of performance from your adapter.

So, having decided upon your values, let's say 0xd2000 for the MMIO and 0xd4000 for the shared memory you would build a `config.opts` line like this:

```
module "ibmtr_cs" opts "mmiobase=0xd2000 srambase=0xd4000"
```

The `pcmcia_cs` package must be restarted for these new options to take effect, usually with:

```
/etc/init.d/pcmcia restart or /etc/rc.d/init.d/pcmcia/restart
```

depending upon which run level organization your distribution adheres to.

Then just plug it in and see if it works. If not you'll just have to go back and change the values for `mmiobase` and `srambase` until you find a combination that works. Or, you can upgrade to a `kernel/pcmcia_cs` version that support high memory allocation, where all this `config.opts` nonsense is not required and you can just happily plug your adapter in and watch it run.

### 3.1.8. Madge Supplied Drivers

Madge released 2.31 of their driver in 1999 and 2.41 in late 2001. Both drivers can be downloaded from the Madge (<http://www.madge.com>) web site and the 2.41 driver is also available from the Linux Token Ring Project (<http://www.linuxtr.net>) web site.

Once the drivers have been downloaded, see the README file that comes with the drivers for instruction on how to build and install the drivers. The only other issue some people find with the drivers is a failure to build the tool chain due to an incorrect version of the newt libraries. If you get a compiler error relating to newt.h change the madge-source/include/mtok/config.h file so that the #define NEWNEWT line reads:

```
#define NEWNEWT 1
```

This will ensure the tools use the correct newt libraries during the build process.

A patch is available from the Linux Token Ring Project (<http://www.linuxtr.net>) web site for the 2.31 drivers to enable them to work with the 2.4.x kernels.

### 3.1.9. Olicom Drivers

Back when Olicom were still in business they did produce a Linux driver that does actually work. Trying to find the driver these days is a bit tough. If the [ftp.olicom.com](http://ftp.olicom.com) site is still up and running, the driver can be found there.

The driver is a combination of GPL source code and proprietary binary low level code. The driver only works with the 2.0.36 and 2.2.x kernels. It should be possible to port this driver to the 2.4.x kernels...

## 4. Known problems

See [www.linuxtr.net](http://www.linuxtr.net) for the latest greatest set of bugs. Generally speaking the biggest problem that I've seen (with ibmtr) is that if you pull your connection from the wall the 2.0.x series of kernels would generally not recover.

This has been fixed in the latest version of ibmtr and the driver should now recognize when the link cable has been detached.

There are some laptops that don't want to work with the Olympic Cardbus adapter, for some reason the driver never sees the open interrupt from the card. I don't think this is a problem with the driver, but with the Cardbus subsystem, for some people this problem has simply gone away with a newer kernel and I

personally have never seen it on the laptops I've used in the development of the driver (Sony Vaio Z505 and Dell Latitude CPx500).

## 5. VMWare and Token Ring

Thanks to Scott Russell scottrus@raleigh.ibm.com for this little "trick"

One of the bummers about VMWare is if you are on a Token-Ring adapter, your VMWare system can't have a real TCP/IP address. Turns out this isn't the case. Here's how to do it.

- In the info below we'll call your linux box 'linux.mycompany.biz.com'
- Register another ip address, I'll call it 'vmware.mycompany.biz.com'
- Make sure FORWARD\_IPV4=true in your /etc/sysconfig/network file. If you have to change it you can dynamically turn on the feature as root

```
cat 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

- Alias the second ip to the TR adapter. You end up with something like this from /sbin/ifconfig:

```
tr0 linux.mycompany.biz.com
tr0:0 vmware.mycompany.biz.com
vmnet1 192.168.0.1
```

- Make sure you can ping both ip addresses from another box. If you cannot then this next step will not work.
- Use ipchains/iptables to redirect incoming traffic for the tr0:0 interface to your vmnet1 interface. (When I did this I only redirected specific ports from tr0:0 to vmnet1.)

Now any outside system your 'NT' box appears to be on the TR. In bound traffic can find it as well as out.

## 6. Commonly asked Questions

Here are a collection of commonly asked questions that arise from time to time on the linux-tr mailing list. If your question isn't answered here or elsewhere in this document, feel free to ask away on the mailing list.

**Q:** DHCP doesn't work with my Token Ring adapter.

**A:** Certain dhcp servers and clients do not work properly with token ring drivers. This is especially true with the 2.4 kernels. During the development of the 2.3.x series of kernels the internal type for token ring was changed to accomodate multicast support over token ring. The solution is to upgrade your dhcp client/server to a version that supports token ring and/or the latest kernel versions.

**Q:** I can't set the LAA on my adapter with `ifconfig tr0 hw tr 4000DEADBEEF`.

**A:** Firstly, double check that your adapter/driver support setting the LAA, and that you've supplied a valid LAA. Also, most drivers will only allow this to be set before the adapter is opened onto the ring. Again, this is related to the change in the internal type for token ring in the 2.4 kernels. A patch is available from the web site (<http://www.linuxtr.net>) for nettools that fixes this and allows the LAA to be set.

**Q:** My Linux machine is on a bridged network and I'm having connectivity issues with machine beyond the bridge.

**A:** The token ring source routing code in the kernel uses the spanning tree algorithm. Contact your network administrator to enable this protocol on the bridges.

**Q:** Can I use a Linux machine to bridge between token ring and ethernet ?

**A:** The simply answer in no. Briding network topologies in software is incredibly complicated and while it is possibly, nobody has written the code to do it. If you must bridge there are several manufacturers that produce hardware bridges (most notably Cisco).

**Q:** OK, if I can't bridge, how do I connect my Token Ring and ethernet networks ?

**A:** A cheap linux box with a token ring and ethernet adapter makes an excellent router. There is no difference between setting up a token ring/ethernet router and an ethernet/ethernet router. You can do masquerading (NAT) and filtering on the router as per usual. For more details see the Netfilter howto.

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