## Linux QMAP qmi\_wwan multiple PDN setup

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For those who are unaware of what qmap means, it is Qualcomm way of supporting multiple PDNs with a single rmnet device.



The IP datagrams are encapsulated in packets, whose stream is identified by a unique id to be managed by the operating system network interfaces.

## Linux QMAP and libqmi

On the user-space side, libqmi through qmicli can be used for setting up qmap-based data connections: the procedure is not complex, but there are a few tricks not easy to understand at a first glance, so the following procedure can help to get quick on the track.

- Stop ModemManager if running (e.g. in Ubuntu type service ModemManager stop).
- For better throughput, usually modems require
  to set a proper dl-datagram-max-size (meaning
  the maximum sized aggregated amount of data
  coming from the modem), but this requires to
  modify the size of the rx urb in the driver. It's
  not possible to directly set this from userspace,
  but changing the qmi\_wwan main interface
  MTU has the side effect to change also the

rx\_urb\_size. To simplify the MTU setting verify that the network interface is not in raw\_ip mode:

```
cat /sys/class/net/<qmi_wwan netdevice>/qmi/raw_ip
```

Note that, if you don't have the commit described in post "qmi\_wwan MTU fix after raw\_ip switch", switching to 'N' won't work and you should reboot the modem or reload the kernel module.

Set down qmi\_wwan master network interface:

```
# ip link set <qmi_wwan netdevice> down
```

• Create gmap network interfaces:

```
# cd /sys/class/net/<qmi_wwan netdevice>/qmi/
# echo <qmap mux id 1> > add_mux
# echo <qmap mux id 2> > add_mux

# qmicli -d <cdc_wdm device> --wda-set-data-
format=link-layer-protocol=raw-ip,ul-
protocol=qmap,dl-protocol=qmap,dl-max-
datagrams=32,dl-datagram-max-size=<dl-datagram-max-size>
```

 Configure the master netdevice with the <dldatagram-max-size> returned by the modem in the wda-set-data-format reply and set again raw-ip mode:

```
# ip link set <qmi_wwan netdevice> mtu <dl-datagram-
max-size>
# echo 'Y' > raw_ip
# ip link set <qmi_wwan netdevice> up
```

 Bind mux and setup data connection for first qmap network interface and PDN 1:

```
# qmicli -d <cdc_wdm device> --wds-noop --client-no-
release-cid
# qmicli -d <cdc_wdm device> --wds-bind-mux-data-
port=mux-id=<qmap mux id 1>,ep-iface-number=2 --
```

```
client-no-release-cid --client-
  cid=<client cid 1>
# qmicli -d <cdc_wdm device> --wds-start-network=apn=
<apn 1> --
  client-no-release-cid --client-cid=<client cid 1>
# qmicli -d <cdc_wdm device> --wds-get-current-
settings --client-
  no-release-cid --client-cid=<client cid 1>
```

 Configure qmap network interface with the returned address and mtu information:

```
# ip addr add <ip>/<bitmask> dev <QMAP netdevice 1>
# ip link set <QMAP netdevice 1> mtu <MTU returned by
wds-get-current-settings> up
```

Do the same for second network interface

```
# qmicli -d <cdc_wdm device> --wds-noop --client-no-
release-cid
# qmicli -d <cdc_wdm device> --wds-bind-mux-data-
port=mux-id=<qmap mux id 2>,ep-iface-number=2 --
client-no-release-cid --client-
    cid=<client cid 2>
# qmicli -d <cdc_wdm device> --wds-start-network=apn=
<apn 2> --
    client-no-release-cid --client-cid=<client cid 2>
# qmicli -d <cdc_wdm device> --wds-get-current-
settings --client-
    no-release-cid --client-cid=<client cid 2>
# ip addr add <ip>/<bitmask> dev <QMAP netdevice 2>
# ip link set <QMAP netdevice 2> mtu <MTU returned by
wds-get-current-settings> up
```

If the commands return no error, the data connections should be up.

Testing Linux QMAP data connections can be done with two simple routes and a ping test:

```
# ip route add 8.8.8.8 via <gateway ip 1>
# ip route add 8.8.4.4 via <qateway ip 2>
```

```
# ping 8.8.8.8 -I <QMAP netdevice 1>
# ping 8.8.4.4 -I <QMAP netdevice 2>
```

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