Running PPP and other mysteries

To run *ppp* , do the following:

- Open a root window and enter:

  ```
  # ppp tellurian
  ```

  to get David Newall's setup in Adelaide, or

  ```
  # ppp perth
  ```

  if you can get a connection in Perth. In either case, enter `dial`, after which the screen will look something like:

  ```
  working in interactive mode
  Using interface: tun0
  Warning: Add route failed: default already exists
  ppp ON firefly> dial
  Ppp ON firefly>
  PPp ON firefly>
  PPP ON firefly>
  ```

  The last three lines take quite some time to appear, as the connection gets set up. When the last line (with three capitals, `PPP ON firefly>`) appears, you have a connection. You can access anything on the global Internet in the way you're used to.

Reading mail

To read your mail, use *ssh* to connect to *wantadilla* :

```
=== yana@firefly (/dev/ttyp3) ˜ 1 -> ssh wantadilla
yana@wantadilla.lemis.com's password: (enter password)
Last login: Sun Apr  8 17:43:27 2001 from sydney
Copyright (c) 1980, 1983, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994
        The Regents of the University of California.  All rights reserved.
FreeBSD 5.0-CURRENT (WANTADILLA) #0: Sat Sep 30 17:31:17 CST 2000
You have new mail.
I'm rated PG-34!!
=== yana@wantadilla (/dev/ttypn) ˜ 1 ->
```

You can then run *mutt* in the usual manner. The editor is different: since you don't have an X connection to *wantadilla* any more (it would be ***far*** too slow), you'll have an Emacs in the *mutt* window. This means that you can't use the mouse shortcuts.

Learning real Emacs

Using the mouse is an obscenity anyway. Learn to use real Emacs: start an Emacs window locally on *firefly* and enter **c-h t** (**control h**, then **t**). You'll get a tutorial which should tell you most of what you need to know.

Finishing the session

When you're done, close your mail window, and you'll be left with a prompt:

```
=== yana@wantadilla (/dev/ttypn) ~ 2 ->
```

Enter **c-d** (**control-d**) to stop it and you'll be back on *firefly*.

Next, stop *ppp* :

```
# PPP ON firefly> quit
```

That's it!

Suspending the machine

If you want to shut down the machine (for example, when you're on a plane), make sure APM is enabled:

```
# apm
APM version: 1.2
APM Managment: Enabled
AC Line status: on-line
Battery status: high
Remaining battery life: 84%
Remaining battery time:  3:39:00
Number of batteries: 2
Battery 0:
        Battery status: high
        Remaining battery life: 84%
        Remaining battery time:  3:39:00
Battery 1:
        Battery status: not present
Resume timer: disabled
Resume on ring indicator: disabled
APM Capacities:
        global standby state
        global suspend state
        resume timer from suspend
```

Note the second line: `APM Management: Enabled`. If it says `Disabled`, do this:

```
# apm -e 1
APM version: 1.2
APM Managment: Enabled
AC Line status: on-line
Battery status: high
Remaining battery life: 84%
Remaining battery time:  3:39:00
Number of batteries: 2
Battery 0:
        Battery status: high
        Remaining battery life: 84%
        Remaining battery time:  3:39:00
Battery 1:
        Battery status: not present
Resume timer: disabled
Resume on ring indicator: disabled
APM Capacities:
        global standby state
        global suspend state
        resume timer from suspend
```

This will enable it. It may also cause the machine to suspend (close down) immediately (well, in about 10 seconds). If that happens, don't worry, read on.

When APM is enabled, the machine will suspend automatically if you shut the lid. It'll take about 10 seconds; don't open the lid during this time.

Resuming after a suspend

The way you resume depends on the way you suspended. If you suspend automatically as the result of running `apm -e 1` or `zzz` ("sleep"), you'll need to touch the power on button briefly. Don't hold it down or you'll reset the machine. If you suspended by shutting the lid, resume by opening the lid. In either case, it'll take about 10 seconds for the machine to come up again, but then it should be back exactly where you left it.

Configuring other ISPs

If you can get a local ISP in Perth, you need to edit */etc/ppp/ppp.conf*. You'll need to *su root* to do this. You'll find the following entry at the bottom of the file.

```
perth:
 #
 # edit the next three lines and replace the items in caps with
 # the values which have been assigned by your ISP.
 #
 set phone PHONE
 set authname USERNAME
 set authkey PASSWORD
```

Change the three words in capitals to the appropriate value, don't forget to save the file, run `ppp perth`, and you should be in business.