

## Re: ntpq no longer working –

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*Source:* <http://linux.derkeiler.com/Mailing-Lists/Fedora/2006-05/msg04476.html>

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- *From:* Tim <[ignored\\_mailbox@xxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:ignored_mailbox@xxxxxxxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* Thu, 25 May 2006 11:57:26 +0930
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Tim:

According to that diagram you have two devices with the same IP on the same network (the router and box 1), that can't work. Change one of them. Not sure which? A common practice is to have a .254 ending address for routers (e.g. 192.168.1.254), though it's not a requirement.

Bob Goodwin:

The diagram was an artifact from the beginning of this effort about a month ago which I did not update accurately. I have refined it somewhat, it may not be perfect but it's pretty close to what I have now:

<http://users.wildblue.net/bobgoodwin/RF-Link.png>

Now you have a device with a .255 ending address. That's a broadcast address, which is an entirely different thing than what wireless does, it's a networking issue. e.g. ping 192.168.1.255 should ping everything on the LAN, and everything should respond back. Some things will treat a .255 address as a broadcast one, other things won't; it can be a cause for strange problems.

Ntp is working normally since I corrected the spelling error in /etc/hosts. I am accustomed to seeing much lower delays, on the order of 160 ms, and better offsets, usually near 1 ms, but it is working and I don't think I need such great accuracy. I believe I am limited by the system delays through Wildblue. Transit time to and from the satellite must be on the order of a quarter of a second in addition to various other system delays?

Satellite internet does introduce bigger delays, there is a large amount of travel involved, at the very least. Shouldn't be a cause for concern, though; NTP should take the delays into account.

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I believe both the router and the bridge are set for dhcp.

That may or may not be a problem, depending on what your bridge's DHCP server is doling out addresses to and to where (if it's the other side of the network, and IPs aren't being duplicated, you should be okay).

i.e. If one doles out different IPs than the other, on the same subnet range (e.g. 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.100 by one of them, and 192.168.1.101 to 192.168.1.253 on the other). Or, if the router's passing out the 192.168.1.x addresses and the other one is doling out the 10.0.0.x addresses.

The problem is when you have two DHCP servers on the same subnet, or doling out the same IPs to interconnected subnets.

For whatever reason I haven't been able to get to the bridge setup screen. That's an annoyance and I don't know why but it works as it is, help from Linksys would require moving it back on to a Windows computer and then I would have a language problem.

Some devices also have a telnet address. That gives you a simple interface to the device, if you find the web interface doesn't get along with your browser. If worst comes to worst, there should be a master reset button on it.

Some of the addresses on the diagram were gleaned from the etherape display, e.g. the 192.168.1.255 for the router.

That may not be reading things correct, or if it is, you may strike some problems (as I outlined above).

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(Currently running FC4, in case that's important to the thread)

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I read messages from the public lists.

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fedora-list@xxxxxxxxxx  
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