

Version

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STALLION TECHNOLOGIES

EasyServer II Command Reference

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EasyServer II

Command Reference

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Table of Contents

<u>EASYSERVER II COMMAND REFERENCE.....</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>SAMPLE COMMAND.....</u>	<u>8</u>
SAMPLE SUBCOMMAND	10
<u>BACKWARDS.....</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>BROADCAST.....</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>CLEAR/PURGE</u>	<u>12</u>
CLEAR/PURGE ACCOUNT.....	13
CLEAR/PURGE DIALER	14
CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET	15
CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET ARP	15
CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET DOD	16
CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET FILTER.....	16
CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET GATEWAY	17
CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET HOST	18
CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET NAMESERVER.....	19
<u>CLEAR/PURGE PORT PPP/SLIP</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>CLEAR/PURGE RADIUS</u>	<u>21</u>
CLEAR/PURGE RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER	21
CLEAR/PURGE RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER *****	22
<u>CLEAR/PURGE RPRINTER.....</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>CLEAR/PURGE SECRET</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>CLEAR/PURGE SNMP COMMUNITY</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>CLEAR/PURGE TELNET LISTENER</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>CLOSE.....</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>CONNECT/OPEN.....</u>	<u>26</u>
CONNECT/OPEN ANY	27
CONNECT/OPEN DIALER	28
CONNECT/OPEN LOCAL	28
CONNECT/OPEN PORT	29
CONNECT/OPEN PPP	29
CONNECT/OPEN RLOGIN.....	30

CONNECT/OPEN SLIP.....	30
CONNECT/OPEN TELNET.....	31
DEFINE	32
DISCONNECT/CLOSE	32
ECHO.....	33
EXECUTE	34
FORWARDS.....	34
HELP	35
INITIALIZE	36
LOAD.....	37
LOCK.....	37
LOGOUT	38
MONITOR.....	38
OPEN	38
PING	39
REBOOT	40
RESUME	40
RLOGIN	40
SEND TELNET	41
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE	42
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE ACCOUNT	43
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE DIALER	45
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE ETHERNET	46
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET	47
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET ADDRESS.....	48
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET ARP.....	49
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET DOD *****	50
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET FILTER *****	51
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET GATEWAY	52

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET HOST.....	53
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET HTTPD	54
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET KEEPALIVE TIMER.....	55
SET DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET LEARNED.....	55
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION	56
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAMESERVER	57
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET RIP BROADCAST.....	58
SET NOPRIVILEGED.....	59
<hr/>	
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT.....	60
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT ACCESS.....	63
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOBAUD.....	64
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOCONNECT.....	64
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOLOGIN.....	65
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT BACKWARDS SWITCH.....	65
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT BREAK	66
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT BROADCAST.....	66
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT CHARACTER SIZE	67
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT COLUMNS	67
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT COMMAND COMPLETION.....	68
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DEDICATED.....	69
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DEFAULT PROTOCOL.....	70
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DCDLOGOUT.....	71
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DTRWAIT	71
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT FLOW CONTROL.....	72
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INPUT/OUTPUT FLOW	73
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT FORWARDS SWITCH.....	74
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INACTIVITY LOGOUT.....	75
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INITIALIZATION SCRIPT *****	76
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INTERRUPTS	77
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LIMITED VIEW	77
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LINES	78
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LOCAL SWITCH.....	78
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LOCK	79
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LOGIN ACCOUNT.....	79
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LONGBREAK LOGOUT	80
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LOSS NOTIFICATION	80
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MESSAGE CODES.....	81
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MODEM CONTROL.....	81
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MULTISESSION.....	82
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT NAME	83
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PAGE MEMORY	83
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PARITY	84
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PASSWORD	85
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PPP.....	86
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PREFERRED	88
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PROMPT	89
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SECURITY	90
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SESSION LIMIT.....	90

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SLIP	91
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SPEED	92
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT STATUS LINE.....	93
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT STOP BITS	94
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET	95
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET CLIENT.....	96
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER.....	97
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER AO INDICATION	98
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER AYT INDICATION	98
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER BRK INDICATION.....	99
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER CHARACTER SIZE.....	99
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER EC INDICATION.....	100
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER EL INDICATION	100
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER EOR INDICATION.....	101
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER IP INDICATION	101
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER NEWLINE	102
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER NOP INDICATION	103
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TERMINAL.....	103
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TRANSPARENT PRINT	104
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TURBO SSU	104
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TYPE.....	105
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT USERNAME.....	106
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT VERIFICATION	106
<u>SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PRIVILEGED/NOPRIVILEGED</u>	<u>107</u>
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS.....	108
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER.....	109
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER.....	109
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS SUPPORT	110
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS SECRET	110
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS FALLBACK	111
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS TIMEOUT	111
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS RETRY COUNTS	112
<u>SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RPRINTER</u>	<u>113</u>
<u>SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SECRET *****</u>	<u>114</u>
<u>SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER.....</u>	<u>115</u>
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER BROADCAST	116
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER CONSOLE PORT.....	116
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER ECHO.....	117
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER FEATURES	117
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER FLASHFILE	118
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER HEARTBEAT.....	118
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER IDENTIFICATION	119
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER INACTIVITY TIMER.....	119
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER LOCK.....	120
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER LOGIN PASSWORD.....	120
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER MONITOR TIMER.....	121

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER NAME	121
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER PASSWORD LIMIT.....	122
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER PRIVILEGED PASSWORD	123
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER PROMPT	124
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER SESSION LIMIT	125
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER STARTUPFILE	126
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER STARTUPIIMAGE.....	127
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER SYSLOG *****	127
<u>SET SESSION TELNET</u>	<u>128</u>
SET SESSION TELNET AO REQUEST	129
SET SESSION TELNET AUTOFLUSH	130
SET SESSION TELNET AUTOSYNCH.....	131
SET SESSION TELNET AYT REQUEST.....	132
SET SESSION TELNET BINARY	133
SET SESSION TELNET BRK REQUEST.....	134
SET SESSION TELNET CHARACTER	135
SET SESSION TELNET ECHO.....	135
SET SESSION TELNET EOR REQUEST.....	136
SET SESSION TELNET INPUT/OUTPUT FLOW.....	137
SET SESSION TELNET IP REQUEST	138
SET SESSION TELNET MESSAGE VERIFICATION.....	139
SET SESSION TELNET NEWLINE.....	140
SET SESSION TELNET PROFILE	141
SET SESSION TELNET QUOTE	142
SET SESSION TELNET SIGNAL REQUEST	142
SET SESSION TELNET SWITCH	143
SET SESSION TELNET SYNCH.....	143
SET SESSION TELNET TOGGLE ECHO	144
<u>SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP.....</u>	<u>145</u>
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP AUTHENTICATION FAILURE.....	146
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP COMMUNITY	147
SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP STATE	148
<u>SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SYSTEM.....</u>	<u>149</u>
<u>SET/DEFINE/CHANGE TELNET LISTENER.....</u>	<u>150</u>
<u>SHOW/LIST/MONITOR.....</u>	<u>152</u>
<u>SHOW/LIST/MONITOR ACCOUNTS.....</u>	<u>152</u>
<u>SHOW/LIST/MONITOR CHANGES</u>	<u>153</u>
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR DIALERS	154
<u>SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET</u>	<u>155</u>
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET ARP ENTRY	156
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET CHARACTERISTICS.....	156
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET GATEWAY	157
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET HOST.....	158

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET HTTPD	158
SHOW/MONITOR INTERNET COUNTERS.....	159
SHOW/MONITOR INTERNET COUNTERS.....	159
SHOW/MONITOR INTERNET LOOPBACK.....	160
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION	160
SHOW/MONITOR INTERNET STATUS.....	161
SHOW/MONITOR NETWARE	162
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT	163
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS	164
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT SLIP	164
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET	165
SHOW/MONITOR PORT COUNTERS	166
SHOW/MONITOR PORT LOOPBACK	166
SHOW/MONITOR PORT PPP	167
SHOW/MONITOR PORT SESSIONS	168
SHOW/MONITOR PORT STATUS	169
SHOW/MONITOR PORT SUMMARY	169
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR RPRINTER.....	170
SHOW/LIST SECRETS *****	171
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER.....	172
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SNMP	173
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SYSTEM	174
SHOW/LIST/MONITOR TELNET LISTENER.....	175
SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS.....	176
SHOW/MONITOR USERS	177
TELNET	177
TEST INTERNET	178
TEST PORT	179
ZERO	180
ZERO ALL	180
ZERO COUNTERS NETWARE	181
ZERO INTERNET	181
ZERO NODE.....	182
ZERO PORT	182
ZERO COUNTERS SNMP	183

EasyServer II Command Reference

The EasyServer II Command Reference manual is designed to provide detailed descriptions of the Server Commands available for use when configuring the Stallion Communications Server (EasyServer II).

Detailed command syntax and examples of typical commands and subcommands are featured in this reference in alphabetical order, to allow the user to quickly and efficiently locate the desired information.

SAMPLE COMMAND

Action: Brief description of COMMAND.

Default: Default setting where applicable. Default settings are indicated by an asterisk in the command syntax example.

Type: Permission:mode: privileged or nonprivileged. In cases where specific parameters are limited to privileged users, this is noted in the description of the parameters.

Five syntax examples are shown below in order of increasing complexity. However, in the actual command descriptions there is only one syntax per command.

Syntax:

COMMAND

COMMAND {CHOICE}
 {CHOICE}

{COMMAND} [KEYWORD *variable*]

{COMMAND}

{COMMAND} KEYWORDS {CHOICE}

{COMMAND} {CHOICE}
 {CHOICE}
 {CHOICE}
 {*variable*}

{COMMAND} [KEYWORDS] [OPTION] KEYWORD {CHOICE}

{COMMAND} [*variable*] {CHOICE}

{COMMAND} {CHOICE}

{CHOICE}

Parameters: Definitions of the various choices, options, keywords, and variables following the command name in the syntax description.

{Choices} When parameters are shown between { } brackets, you must select one.

[Options] When parameters are shown between [] brackets, you may select one.

KEYWORDS Shown in UPPERCASE in the syntax description. Keywords must be entered literally (but case is not significant).

Sample Text – Syntax

Variables Shown in italic in the syntax description. Substitute a value as described in the parameter descriptions. Example: s:

```
1 Local 1> BACKWARDS
2 Local 1>> ECHO ENABLED
3 Local 1> CONNECT DIALER termserv_ppp
4 Local 1>> CLEAR INTERNET HOST docmotel
5 Local 1>> SET PORT 5 ACCESS NONE
```

Some of the longer commands do not fit on a single line and therefore are shown on two lines in examples. Type all commands on a single line before pressing <Enter>.

See Also: A list of similar commands.

SAMPLE SUBCOMMAND

Subcommands are indicated by a level 3 heading (no underline) and are listed below main commands in alphabetical order.

Action: Brief description of a major parameter for the main command.

Default: Default setting where applicable. Default settings are indicated by an asterisk in the command syntax example.

Type: Permission mode: privileged or nonprivileged.0

Syntax:

```
{COMMAND} [KEYWORDS] [OPTION] KEYWORD {CHOICE}
{COMMAND}                [variable]          {CHOICE}
{COMMAND}                {CHOICE}
{COMMAND}                {CHOICE}
```

Parameters: The parameters described under a subcommand include only the subcommand portion of the parameters. The rest of the parameters are described in the preceding command section. For example, the section on the subcommand SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PROMPT describes only the syntax and parameters for the prompt. Refer to the main heading of the command set SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT for a description of the rest of the command parameters.



Additional command conventions are as follows:

- An Internet address is specified in dotted decimal notation n.n.n.n where n is a decimal integer from 0 through 255. (For example, 123.45.6.7.)
- An Ethernet address is a physical network address. It is specified as n-n-n-n-n where n is a two-digit hexadecimal number. (For example, 3a-45-d4-72-ee-9a.)

BACKWARDS

Action: Connects with the next lower-numbered session on the session list.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

BACKWARDS

Example:

```
Local 1> BACKWARDS
```

Connects to the previous session. If there is only one active session, the current session resumes.

See Also: FORWARDS, SHOW SESSIONS, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MULTISESSION.

BROADCAST

Action: Sends a message to other ports.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
BROADCAST [PORT] {ALL } 'message'
                {port_list}
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Sends a message to all ports on the communications server (privileged only).
- **port_list** Lists ports to send the message to (privileged only). Nonprivileged users can specify only a single port.
- **'message'** Represents a message of up to 115 characters. Unless the message is enclosed in quotation marks, it will appear in all uppercase characters.

The message will not be displayed under the following conditions:

- BROADCAST is disabled.
- The port has an active SLIP session, or is running a MONITOR.
- The port is DEDICATED, LOCKED, or no one is on it.

BROADCAST continued**Example:**

```
Local 1> BROADCAST PORT 2 'Meeting is at 1 pm'
```

Sends the message 'Meeting is at 1 pm' to port 2.



You cannot embed quoted text within the message.

See Also: LOCK, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT BROADCAST, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DEDICATED, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR.

CHANGE

(See SET/DEFINE/CHANGE)

CLEAR/PURGE

Parameters: The CLEAR command removes the specified data from the communications server's operational database. The effect is immediate but does not affect the permanent database. The PURGE command removes the information from the permanent database but does not affect the current settings. The settings in the permanent database are applied after a communications server is reset.

The following CLEAR/PURGE subcommands are discussed:

- CLEAR/PURGE ACCOUNT
- CLEAR/PURGE DIALER
- CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET
 - CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET ARP
 - CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET GATEWAY
 - CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET HOST
 - CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET NAMESERVER
- CLEAR/PURGE PORT PPP/SLIP
- CLEAR/PURGE SNMP COMMUNITY
- CLEAR/PURGE TELNET LISTENER

CLEAR/PURGE ACCOUNT

Action: Removes a specified account or all accounts.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR}    ACCOUNT    {ALL      } [HOST [ADDRESS] ]
{PURGE}    {username}                [LOCAL [ADDRESS]]
                                     [[SUBNET] MASK  ]
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Removes all accounts on the communications server.
- **HOST [ADDRESS]** Removes the Internet address of the host at the other end of the serial connection. Both addresses are removed if no address is specified.
- **LOCAL [ADDRESS]** Removes the local Internet address of the interface for the port.
- **[SUBNET] MASK** Removes the subnet mask for the interface for the port.
- **username** Removes a specific account on the communications server.

Example:

```
Local 1>> PURGE ACCOUNT JOE
```

Removes the account JOE from the permanent database.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE ACCOUNT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LOGIN ACCOUNT, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR ACCOUNTS.

CLEAR/PURGE DIALER

Action: Removes a specified dialer entry or all dialer entries.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR}      DIALER      {ALL          }      [HOST [ADDRESS] ]
{PURGE}      {dialer_name} [LOCAL [ADDRESS]]
                                     [[SUBNET] MASK  ]
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Removes all accounts on the communications server.
- **HOST [ADDRESS]** Removes the Internet address of the host at the other end of the serial connection. Both addresses are removed if no address is specified.
- **LOCAL [ADDRESS]** Removes the local Internet address of the interface for the port.
- **[SUBNET] MASK** Removes the subnet mask for the interface for the port.
- **dialer_name** Removes a specific dialer entry on the communications server.

Example:

```
Local 1>> PURGE DIALER termserv_ppp
```

Removes the dialer entry termserv_ppp from the permanent database.

See Also: CONNECT/OPEN DIALER, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE DIALER, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR DIALERS.

CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET

Action: The CLEAR command clears the associated Internet information from the communications server's operational database. The PURGE command purges the associated Internet information from the communications server's permanent database.

The following CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET subcommands are discussed below:

- CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET ARP
- CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET FILTER
- CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET GATEWAY
- CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET HOST
- CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET NAMESERVER

CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET ARP

Action: Clears the communications server's current ARP table (operational database) or purges the permanent ARP table (permanent database).

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR} INTERNET ARP [ENTRY] {ALL      }
{PURGE}                               {inet_addr}
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Removes all entries from the ARP table.
- **inet_addr** Removes the Internet address of a particular ARP entry.

Examples:

- Local 1>> CLEAR INTERNET ARP ALL

Removes all entries from the current ARP table in the communications server's operational database.

- Local 1>> PURGE INTERNET ARP ENTRY 128.3.12.30

Removes Internet address 128.3.12.30 from the ARP table in the communications server's permanent database.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET ARP, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET ARP.

CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET DOD

Action: Remove all DOD entries, or the entry associated with the specified DOD name

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR}   INTERNET DOD   {ALL       }
{PURGE}   {dod_name}
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Removes all DOD setup.
- **dod_name** Removes a specific DOD setup.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CLEAR INTERNET DOD ALL
```

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET FILTER, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET DOD

CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET FILTER

Action: Remove the entire filter entry, or one of its rules.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR}   INTERNET FILTER filter_name   {ALL       }
{PURGE}   {ENTRY number}
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Removes all entries filter.
- **entry number** Removes a specific rule.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CLEAR INTERNET FILTER SAMPLEFILTER ALL
```

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET FILTER, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET DOD

CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET GATEWAY

Action: Clears the gateway entries from the gateway table in the communications server's operational database or purges the gateway entries from the gateway table in the communications server's permanent database.

Default: *gateway* NETWORK ANY

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR}      INTERNET GATEWAY      {ALL          }
{PURGE}      {gateway [HOST [ADDRESS] inet_addr  ] )
              [NETWORK {ANY          } ]
              {net_addr [[SUBNET] MASK mask]}
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Removes all the gateway entries in the gateway table.
- ***gateway*** Removes the Internet address of a particular gateway.
- **HOST [ADDRESS] *inet_addr*** Removes the Internet address of a specified host from the gateway table. The host must have been assigned originally to a particular gateway in the gateway table.
- **NETWORK ANY** Removes a specified gateway entry from the gateway table. (The NETWORK ANY parameter allows users access to any network through a specified gateway.)
- **NETWORK *net-addr*** Removes the address of a specified network from the gateway table. The network must have been assigned originally to a particular gateway in the gateway table.
- **[SUBNET] MASK *mask*** Removes a specified subnet mask from the gateway table. The subnet mask must have been assigned originally to a particular network and gateway in the gateway table. Otherwise the default subnet mask is assigned (for example, if the communications server was assigned a Class B Internet address, the default subnet mask is 255.255.0.0).

Examples:

- Local 1>> CLEAR INTERNET GATEWAY ALL

Removes all gateway entries in the communications server's operational database.

- Local 1>> PURGE INTERNET GATEWAY 128.3.12.30 NETWORK 126.20.3.2

Removes the specified network from the communications server's list of gateways in the permanent database.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET GATEWAY, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET GATEWAY

CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET HOST

Action: Removes local, learned, or DNS cache entries from the host table.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR}    INTERNET HOST  {ALL      }
{PURGE}    {LEARNED   }
           {LOCAL     }
           {RESOLVED  }
           {host_name }
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Removes all local, learned, and DNS cache host entries.
- **LEARNED** Removes the host entries that the communications server has learned over the network (CLEAR command only). The Communications Server learns host table entries by listening for who requests and then storing the associated Internet addresses and host names.
- **LOCAL** Removes the host entries that have been defined locally.
- **RESOLVED** Removes the host entries from the DNS cache (CLEAR command only).
- **host_name** Removes only the host specified by host_name whether it is defined locally, learned, or in the DNS cache.

Examples:

- Local 1>> CLEAR INTERNET HOST docmotel

Removes the host entry docmotel whether it is defined locally, learned, or in the DNS cache.

- Local 1>> CLEAR INTERNET HOST LEARNED

Removes all learned host entries.

- Local 1>> PURGE INTERNET HOST ALL

Removes all local, learned, and DNS cache host entries.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET HOST, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR HOST

CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET NAMESERVER

Action: Clears domain name servers from the DNS table in the communications server's operational database or purges the domain name servers from the DNS table in the permanent database.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR}      INTERNET  NAMESERVER      {ADDRESS inet_addr}
{PURGE}      {ALL          }
              {LOCAL       }
              {ROOT        }
```

Parameters:

- **ADDRESS** *inet_addr* Removes the specified Internet address of the name server.
- **ALL** Removes all name servers, both local and in the DNS cache, from the DNS table.
- **LOCAL** Removes all local name servers from the DNS table.
- **ROOT** Removes the local root domain name servers.

Examples:

```
Local 1>> CLEAR INTERNET NAMESERVER ROOT
```

Removes the root domain name servers from the communications server's DNS table in the operational database.

```
Local 1>> PURGE INTERNET NAMESERVER ADDRESS 123.4.5.6
```

Removes the name server entry with the Internet address 123.4.5.6 from the communications server's DNS table in the permanent database.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAMESERVER, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION.

CLEAR/PURGE PORT PPP/SLIP

Action: Clears the specified SLIP or PPP entry from the operational database or purges the SLIP or PPP entry from the permanent database.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR}      PORT  [ALL      ] PPP  {HOST [ADDRESS] }
{PURGE}      [port_list]          {LOCAL [ADDRESS]}
                                     {[SUBNET] MASK  }
                                     SLIP {HOST [ADDRESS] }
                                     {LOCAL [ADDRESS]}
                                     {[SUBNET] MASK  }
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Removes all communications server port entries.
- **port_list** Removes one or more communications server port entries.
- **PPP or SLIP** Removes a specified PPP or SLIP entry.
- **HOST [ADDRESS]** Removes the Internet address of the host at the other end of the serial connection.
- **LOCAL [ADDRESS]** Removes the local Internet address of the interface for the port.
- **[SUBNET] MASK** Removes the subnet mask for the interface for the port.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CLEAR PORT 5 SLIP HOST
```

Removes the Internet address entry for port 5 from the operational database.



Note: If SLIP or PPP is currently running on a port, you cannot use the CLEAR PORT SLIP or CLEAR PORT PPP command from that port.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SLIP, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PPP, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT SLIP, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT PPP

CLEAR/PURGE RADIUS

Action: This command removes the RADIUS server and accounting server from the list of RADIUS servers.\

The following CLEAR/PURGE subcommands are discussed below:

- CLEAR/PURGE RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER
- CLEAR/PURGE RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

{CLEAR} RADIUS

{PURGE}

CLEAR/PURGE RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER

Action: This command removes the Radius server.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

{CLEAR} RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER *inet_addr*

{PURGE}

Parameters:

- *inet_addr* Connects to the host with the specified Internet address. (the address of a Radius Authentication Server).

Example:

```
Local>> CLEAR RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER 123.456.789.001
```

This command removes the Radius server at specified IP address.

CLEAR/PURGE RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER *****

Action: This command removes the Radius accounting server.

Default:

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

{CLEAR} RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER *inet_addr*

{PURGE}

Parameters:

- *inet_addr* Connects to the host with the specified Internet address.

Example:

```
Local>> CLEAR RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER 123.456.789.001
```

This command removes the Radius accounting server at specified IP address.

CLEAR/PURGE RPRINTER

Action: CLEAR specified RPRINTER service entries from the communications server's operational database or PURGE entries from the permanent database.

Default: N/A

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR} RPRINTER {ALL          }
{PURGE}                {printer_name}
```

Parameters:

- *printer_name* Remove the specified RPRINTER service from the operational or permanent database.
- **ALL** Remove all RPRINTER services from the operational or permanent database.

Example:

```
Local>>PURGE RPRINTER LASER_JET
```

This command removes all information for the RPRINTER service named LASER_JET.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RPRINTER, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR RPRINTER.

CLEAR/PURGE SECRET

Action: Clears secrets from the server's operational secrets database.

To remove secrets from the server's permanent database, use the PURGE command instead of the CLEAR command.

Default: N/A

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR} SECRET {HOST}
{PURGE}          {ALL}
```

Parameters:

- **HOST** Clears the operational secrets database.
- **ALL** Clears the entire secrets database.

Example:

```
Local>> CLEAR SECRET HOST hostname
```

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SECRETS, SHOW/LIST SECRETS.

CLEAR/PURGE SNMP COMMUNITY

Action: Clears the specified SNMP community from the communications server's operational database or purges the community from the server's permanent database.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR}      SNMP COMMUNITY  {ALL          }
{PURGE}      {community_name}
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Removes all SNMP communities (except PUBLIC) from the operational or permanent database.
- **community_name** Removes the specified SNMP community from the operational or permanent database.

Example:

```
Local 1>> PURGE SNMP COMMUNITY NETMGR
```

Removes all information about the SNMP community NETMGR from the permanent database.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SNMP.

CLEAR/PURGE TELNET LISTENER

Action: Removes the Telnet listener for the specified TCP port(s). The CLEAR TELNET LISTENER command removes the Telnet listener currently associated with the TCP port(s) in the operational database. PURGE TELNET LISTENER removes the Telnet listener associated with the TCP port(s) in the permanent database.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CLEAR} TELNET LISTENER {ALL }
{PURGE}                               {tcp_port}
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Removes all Telnet listeners except TCP port 23 (the remote console port).
- **tcp_port** Removes the Telnet listener from the specified TCP port.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CLEAR TELNET LISTENER 2003
```

Removes the current Telnet listener on TCP port 2003.



You cannot remove a Telnet listener during an active session.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE TELNET LISTENER SHOW/LIST/MONITOR TELNET LISTENER

CLOSE

See DISCONNECT/CLOSE.

CONNECT/OPEN

Action: Connects to a host or service using the specified protocol. (The two commands CONNECT and OPEN are equivalent.)

Default: ANY

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{CONNECT}          [DIALER dialer_name                ]
{OPEN}             [LOCAL [PORT] port_number          ]
                  [PPP                                  ]
                  [SLIP                                 ]
                  [RLOGIN [host_name [username]]       ]
                  [TELNET [host_name [[PORT] tcp_port]]]
                  [PORT port_number                   ]
                  [[ANY] [host_name]                  ] *
```

Parameters: The following CONNECT/OPEN subcommands are described below:

- CONNECT/OPEN ANY
- CONNECT/OPEN DIALER
- CONNECT/OPEN LOCAL
- CONNECT/OPEN PORT
- CONNECT/OPEN PPP
- CONNECT/OPEN RLOGIN
- CONNECT/OPEN SERVICE
- CONNECT/OPEN SLIP
- CONNECT/OPEN TELNET

CONNECT/OPEN ANY

Action: Establishes a connection to a host. The Communications Server first determines which protocol the specified host is using, searching for Telnet first, then rlogin. When a protocol is found, the server establishes a connection using that protocol.

If ANY is the default protocol for the port, you need not specify it on the command line. If *host_name* is the preferred host, you need not specify it on the command line.

Default: Uses the first protocol found. Searches for Telnet protocol first, and then the rlogin protocol.

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{CONNECT} [[ANY] [host_name]] *
{OPEN}
```

Parameters:

- **ANY** Connects to a specified host using the first protocol found.
- ***host_name*** Connects to the specified host.



AUTOCONNECT cannot be enabled on the port.

Example:

```
Local 1> CONNECT ANY DOCDOCK
```

Connects to the host named docdock using whatever protocol docdock is using.

See Also: CONNECT/OPEN.

CONNECT/OPEN DIALER

Action: Connects to a communications server dialer port and starts the dialer script.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{CONNECT} [DIALER dialer_name] [DIAGNOSTICS {DISABLED} *]
{OPEN}                                     {ENABLED }
```

Parameters:

- **DIALER** *dialer_name* Connects to the specified dialer. A dialer port is any available port with MODEM CONTROL enabled and access mode set to either DYNAMIC or REMOTE.
- **DIAGNOSTICS** Displays the dialer script as it is executed.

Example:

```
Local 1> CONNECT DIALER termserv_ppp
```

Connects to a dialer port and starts the dialer script for the dialer named termserv_ppp.

See Also: CONNECT/OPEN, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE DIALER, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR/DIALERS

CONNECT/OPEN LOCAL

Action: Connects to a local communications server port. The port must be set to REMOTE or DYNAMIC access mode and cannot have a dedicated service defined.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{CONNECT} [LOCAL [PORT] port_number]
{OPEN}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> CONNECT LOCAL 4
```

Connects to port 4.

See Also: CONNECT/OPEN, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT ACCESS, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DEDICATED

CONNECT/OPEN PORT

Action: Connects a dedicated port (not your own port) to its dedicated service. A typical use is to connect a printer to a SLIP, PPP, or Telnet host.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{CONNECT} [PORT port_number]
```

```
{OPEN}
```

Parameter:

- *port_number* Connects to the specified port number.



The following restrictions apply:

- The port you connect to cannot have an active service running.
- You cannot use this command to connect to a password-protected port.
- The port you connect to must be set to LOCAL or DYNAMIC access.

Example:

```
Local 1> CONNECT PORT 4
```

Connects port 4 and its dedicated service.

See Also: CONNECT/OPEN, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT ACCESS.

CONNECT/OPEN PPP

Action: Starts a PPP session.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{CONNECT} [PPP]
```

```
{OPEN}
```



The port must have PPP characteristics enabled.

Example:

```
Local 1> CONNECT PPP
```

Starts a PPP session.

See Also: CONNECT/OPEN, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PPP, MONITOR/SHOW PORT PPP

CONNECT/OPEN RLOGIN

Action: Initiates an rlogin connection.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{CONNECT} [RLOGIN [host_name [username]]]
{OPEN}
```

Parameters:

- **host_name** Connects to a specified host that supports rlogin. If a host that supports rlogin is the dedicated or preferred service for the port, you need not enter the hostname.
- **username** Specifies the name of a user account.

Example:

```
Local 1> CONNECT RLOGIN docserver johnr
```

Connects to a host named docserver as the user johnr.

See Also: CONNECT/OPEN.

CONNECT/OPEN SLIP

Action: Starts a SLIP session.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{CONNECT} [SLIP]
{OPEN}
```

Parameter:

- **SLIP** Specifies the SLIP host address, which is determined from the first Internet packet received on the port unless a specific host address is set with a previous command.

If SLIP is not the default protocol, specify it with the CONNECT command. The port must have SLIP enabled, and you cannot have more than a single SLIP session on a port at one time.

Switch characters are passed through as data during a SLIP session.

Example:

```
Local 1> CONNECT SLIP
```

Starts a SLIP session on the current port.

See Also: CONNECT/OPEN, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SLIP

CONNECT/OPEN TELNET

Action: Connects to a Telnet host specified by Internet address or host name.

This command is the functional equivalent of OPEN/TELNET. If you do not specify a `tcp_port` for `host_name`, the default `tcp_port` 23 is used.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{CONNECT} [TELNET [host_name [[PORT] tcp_port]]]
{OPEN}
```

Parameters:

- **CONNECT TELNET** Connects to the port using Telnet protocol. If you do not specify TELNET, the port's default protocol is assumed (see CONNECT).
- **OPEN/TELNET** Functional equivalents to the CONNECT TELNET command.
- ***inet_addr*** Connects to the host with the specified Internet address.
- ***host_name*** Specifies an absolute or relative host name. An example of an absolute host name is `pubs.company.com`. An example of a relative host name is `pubs`.
- ***tcp_port*** The TCP port number on the specified host. If a TCP port is not specified, the default port number 23 is used.

Example:

```
Local 1> CONNECT TELNET SUNTWO 2002
```

Connects to a host named `suntwo` at TCP/IP port number 2002.

See Also: CONNECT/OPEN, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SET SESSION TELNET.

DEFINE

See SET/DEFINE/CHANGE).

DISCONNECT/CLOSE

Action: Disconnects from the specified session(s).

Default: Disconnects from the current session.

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{DISCONNECT}      [[SESSION]      {ALL          } ] *
{CLOSE}           {session_number}
                  [PORT port_number ]
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Disconnects all sessions on the current port.
- **SESSION *session_number*** Disconnects the specified session number.
- **PORT *port_number*** Disconnects the dedicated session on the specified port (privileged only). To disconnect an interactive session on a specified port, use the LOGOUT PORT command.

Examples:

- Local 1> DISCONNECT

Disconnects the current session.

- Local 1> DISCONNECT SESSION 2

Disconnects session number 2 only.

- Local 1> DISCONNECT ALL

Disconnects all sessions on the current port.

- Local 1> DISCONNECT PORT 3

Disconnects all sessions on port 3.

See Also: SHOW SESSIONS, LOGOUT.

ECHO

Action: Enables or disables command line echo to the console port during startup file execution.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
ECHO {ENABLED }
      {DISABLED} *
```

Parameters:

- **ENABLED** Echoes startup file command lines during Communications Server startup.
- **DISABLED** Does not echo startup file command lines during Communications Server startup.

Examples:

```
ECHO ENABLED
```

```
CHANGE SYSTEM CONTACT `Julie D. x4444`
```

Additional general startup commands:

```
EXECUTE %@.cfg HOST enghost1
```

With the ECHO command on the first line of the startup file, all startupfile commands echo to the communications server console screen as they are executed.



This command works with TCP/IP only.

See Also: EXECUTE, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER STARTUPFILE.

EXECUTE

Action: Loads and executes the specified startup file.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
EXECUTE file_name [HOST host_name]
```

Parameters:

- **file_name** Specifies the name of the startup file in the host's /tftpboot directory. A file name may also be specified using a %@ notation, which is expanded to be the communications server's Internet address in hexadecimal notation. Each section of the decimal Internet address is translated to a two-digit hexadecimal number. This is useful in executing specific Communications Server startup files from within a generic communications server startup file.
- **HOST** host_name Specifies the name of the host on which the startup file is located.



This command is supported for TCP/IP only.

Example:

```
Local 1> EXECUTE test1.cfg HOST enghost
```

Executes the communications server startup file /tftpboot/test1.cfg located on the network host enghost.

See Also: ECHO, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER STARTUPFILE.

FORWARDS

Action: Connects with the next higher-numbered session on the session list.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
FORWARDS
```

Example:

```
Local 1> FORWARDS
```

Proceeds to the next session.

See Also: BACKWARDS, SHOW SESSIONS, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MULTISESSION.

HELP

Action: Enters the online help facility. Help on specific commands and a tutorial is available. Users receive help information tailored to their privilege level.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
HELP [topic [subtopic ...]]
```

Parameters:

- **TUTORIAL** Provides a practical introduction to the operation of the Communications Server.
- ***topic [subtopic]*** Provides information on a specific command, keyword, or option.
- **HELP** Provides information on the HELP utility and command syntax.

Examples:

- Local 1> HELP SHOW

Displays information and subtopics available about the SHOW command.

- Local 1> HELP SHOW SESSIONS

Displays information about the SHOW SESSIONS command and options.

See Also: HELP TUTORIAL

INITIALIZE

Action: Initialises the Communications Server. (You must type at least five characters of the command name.)

Default: SERVER DELAY 1

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
INITIALIZE      [CANCEL                ]
                [FACTORY [PORT port_list][IMMEDIATE]]
                [SERVER [DELAY minutes] ] *
```

Parameters:

- **CANCEL** Closes a previously issued initialisation command. This cancellation must be done before the delay period of the previous INITIALIZE command runs out.
- **FACTORY** Resets all permanent database settings to the factory defaults.
- **FACTORY [PORT *port_list*]** Resets the permanent database settings to the factory defaults for the specified ports only.
- **SERVER [DELAY *minutes*]** Specifies a communications server reboot with an optional delay in minutes where minutes is a number from 0 to 1440 (the default is one minute). The Communications Server operational database settings are lost and reset to the settings in the permanent database.

Examples:

- Local 1>> INITIALIZE DELAY 5

Initialises the Communications Server in 5 minutes.

- Local 1>> INITIALIZE FACTORY

Restores the Communications Server NVRAM to factory default settings.

- Local 1>> INITIALIZE CANCEL

Cancels the previous INITIALIZE command.

See Also: REBOOT

LOAD

Action: Loads and executes the specified binary image file. This image file gets downloaded from the host to the communications server by the tftp protocol. Once successfully downloaded, the communications server will reboot and execute the new image.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
LOAD file_name [HOST host_name]
```

Example:

```
Local 1> LOAD ets5200.dram.bin HOST cluster
```

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER STARTUPIIMAGE.

LOCK

Action: Locks a port from the local mode prompt. You are prompted for a password and asked to verify it. The password is then required to return to the session. The password must be from 4 to 16 characters. The password is never echoed back to the terminal screen.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
LOCK
```

Example:

```
Local 1> LOCK
```

Prompts for a password and then locks the port until the password is used to unlock it or it is unlocked in privileged mode (see the LOGOUT command).

See Also: LOGOUT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LOCK

LOGOUT

Action: Logs out a port. Privileged users can use this command to log out multiple ports. Any sessions associated with the port(s) that are logged out are terminated, and any operational database settings are returned to their permanent database settings.

Default: PORT

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
LOGOUT      [ PORT ]      [ ALL      ]
              [ CONSOLE  ]
              [port_list]
```

Parameters:

- **PORT** Logs out completely from the current port regardless of the number or type of sessions running.
- **ALL** Logs out all user ports (privileged only). The current port is unaffected.
- **CONSOLE** Logs out port 0, the remote console port (privileged only).
- ***port_list*** Logs out the specified ports (privileged only).

Examples:

- Local 1> LOGOUT

Ends a communications server session.

- Local>> LOGOUT PORT 3

Terminates the sessions on port 3.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE MULTISESSION, LOCK

MONITOR

See SHOW/LIST/MONITOR.

OPEN

See CONNECT/OPEN.

PING

Action: Tests an Internet network connection. The command sends an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) request, and the host returns an ICMP reply. (The PING and TEST INTERNET commands do the same thing.) Only one PING command can be run on a port at a time.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
PING host_name [COUNT {NONE }] [WIDTH width]
                    {count}
```

Parameters:

- ***host_name*** Specifies the name or Internet address of a network host. The Internet address is in the dotted-decimal notation n.n.n.n where n is a decimal integer between 0 and 255. If the name does not exist in the communications server's host table (see SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET) or you do not have a name server (see SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAMESERVER), use the Internet address.
- **COUNT *count*** Sends the number of ICMP requests before terminating the PING command.
- **COUNT NONE** Sends ICMP requests continually until interrupted.
- **WIDTH *width*** Specifies the number of data bytes to send in each message.

Examples:

- Local 1> PING 149.33.21.123

Prints a series of reply messages if the host at Internet address 149.33.21.123 is alive.

- Local 1> PING ENG1 COUNT 3

Sends three ICMP requests to a network host named ENG1 to see if it is alive.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET

REBOOT

Action: Shuts down the Communications Server immediately and reinitialises the server. (You must type the full command name.) REBOOT was formerly known as CRASH.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

REBOOT



The Communications Server is not available to users until the reboot is complete.

See Also: INITIALIZE

RESUME

Action: Returns from local mode to an active session.

Default: Returns to the current session.

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

RESUME [[SESSION] *session_number*]

Parameter:

- **SESSION** *session_number* Resumes the specified session number.

Examples:

- Local 1> RESUME

Resumes the current session.

- Local 1> RESUME 2

Resumes the session number 2.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MULTISESSION, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

RLOGIN

See CONNECT/OPEN

SEND TELNET

Action: Performs the specified Telnet command during the current Telnet session.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SEND [TELNET] {AO
               {AYT
               {BRK
               {EOR
               {IP
               {NOP
               {REQUEST STATUS}
               {RESUME OUTPUT }
               {SYNCH
               }
```

Parameters:

- **AO** Abort Output. Discards data on its way to the terminal from the remote Telnet host. Resumes the session with a SEND TELNET RESUME OUTPUT command (see below).
- **AYT** Are You There. Requests a response from the remote Telnet host to determine if it is operational.
- **BRK** Break. Sends a Break command to the remote Telnet host.
- **EOR** End Of Record. Indicates the end of the current record to the remote Telnet host.
- **IP** Interrupt Process. Sends an interrupt to the remote Telnet host to stop the current process.
- **NOP** No Operation. Sends the remote Telnet host a no-operation command.
- **REQUEST STATUS** Requests from the remote Telnet host the status of the current session.
- **RESUME OUTPUT** Enters SEND TELNET RESUME OUTPUT after a SEND TELNET AO to resume the session.
- **SYNCH** Synchronise. Tells the remote Telnet host to drop all input on the way to and/or queued for the current process.

Example:

```
Local 1> SEND TELNET AYT
```

Asks the remote Telnet host if it is operational.

See Also: CONNECT/OPEN

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE

Action: Allows you to specify the extent to which you want changes to take effect. You can make a temporary change for your current needs (SET), which is lost when you log out or when the communications server is reset. Or you can make a permanent change, which does not take effect during the current session but will apply to future logins (DEFINE). In addition, you can specify that the change take effect immediately and be preserved across logouts and communications server resets (CHANGE).

SET Specifies that the parameters that follow apply to the communications server's operational database only. They take effect immediately, but are lost at logout or communications server reset. You might, for example, want to temporarily display a status line on the terminal but not want to have this every time you log in. Nonprivileged users can use the SET command.

DEFINE Specifies that the parameters that follow apply to the communications server's permanent database. The permanent database is preserved across logouts and terminal resets, so the settings established with a DEFINE command remain in effect until they are specifically disabled or redefined. They do not immediately replace the current operational database settings, but they are downloaded to the operational database at each power-on or reset.

CHANGE Specifies that the parameters that follow apply to both the operational and permanent databases. The settings you specify with CHANGE take effect immediately and remain in effect across logouts and communications server resets until you specifically redefine them with SET, DEFINE, or CHANGE commands.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE ACCOUNT

Action: Specifies usernames and passwords for login validation, privilege levels, and actions to take when users log in.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET}      ACCOUNT username      [PASSWORD {NONE          }      ]
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}   [ {LIMITED [VIEW]} {ENABLED } ]
           {PRIVILEGE      } {DISABLED} *
           {SECURITY      }
           [CALLBACK 'callback_string' ]
           [[PROTOCOL] {NONE}          ]
           {PPP }
           {SLIP}
           [LOCAL [ADDRESS] inet_addr  ]
           [HOST [ADDRESS] inet_addr   ]
           [[SUBNET] MASK mask         ]
           [COMPRESSION {DISABLED} *   ]
           {ENABLED }
           [CHARACTER [MAP] character_map]
           [MTU mtu_size
```

Parameters:

- **username** Specifies the user name of the account.
- **PASSWORD 'password'** Specifies the user's password enclosed in quotes. Specify NONE to clear the password.
- **LIMITED [VIEW], SECURITY or PRIVILEGED** Specifies the privilege level of the account.
- **CALLBACK 'callback_string'** Specifies a modem command string in quotes. This option is only meaningful when the username is connected to a port with MODEM CONTROL enabled. The user is instructed to wait for the Communications Server to call back using the specified callback string.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE ACCOUNT**Parameters continued:**

- **[PROTOCOL] NONE, SLIP, or PPP** Specifies that the account is used primarily for accepting a modem connection. After the connection is made, the specified protocol is automatically started.
- **LOCAL [ADDRESS] *inet_addr*** Specifies the Internet address of the host on the other end of the serial connection.
- **HOST [ADDRESS] *inet_addr*** Specifies the local Internet address of the interface for the port. If the address is not specified, the Internet address of the Communications Server is used.
- **[SUBNET] MASK** Specifies the subnet mask of the interface. This is used to partition the host section of the Internet address into subnets.
- **COMPRESSION** Enables or disables compression (privileged only). The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) is also adjusted to a smaller value if compression is enabled.
- **CHARACTER [MAP] *character_map*** Specifies the character map for the PPP interface to prevent certain control characters from being transmitted. Each control character indicated in the *character_map* is translated into a two-character sequence that does not contain any control characters. This can be used to prevent XON and XOFF characters from being transmitted as part of the data stream by using the *character_map* value A0000.
- **MTU *mtu_size*** Specifies the MTU for packets on the interface. This is the largest datagram size (in bytes) that is transmitted on the interface (296 to 1500 bytes, default 1006).



Only the PASSWORD option is nonprivileged for this command.

Example:

```
Local 1> CHANGE ACCOUNT PASSWORD 'FREEBEE'
```

Changes the current account's password.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE ACCOUNT, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR ACCOUNTS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE DIALER

Action: Modifies the dialer table. This table is referenced by the CONNECT/OPEN DIALER command. It contains a list of dial-out information including the modem command string part of the dialer script and the protocol to start when the connection is made.

Default: NONE

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET}      DIALER dialer_name      {PROTOCOL {NONE}          }
{DEFINE}                                {PPP          }
{CHANGE}                                {SLIP          }
                                     {SCRIPT 'script'          }
                                     {HOST [ADDRESS] inet_addr    }
                                     {LOCAL [ADDRESS] inet_addr   }
                                     {[SUBNET] MASK mask          }
                                     {COMPRESSION {DISABLED} *     }
                                               {ENABLED }
                                     {CHARACTER [MAP] character_map}
                                     {MTU mtu_size          }
```

Parameters:

- ***dialer_name*** Specifies a dialer table entry to add or modify.
- **[PROTOCOL] NONE, SLIP, or PPP** Specifies the protocol to use after a dialer connection is made.
- **SCRIPT '*script*'** Specifies the dialer script to use to make a connection. This field does not need to be set to start a connection because the server will learn about the Internet address from packets received.
- **HOST {ADDRESS} *inet_addr*** Specifies the Internet address of the remote host. If the Internet address is not specified, the address defaults to 0.0.0.0.
- **LOCAL [ADDRESS] *inet_addr*** Specifies the local Internet address of the interface for the port. If the address is not specified, the Internet address of the communications server is used.
- **[SUBNET] MASK** Specifies the subnet mask of the interface. This is used to partition the host section of the Internet address into subnets.
- **COMPRESSION** Enables or disables compression (privileged only). The MTU is also adjusted to a smaller value if compression is enabled.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE DIALER

Parameters continued:

- **CHARACTER [MAP] *character_map*** Specifies the character map for the PPP interface to prevent certain control characters from being transmitted. Each control character that is indicated in the *character_map* is translated into a two-character sequence that does not contain any control characters. This can be used to prevent XON and XOFF characters from being transmitted as part of the data stream by using the *character_map* value A0000.
- **MTU *mtu_size*** Specifies the MTU for packets on the interface. This is the largest datagram size (in bytes) that is transmitted on the interface (296 to 1500 bytes, default 1006).

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE DIALER termserv_ppp SCRIPT 'ATDT1234
          CONNECT \r\d\r\d\r username: termserv_ppp
          Password: netbox'
```

Defines an entry *termserv_ppp* and its associated modem command string.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE DIALER, CONNECT/OPEN DIALER, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR DIALERS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE ETHERNET

Action: Modify the Ethernet Address of the communications server.

Default: NONE

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} ETHERNET ethernet_addr
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- ***ethernet_addr*** Specifies an ethernet address.

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET ETHERNET 00-80-64-03-0b-34
```

Defines an entry *termserv_ppp* and its associated modem command string.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE DIALER, CONNECT/OPEN DIALER, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR DIALERS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET

Action: Manipulates the communications server's temporary and permanent Internet settings. Use SET INTERNET commands to make a temporary change to the server's operational database. Use DEFINE INTERNET commands to make a change to the communications server's permanent database. Use CHANGE INTERNET commands to simultaneously affect both databases.

The following SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET subcommands are discussed below:

- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET ADDRESS
- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET ARP ENTRY
- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET DOD
- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET FILTER
- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET GATEWAY
- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET HOST
- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET LEARNED
- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION
- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAMESERVER
- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET RIP BROADCAST

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

{SET} INTERNET

{DEFINE}

{CHANGE}

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET ADDRESS

Action: Specifies the communications server's Internet address.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET}      INTERNET ADDRESS inet_addr [[SUBNET] MASK mask]
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- ***inet_addr*** Specifies the Internet address in dotted-decimal notation n.n.n.n, where n is a number from 0 to 255.
- **NONE** Removes a previously defined Internet address. Use this parameter with the DEFINE command.
- **[SUBNET] MASK *mask*** Specifies the communications server subnet mask used to partition the host section of an Internet address into subnets. The subnet mask is specified in dotted-decimal notation.



The following restrictions apply:

- You cannot modify the Communications Server's Internet address while it is operating on a TCP/IP network.
- The default action is for the Communications Server to automatically assign a Class A, B, or C subnet mask when a Class A, B, or C address is specified. The default Class A subnet mask is 255.0.0.0, Class B is 255.255.0.0, and Class C is 255.255.255.0. If you want to use a different subnet mask, change it with the SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET SUBNET command.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE INTERNET ADDRESS 193.7.83.4
```

Defines the communications server's Internet address as 193.7.83.4 in the server's permanent database.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET SUBNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET ARP

Action: Maps an Internet address to an Ethernet address in the communications server's Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table. If you specify an Ethernet address that has already been mapped to an Internet address, the new mapping overwrites the existing mapping for the Ethernet address in the database.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} INTERNET ARP      [ENTRY] inet_addr ETHERNET ethernet_addr [NOPURGE]
                        {DEFINE}
                        {CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **inet_addr** Specifies the Internet address associated with an Ethernet address in dotted-decimal notation n.n.n.n, where n is a number from 0 through 255.
- **ether_addr** Specifies the Ethernet address associated with an Internet address in the format XX-XX-XX-XX-XX.
- **[NOPURGE]** Specifies that ARP entries in the communications server are not purged during operation. Use this option with the DEFINE or CHANGE commands.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE INTERNET ARP ENTRY 132.237.6.212
          ETHERNET 00-80-64-03-0b-34
```

Maps the Internet address 132.237.6.212 to the Ethernet address 00-80-64-03-0b-34 in the ARP table in the communications server's permanent database.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET ARP

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET DOD *****

Action: Modifies the DOD table which is used by the dial on demand subsystem to determine how and when to initiate, terminate and maintain connections. Also maintains a list of information such as which filter to use, the phone number to dial, which dialer script to use and which ports may be used.

Default:

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
SET INTERNET DOD dod_name {DIALER dialer_name }
                        {DISABLED          }
                        {ENABLED          }
                        {FILTER {filter_name}}
                        {NONE             }
                        {MAXRETRIES number }
                        {PHONENO phone_number}
                        {PORT {ANY        } }
                        {port_list}
                        {RETRYTIME seconds }
```

Parameters:

- **dod_name** Add or modify an existing DOD table entry named "dod_name".
- **DIALER** Specify the desired dialer to use for initiating the connection.
- **DISABLED** Mark this DOD entry as disabled, it will not be activated until it is explicitly enabled.
- **ENABLED** Mark this DOD entry as enabled, appropriate network packets will activate this connection.
- **FILTER** Specify the desired filter to use for controlling the initialization, termination and maintenance of the connection.
- **MAXRETRIES** Specify the maximum number of times the dial on demand service will try to make this connection before it disables the DOD entry.
- **PHONENO** Specify the phone number to be passed to the dialer script (if required).
- **PORT** Specify the port(s) which this DOD connection may use to make the connection.
- **RETRYTIME** Specify the time in seconds that DOD waits after a failed connection before attempting to make the connection again.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET DOD *continued*

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET INTERNET DOD dodtable DIALER dialer
```

Sets the specified DOD table, using the nominated dialer.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET FILTER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET FILTER *****

Action: Modifies the filter table which is referenced by the CHANGE INTERNET DOD command. It maintains a list of filtering rules which are used to control the initialization, termination and maintenance of dial on demand connections.

Default:

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
CHANGE INTERNET FILTER filter_name {ENTRY number RULE "script" }  
                                     {INSERT number RULE "script" }
```

Parameters:

- *filter_name* Add or modify existing filter called 'filter_name'.

Example:

```
Local 1>>
```

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET DOD

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET GATEWAY

Action: Adds a gateway entry to the communications server's table.

Default: NETWORK ANY

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} INTERNET GATEWAY gateway [HOST [ADDRESS] inet_addr ]
{DEFINE} [NETWORK {ANY
} ] *
{CHANGE} {net_addr [[SUBNET] MASK mask] }
```

Parameters:

- ***gateway*** Specifies the Internet address of the gateway to be added to the gateway table. The gateway must be on the same network as the Communications Server.
- **HOST [ADDRESS] *inet_addr*** Adds an entry for a single specified host to be accessed through the gateway.
- **NETWORK ANY** Adds an entry allowing access to any network accessible through the gateway.
- **NETWORK *net_addr*** Adds an entry for a single specified network to be accessed through the gateway.
- **SUBNET MASK *mask*** Adds an entry for a single specified subnet mask to be accessed through the gateway.



The permanent database holds a maximum of 16 entries in the gateway entries table.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE INTERNET GATEWAY 124.20.5.6
```

Changes the permanent and operational databases to include the Internet gateway 124.20.5.6 as an entry in the gateway table, permitting access to any accessible networks and hosts.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET GATEWAY, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET GATEWAY

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET HOST

Action: Adds a host to the communications server host table. A host is specified as a host name and an Internet address.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} INTERNET HOST host_name ADDRESS inet_addr
```

```
{DEFINE}
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **host_name** Specifies the name of the host, an alphanumeric string containing up to 255 characters.
- **inet_addr** Specifies an Internet address in dotted-decimal notation n.n.n.n, where n is a decimal integer from 0 through 255.

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET INTERNET HOST ANYA ADDRESS 123.4.56.7
```

Adds a host named *anya* with an Internet address of 123.4.56.7 to the host name table in the communications server's operational database.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET HOST, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET HOSTS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET HTTPD

Action: Enables or disables the internal HTTP services and sets the default home page. This can be viewed by pointing a web browser at the server's IP address.

Default: HTTP services are enabled.

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} INTERNET HTTPD {ENABLED}
{DEFINE}                {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}                {HOMEPAGE {DEFAULT  }}
                        {page_name}
```

Parameters:

- **DISABLED** Disable the internal HTTP services.
- **ENABLED** Enable the internal HTTP services.
- **HOMEPAGE *page_name*** Specifies the default homepage to be '*page_name*'. All pages in the server are preceded by a '/' character.
- **HOMEPAGE DEFAULT** Revert to the default home page.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE INTERNET HTTPD HOMEPAGE '/cli?help'
```

Makes the online help the default home page.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET KEEPALIVE TIMER

Action: Specifies the number of minutes that the Communications Server will wait before polling an inactive connection to check that it is still intact. If the keepalive timer is **DISABLED** polling is not done. This option applies to all network connections that are created while the timer is enabled.

Default: 120 minutes

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} INTERNET KEEPALIVE [TIMER] {minutes }
{DEFINE}                               {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **minutes** Specifies the number of minutes before polling inactive connections and subsequently dropping the connection. Valid values are in the range 1 to 3600.
- **DISABLED** Specifies that no polling is to be done on inactive connections.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE INTERNET KEEPALIVE TIMER 10
```

Reduces the poll interval to 10 minutes.

SET DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET LEARNED

Action: Specifies the size of the host table that contains the host names learned from the network.

Default: 0

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} INTERNET LEARNED[HOST] [LIMIT] limit
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- **limit** Specifies a number from 0 through 512. The default is 0, which stops network learning activity.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE INTERNET LEARNED HOST LIMIT 100
```

Specifies a learned host table size of a maximum of 100 entries.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET HOSTS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION

Action: Modifies the communications server's DNS operations.

Default: MODE ORDERED, HOST LIMIT 32

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET}      INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION  {DOMAIN {NONE      }}
{DEFINE}   {domain_name}
{CHANGE}   {MODE {LOCAL  }
           {REMOTE  }
           {ORDERED} *}
           {HOST LIMIT value  }
           {RETRY LIMIT value  }
           {TIME LIMIT value  }
```

Parameters:

- **DOMAIN *domain*** Specifies the communications server's default domain name.
- **DOMAIN NONE** Deletes the default domain name from the communications server.
- **MODE LOCAL** Uses only local, user-entered data from the communications server's DNS table.
- **MODE REMOTE** Uses only learned data or, if learned data does not exist, uses the name servers data.
- **MODE ORDERED** Uses first data learned, then the name servers, then local data.
- **HOST LIMIT *value*** Specifies the maximum number of entries (up to 32) to save in DNS cache.
- **RETRY LIMIT *value*** Specifies how many times the Communications Server tries to contact the name server (1 to 5, default 3).
- **TIME LIMIT *value*** Specifies how many seconds to wait before retrying the name server (1 to 10, default 4).

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION TIME LIMIT 7
```

Waits 7 seconds between name server queries during the current session.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAMESERVER, CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET NAMESERVER, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAMESERVER

Action: Enters the name and address of a DNS name server in the communications server's database.

Default: LOCAL

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} INTERNET NAMESERVER name ADDRESS inet_addr [LOCAL] *
{DEFINE}                               [ROOT ]
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **NAMESERVER *name*** Specifies the name of the DNS name server.
- **ADDRESS *inet_addr*** Specifies the Internet address of the DNS name server.
- **ROOT** Specifies a root domain name server. The name must be an absolute domain name (e.g., pubs.company.com) for this option.
- **LOCAL** Specifies that the domain name server being defined is local. The name can be a relative domain name (e.g., pubs) if a default local domain has been defined.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE INTERNET NAMESERVER
          FIDDLER.MUS.TECH.COM ADDRESS 123.4.56.7
```

Adds the name server fiddler at Internet address 123.4.56.7 to the communications server's permanent database.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAME, CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET NAMESERVER, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET RIP BROADCAST

Action: Enables or disables use of the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) for broadcasting communications server routing information.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET}      INTERNET RIP      [BROADCAST]      {ENABLED } *  
{DEFINE}                                     {DISABLED}  
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE INTERNET RIP BROADCAST DISABLED
```

Specifies that the Communications Server not use RIP to broadcast communications server routing information.

SET NOPRIVILEGED

(See SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PRIVILEGED/NOPRIVILEGED)

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT

Action: Confiders serial port characteristics. SET PORT changes take effect immediately but are lost when you log out from the port. DEFINE PORT makes permanent changes that take effect the next time the port is accessed-but not immediately. Use the CHANGE PORT command to make permanent changes that take effect immediately.

Default: The default for each SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT parameter is specified in the individual subcommands that follow.

Type: Privileged users can modify any ports. Nonprivileged users can use only SET commands to modify their own ports temporarily. See the individual subcommands for other restrictions.

Syntax:

```
{SET}      [PORT]      [ALL      ]
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **PORT** Specifies a keyword that need not be specified in the SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT commands.
- **ALL** Applies the specified parameters to all of the communications server ports (privileged only).
- ***port_list*** Lists ports on which to apply the specified parameters.
- ***parameter[s]*** The following subcommands are controlled by the SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT command. Their descriptions follow.
 - ACCESS
 - AUTOCONNECT
 - AUTOBAUD
 - AUTOLOGIN
 - BACKWARDS SWITCH
 - BREAK
 - BROADCAST
 - CHARACTER SIZE
 - COLUMNS
 - COMMAND COMPLETION
 - DEDICATED
 - DEFAULT PROTOCOL
 - DIALUP
 - DCDLOGOUT DTRWAIT

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT

Parameters continued:

- FLOW CONTROL
- FORWARDS SWITCH
- GROUPS
- INACTIVITY LOGOUT
- INITIALIZATION SCRIPT
- INTERRUPTS
- INPUT/OUTPUT FLOW
- LIMITED VIEW
- LINES
- LOCAL SWITCH
- LOCK
- LOGIN ACCOUNT
- LONGBREAK LOGOUT
- LOSS NOTIFICATION
- MESSAGE CODES
- MODEM CONTROL
- MULTISESSION
- NAME
- PAGE MEMORY
- PARITY
- PASSWORD
- PPP
- PREFERRED
- PROMPT
- SECURITY
- SESSION LIMIT
- SLIP
- SPEED
- STATUS LINE
- STOP BITS
- TELNET
- TERMINAL

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT

Parameters continued:

- TRANSPARENT PRINT
- TURBO SSU
- TYPE
- USERNAME
- VERIFICATION

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT ACCESS

Action: Specifies the type of port access allowed.

Default: LOCAL

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET}      [PORT]      [ALL      ]      ACCESS      {DYNAMIC}
{DEFINE}           [port_list]           {LOCAL  } *
{CHANGE}           {REMOTE  }
                {NONE    }
```

Parameters:

- **DYNAMIC** Allows either remote or local access.
- **LOCAL** Allows access to the communications server's local mode.
- **REMOTE** Permits access by remote connection requests, and denies access by local logins.
- **NONE** Disables port access.

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET PORT 5 ACCESS NONE
```

Temporarily disables access to port 5.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INTERRUPTS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOBAUD

Action: Enables or disables the communications server to automatically detect port device speed and then use it for the terminal port settings.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL ] AUTOBAUD {ENABLED } *
{DEFINE} [port_list] {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```



Character size and parity must be set to either 8 and NONE or 7 and EVEN.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE PORT 3,4,7 AUTOBAUD ENABLED
```

Permanently enables autobaud on ports 3, 4, and 7.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SPEED, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT CHARACTER, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PARITY, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOCONNECT

Action: Enables or disables automatic connections by port logins to a dedicated or preferred service.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL ] AUTOCONNECT {DISABLED } *
{DEFINE} [port_list] {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```



If the default protocol is set to ANY, this option must be DISABLED.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE PORT 2 AUTOCONNECT ENABLED
```

Causes logins to a specified port to automatically connect to the service assigned to the port.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DEDICATED, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PREFERRED

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOLOGIN

Action: Specify ENABLED to automatically login the port without waiting for the user to type return.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged users can modify any ports. Nonprivileged users can use only modify their own ports.

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] AUTOLOGIN {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]           {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT BACKWARDS SWITCH

Action: Specifies a control character that immediately switches you from the current session to the previous session in the session list.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET}      [PORT]      [ALL      ] BACKWARDS [SWITCH] {NONE      }
{DEFINE}           [port_list]           {control_character}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **control_character** Specifies the switch character you want to use. You must use a control character. Entering this character switches you to the preceding session (and is not transmitted to the remote application). Use a carat (^) to specify a control character, for example ^W, or hold down <Ctrl> while typing the character (that is, enter it literally). Note that if you specify a control character that is one of the command line editing commands, you must use the carat notation.
- **NONE** Clears the backwards switch character.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET BACKWARDS ^B
```

Sets <Ctrl> B as the temporary backwards switch on the current port. Note that ^B is used as the BACKWARDS switch, you must use the carat notation because <Ctrl> B is the line editing function for going to the beginning of the line in local mode.

See Also: BACKWARDS, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE FORWARD SWITCH

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT BREAK

Action: Specifies how the Break key is interpreted.

Default: LOCAL

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL ] BREAK {LOCAL } *
{DEFINE} [port_list] {REMOTE }
{CHANGE} {DISABLED}
```

Parameters:

- **LOCAL** Switches to local mode.
- **REMOTE** Passes the break character through to the remote service.
- **DISABLED** Ignores the break character. (It is still recognised in local mode.)

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE PORT 2-5 BREAK DISABLED
```

Disables recognition of the break key for remote sessions on ports 2, 3, 4, and 5.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INTERRUPTS, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT BROADCAST

Action: Enables or disables reception of messages from other ports.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL ] BROADCAST {ENABLED } *
{DEFINE} [port_list] {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **ENABLED** Allows reception of messages from other ports,
- **DISABLED** Disallows message reception.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET BROADCAST DISABLED
```

Temporarily turns off the ability to receive messages broadcast to the current port.

See Also: BROADCAST, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT CHARACTER SIZE

Action: Specifies 7 or 8 data bits for the port(s). If AUTOBAUD is enabled, this setting cannot be modified.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL ] CHARACTER [SIZE] {7}
{DEFINE} [port_list] {8} *
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SET CHARACTER 7
```

Temporarily sets the character size on the current port to 7 data bits.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOBAUD, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT STOP BITS, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PARITY, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT COLUMNS

Action: Specifies the number of columns currently defined for the terminal connected to the specified port(s). This information is passed to hosts connected with Telnet or rlogin.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL ] COLUMNS columns
{DEFINE} [port_list]
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- *columns* Specifies the number of columns for the terminal.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET COLUMNS 132
```

Tells the Communications Server that the terminal is set for 132 columns.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LINES

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT COMMAND COMPLETION

Action: Enables or disables command completion on communications server command lines. With command completion enabled, the communications server attempts to complete command names and keywords when a space is typed. If the Communications Server does not recognise the command or keyword, a beep sounds and you must try again.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] COMMAND [COMPLETION] {ENABLED } *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SET COMMAND ENABLED
```

Enables command completion on the current login. Changes become effective for the next login.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DEDICATED

Action: Assigns a service to a specified port.

Default: No service is assigned to the port.

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] DEDICATED {NONE          }
{DEFINE}      [port_list]          {PPP              }
{CHANGE}      {SLIP                }
                                     {host_name [PORT tcp_port]}
```

Parameters:

- **host-name** [PORT *tcp_port*] Specifies the Internet host name or address. A specific TCP connection port number can be specified also.
- **SLIP** Dedicates the port(s) to a SLIP session.
- **PPP** Dedicates the port(s) to a PPP session.
- **NONE** Cancels the previous value of the field.



Also note the following:

- You can automatically start a session at Communications Server initialisation by enabling AUTOCONNECT, disabling AUTOBAUD, and dedicating the port to the service to be started.
- You can use SET if the port does not have a current login.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE PORT 2 DEDICATED SLIP
```

Defines port 2 as a dedicated SLIP session.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOCONNECT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOBAUD, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MULTISESSION, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PREFERRED, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PROTOCOL

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DEFAULT PROTOCOL

Action: Defines the port's default protocol. This command is used to resolve possible ambiguity when CONNECT and CONNECT PORT commands are issued without specifying a protocol.

Default: ANY

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] DEFAULT [PROTOCOL] {ANY   }*
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {PPP   }
{CHANGE}                                           {SLIP  }
                                                    {RLOGIN}
                                                    {TELNET}
```

Parameters:

- **ANY** Specifies no default protocol.
- **PPP** Uses the PPP protocol if no protocol is specified with the CONNECT commands.
- **SLIP** Uses the SLIP protocol if no protocol is specified with the CONNECT commands.
- **RLOGIN** Uses the rlogin protocol if no protocol is specified with the CONNECT commands.
- **TELNET** Uses the Telnet protocol if no protocol is specified with the CONNECT commands.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE PORT 2 DEFAULT RLOGIN
```

Defines port 2 as an rlogin port in the permanent database.

See Also: CONNECT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOCONNECT SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DCDLOGOUT

Action: Enables or disables automatic port log outs when attached devices power-down.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] DCDLOGOUT {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]          {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET PORT 1,2 DCDLOGOUT ENABLED
```

Causes ports 1 and 2 to automatically logout when their attached devices power down.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT FLOW CONTROL, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INACTIVITY, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DTRWAIT

Action: If ENABLED, causes the Communications Server to wait until a connection is made or a modem signal received before asserting DTR. DTR is automatically asserted when a modem-controlled port is idle if this option is set to DISABLED. Changes take effect on log out from the port. Set MODEM CONTROL to ENABLED on ports for which you set DTRWAIT to ENABLED.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] DTRWAIT {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]          {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```



The following restrictions apply:

- The associated hardware must support DTR for this option to work.
- Normally, you would set remote access ports to ENABLED.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE PORT 3 DTRWAIT ENABLED
```

Enables DTRWAIT on port 3 for future logins.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MODEM CONTROL

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT FLOW CONTROL

Action: Specifies flow control (handshaking) characters or signals.

Default: ENABLED, XON/XOFF

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] FLOW [CONTROL] {XON      } *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]           {CTS      }
{CHANGE}                                           {DISABLED}
```

Parameters:

- **CTS** Specifies RTS/CTS flow control.
- **XON** Specifies XON/XOFF flow control.
- **DISABLED** No flow control.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET FLOW DISABLED
```

Temporarily disables flow control on the current port.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INPUT/OUTPUT FLOW

Action: Enables or disables flow control (handshaking) in input or output direction. If neither the input or output direction is specified, the command takes effect in both directions.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] [INPUT] FLOW [CONTROL] {ENABLED } *
{DEFINE}      [port_list] [OUTPUT]                {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **INPUT** Specifies the input direction.
- **OUTPUT** Specifies the output direction.
- **ENABLED** Enables flow control (default).
- **DISABLED** Disables flow control.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET INPUT FLOW DISABLED
```

Temporarily disables input flow control on the current port.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT FLOW CONTROL, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT FORWARDS SWITCH

Action: Specifies a control character that immediately switches you to the following session in the session list.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] FORWARDS [SWITCH] {NONE          }
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {control_character}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- ***control_character*** Specifies the switch character you want to use. You must specify a control character. Entering this character switches you to the preceding session (and is not transmitted to the remote application). Use a carat (^) to specify a control character, for example ^W, or hold down <Ctrl> while typing the character (that is, enter it literally). If you specify a control character that is one of the command line editing commands, you must use the carat notation.
- **NONE** Clears the forwards switch character.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET FORWARDS ^F
```

Sets the forward switch character to <Ctrl> F.

See Also: FORWARDS, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE BACKWARDS SWITCH

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INACTIVITY LOGOUT

Action: If ENABLED, causes a port timeout after a specified interval if there is no activity on a port or remote session, but only if there are no sessions active. The timeout period is controlled by the server's inactivity timer.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] INACTIVITY [LOGOUT] {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE PORT 1-5 INACTIVITY ENABLED
```

Permanently enables automatic timeouts on ports 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER INACTIVITY TIMER, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT ACCESS, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INITIALIZATION SCRIPT *****

Action: Initialises the modem which have no facility for locking the DTE speed at boot time. It allows the user to specify a chat script to run as part of the port initialization. This script is will run at least once after the server has be rebooted.

Default:

Type:

Syntax:

```
{SET} PORT INITIALIZATION SCRIPT script
```

```
{DEFINE}
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- *script* The script initialisation string.



Note: The script initialisation string can be defined when configuring ports using a web browser.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE PORT INITIALIZATION SCRIPT script
```

or

```
Local 1>> CHANGE PORT 3 INITIALIZATION SCRIPT "at1v1q0 OK ate0v0q1"
```

Initialises the modem at boot time. Due to the time at which this script is run, there are no error or diagnostic reporting facilities available. It is therefore best to keep the scripts short. Scripts can be tested using "dialers" if required. Dialer scripts have the same format as port initialization scripts.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INTERRUPTS

Action: Enables or disables use of the Break key to disconnect from a remote session and to log in to the communications server. This command applies to ACCESS DYNAMIC ports.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] INTERRUPTS {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]           {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SET PORT 3 INTRRUPTS ENABLED
```

Temporarily allows the user on port 3 to switch between remote and local access.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT ACCESS, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT BREAK, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LIMITED VIEW

Action: Enables or disables nonprivileged users from seeing Internet databases (nodes, services hosts, etc.).

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] LIMITED [VIEW] {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]           {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE PORT 5-7 LIMITED ENABLED
```

Restricts ports 5, 6, and 7 to limited view permission.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SECURITY, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LINES

Action: Specifies the number of screen lines currently defined for the terminal connected to the specified port(s). This information is passed to hosts connected with Telnet or rlogin.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] LINES lines
```

```
{DEFINE}          [port_list]
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- *lines* Specifies the number of screen lines currently defined for the terminal.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET LINES 42
```

Tells the Communications Server that the terminal connected to this port is configured for 42 data lines.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT COLUMNS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LOCAL SWITCH

Action: Specifies a control character that switches from a remote session to local mode.

Default: [Break]

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] LOCAL [SWITCH] {NONE          }
```

```
{DEFINE}          [port_list]                {control_character}
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- *control_character* Specifies the control character. Do not specify a character already dedicated such as the FORWARDS or BACKWARDS keys or any key that has special meaning to the remote session or communications server.
- **NONE** Clears the existing switch character.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET LOCAL SWITCH NONE
```

Removes an existing local switch character for the current port.

See Also: BACKWARDS, FORWARDS, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT FORWARDS, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT BACKWARDS, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LOCK

Action: If enabled, allows you to issue the LOCK command on the port.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] LOCK {ENABLED } *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]      {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE ALL LOCK DISABLED
```

Disables use of the LOCK command on all ports.

See Also: LOCK, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LOGIN ACCOUNT

Action: Enables or disables required login accounts on ports.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] [LOGIN] ACCOUNT {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]      {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE ALL LOGIN ACCOUNT ENABLED
```

Permanently disallows all logins without a user account.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE ACCOUNT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE ACCOUNT, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR ACCOUNT

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LONGBREAK LOGOUT

Action: If enabled, logs out a port when a break of 2.5 seconds or longer is received.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] LONGBREAK [LOGOUT] {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE ALL LONGBREAK ENABLED
```

Causes all ports to log out when a break of more than 2.5 seconds is received.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DCDLOGOUT

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LOSS NOTIFICATION

Action: Enables or disables the communications server to send a <Ctrl> G character to the port if a character is lost in data transmission. <Ctrl> G is usually interpreted as a beep or screen flash on terminals. PORT ACCESS must be set to LOCAL or DYNAMIC for this command to work.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] LOSS [NOTIFICATION] {ENABLED } *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SET LOSS DISABLED
```

Temporarily disables data loss notification on the current port.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MESSAGE CODES

Action: Enables or disables status and error message codes to appear.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] MESSAGE [CODES] {ENABLED } *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SET MESSAGE ENABLED
```

Receives status and error messages on the current port until the port is logged out.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MODEM CONTROL

Action: Enables or disables use of modem control lines. The connected device must support modem control lines for this command to work. If the CHANGE command is used, the change becomes effective the next time the port is logged in.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] MODEM [CONTROL] {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE MODEM ENABLED
```

Sets the current port to use full modem control signals at the next log in.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DCDLOGOUT, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MULTISESSION

Action: Enables or disables multi-session capability on specified port(s).



The following restrictions apply:

- If you set a port to **DISABLED**, the communications server will terminate any existing sessions on the port immediately.
- The command does not work on dedicated ports.
- The device connected to the port must support session management for multi-sessions to work.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] MULTISESSION {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE PORT 4 MULSTISESSION ENABLED
```

Allows multiple sessions on the terminal connected to port 4.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SESSION LIMIT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DEDICATED, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT NAME

Action: Specifies the name of the port.

Default: PORT_n, where n is the port number.

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] NAME name
{DEFINE}      [port_list]
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE PORT 2 NAME 'Deb'
```

Changes the name of port 2 to Deb. You might do this if user Deb always works on port 2. (See the SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER HOSTNAME command.)

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PROMPT, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PAGE MEMORY

Action: Enables or disables support of Wyse terminals with local page memory. The communications server determines if the connecting terminal supports page memory. To support terminal page memory, the port type must be set to DYNAMIC.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] PAGE [MEMORY] {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **ENABLED** Saves and restores terminal screen images when switching between sessions.
- **DISABLED** Does not save terminal screen images. Set to DISABLED if your application manipulates the terminal's page memory.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE PORT 3 PAGE MEMORY ENABLED
```

Allows you to switch between sessions without losing screen information during future logins on port 3.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MULTISESSION, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TYPE, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TURBO SSU, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PARITY

Action: Sets port parity.



If a port is currently performing AUTOBAUD, you cannot modify its parity until that process is complete.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] PARITY {ODD  }
{DEFINE}      [port_list]      {EVEN }
{CHANGE}                                     {MARK }
                                              {SPACE}
                                              {NONE } *
```

Parameters: Refer to the documentation and settings of the device you are attaching to the port for its parity requirements.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET PARITY ODD
```

Temporarily sets the parity to ODD on the current port.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOBAUD, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PASSWORD

Action: Enables or disables a port on the Communications Server to prompt you for a password to log in. Use the DEFINE or CHANGE command as the option takes effect on the next port log in.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] PASSWORD [ENABLED  ]
{DEFINE}      [port_list]          [DISABLED  ]
{CHANGE}      [NONE              ]
                                     [ 'password' ] *
```

Parameters:

- **ENABLED or DISABLED** Specifies if a password is required (ENABLED) or not required (DISABLED) to log in to the Communications Server.
- **NONE** Removes the password for the port(s).
- **'password'** Specifies the password for the port(s) within quotes.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE ALL PASSWORD ENABLED
```

Requires that users enter passwords to log in to all ports on the Communications Server.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER LOGIN PASSWORD, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER PASSWORD LIMIT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER PRIVILEGED PASSWORD

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PPP

Action: Enables or disables use of the specified port as an Internet PPP interface.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] PPP {HOST [ADDRESS] inet_addr      }
{DEFINE}      [port_list]      {LOCAL [ADDRESS] inet_addr      }
{CHANGE}                                           {[SUBNET] MASK mask      }
                                           {COMPRESSION {DISABLED} *  }
                                           {ENABLED  }
                                           {CHARACTER [MAP] character_map}
                                           {MTU mtu_size              }
                                           {PAP                      }
                                           {CHAP {DISABLED}          }
                                           {ENABLED}
                                           {RECHALLENGE INTERVAL}seconds
                                           {RETRY COUNT} count
                                           {ENABLED                  }
                                           {DISABLED                  }*
```

Parameters:

- **HOST [ADDRESS] *inet_addr*** Specifies the Internet address of the host on the other end of the serial connection. This field does not need to be set to start a connection because the Communications Server will learn about the Internet address from packets received.
- **LOCAL [ADDRESS] *inet_addr*** Specifies the local Internet address of the PPP interface for the port. If this address is not specified, the communications server's Internet address is used.
- **[SUBNET] MASK** Specifies the subnet mask of the interface. This parameter is used to partition the host section of the Internet address into subnets.
- **COMPRESSION** Enables or disables packet compression (privileged only). The MTU is also adjusted to a smaller value if compression is enabled.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PPP**Parameters continued:**

- **CHARACTER [MAP] *character_map*** Specifies the character map for the PPP interface to prevent certain control characters from being transmitted. Each control character that is indicated in the *character_map* is translated into a two-character sequence that does not contain any control characters. You can use the value A0000 to prevent XON and XOFF characters from being transmitted as part of a data stream.
- **MTU *mtu_size*** Specifies the MTU for packets on the interface. This is the largest datagram size (in bytes) that will be transmitted on the interface (296 to 1500 bytes, default 1006).
- **PAP {USER, PORT, NONE}** This command allows you to control the PAP authentication for the PPP connection. In USER mode, any valid user from the users table will be allowed to connect. In PORT mode only the user specified for the given port will be allowed to connect. NONE disables PAP.
- **CHAP** Controls Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol for the PPP connection.
- **RECHALLENGE INTERVAL** causes CHAP to periodically rechallenge the client.
- ***seconds*** The interval between CHAP rechallenges.
- **RETRY COUNT** An ignored CHAP challenge is resent every three seconds. This parameter specifies the maximum number of retries.
- ***count*** The number of times to resend a challenge. If this number is reached with no response then the Server will disconnect the PPP connection.
- **ENABLED or DISABLED** If ENABLED, connects the port to a PPP device. If DISABLED during a PPP session, the session on the port will be disconnected.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE ALL PPP ENABLED
```

Enables PPP on all communications server ports.

See Also: CONNECT/OPEN PPP, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT PPP

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PREFERRED

Action: Specifies a preferred network service for your port. Use this with the AUTOCONNECT characteristic to automatically connect to this service when logging into the communications server. (see CONNECT).

Default: NONE

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
SET [PORT] [ALL          ] PREFERRED {MENU menu_name          }
                                     [port_list]              {NONE
                                                                }
                                                                {host_name [PORT tcp_port]}
```

Parameters:

- **PREFERRED NONE** Cancels a previous network service request entered with the PREFERRED command
- **MENU *menu_name*** The name of the preferred menu to be displayed upon connection.
- ***service_name*** The name of the preferred service.
- ***host_name*** The internet host name or address.
- **PORT *tcp_port*** Optional Telnet/TCP port number.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE PORT 3 PREFERRED SUN_3
```

Connects to a host named SUN_3 if no service is specified by the CONNECT command.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOCONNECT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DEFAULT PROTOCOL, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT DEDICATED, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PROMPT

Action: Sets the port prompt.

Default: Local 1>

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] PROMPT 'prompt_string'
{DEFINE}      [port_list]
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- *'prompt_string'* The string used to define the port's local mode prompt can contain up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. The following special characters can be used in the prompt string.
- **%p** Substitutes the port number.
- **%P** Adds one angle bracket (>) when in privileged mode.
- **%n** Substitutes the port name.
- **%N** Substitutes the communications server name.
- **%%** Substitutes the % character.

Any of the following special characters can be used to specify a field width.

- **%02p** Displays the port number with two digits (zero filled).
- **%-8N** Displays the server name with eight characters (left justified).

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET PORT 2 PROMPT 'Port_%p>%P '
```

Defines the current port's temporary prompt as 'Port_' followed by the port number, two angle brackets (>>) to designate privileged mode, and a space. Assuming you are working on port 2, the example above produces this prompt:

```
Port_02>>
```

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER PROMPT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT NAME, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SECURITY

Action: Enables or disables security on the specified port(s). If security is enabled (secure mode), only a subset of nonprivileged commands are available to users on the specified port(s).

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] SECURITY {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]          {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE PORT 2,3 SECURITY ENABLED
```

Restricts ports 2 and 3 to secure mode.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LIMITED VIEW, SET PRIVILEGED/NOPRIVILEGED, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SESSION LIMIT

Action: Sets a limit to the number of sessions allowed on a port.

Default: 4

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] SESSION [LIMIT] {NONE }
{DEFINE}      [port_list]          {limit}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **limit** Specifies a number that cannot exceed the maximum number of sessions (8) supported by the Communications Server on a port.
- **NONE** Specifies no limit to the number of sessions, up to the maximum (8) supported by the Communications Server on a port.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE PORT 1 SESSION 2
```

Makes future logins to port 1 limited to two sessions.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MULTISESSION, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SLIP

Action: Specifies SLIP parameters for the port.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] SLIP {HOST [ADDRESS] inet_addr }
{DEFINE}      [port_list]      {LOCAL [ADDRESS] inet_addr}
{CHANGE}                                           {[SUBNET] MASK mask      }
                                                    {COMPRESSION {DISABLED} * }
                                                    {ENABLED  }
                                                    {MTU mtu_size          }
                                                    {ENABLED                }
                                                    {DISABLED                } *
```

Parameters:

- **HOST [ADDRESS] *inet_addr*** Specifies the Internet address of the attached SLIP device. Once an Internet address is specified, the SLIP device is seen as an Internet host, and the Communications Server passes Internet packets addressed to that host based on its Internet address. Note that the Internet address must be unique and in the same subnet as the communications server.
- **LOCAL [ADDRESS] *inet_addr*** Specifies the local Internet address of the SLIP interface for the port. If this address is not specified, the Internet address of the communications server is used.
- **[SUBNET] MASK** Specifies the subnet mask of the interface. This parameter is used to partition the host section of the Internet address into subnets.
- **COMPRESSION** Enables or disables SLIP compression (CSLIP); CSLIP is disabled by default. However, the Communications Server automatically enables CSLIP if the host on the other end supports CSLIP and sends compressed SLIP packets to the server. The MTU is also adjusted to a smaller value if compression is enabled.
- **ENABLED or DISABLED** If ENABLED, connects the port to a SLIP device. If DISABLED during a SLIP session, the session on the port is disconnected.
- **MTU *mtu_size*** Specifies the MTU for SLIP packets on the port. Set the MTU to the largest datagram size (in bytes) that will be transmitted on the port (296 to 1500 bytes, default is 1006).

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE ALL SLIP COMPRESS ENABLED
```

Enables CSLIP on all communications server ports.

See Also: CONNECT SLIP, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT SLIP

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SPEED

Action: Sets the port speed (baud).

Default: 9600

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] SPEED baud
```

```
{DEFINE}      [port_list]
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter: Sets both the input and output speeds of the port to baud.

- **SPEED *baud*** Specifies the speed (baud) of the device attached to the specified port(s). Allowable rates are: 50, 75, 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400.



If AUTOBAUD is currently active, you cannot change the port speed until the AUTOBAUD process is complete.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT AUTOBAUD, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT STATUS LINE

Action: Enables or disables the display of the Wyse terminal screen status line. The communications server determines if the connecting terminal supports the screen status line.

For status line display, the port type must be DYNAMIC.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] STATUS [LINE] {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]           {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **ENABLED** Displays the current session number and service name on the terminal's status line. Some terminals may also require you to enable the status line.
- **DISABLED** Does not display status line information on the terminal.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET STATUS ENABLED
```

Temporarily enables status line display on the current port.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TYPE, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT STOP BITS

Action: Sets the number of stop bits used on the port.

Default: DYNAMIC

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] STOP [BITS] {1      }
{DEFINE}      [port_list]           {2      }
{CHANGE}                                           {DYNAMIC} *
```

Parameters:

- **1** Uses port speeds greater than 135 bits per second.
- **2** Uses port speeds less than 135 bits per second.
- **DYNAMIC** Automatically sets the stop bit number based on the port speed.

Example:

```
Local 1> DEFINE PORT 1 STOP 2
```

Specifies two stop bits for future port 2 logins.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET

Action: Configures port Telnet characteristics. These commands are divided into the two groups CLIENT and SERVER as follows:

CLIENT

- AO REQUEST
- AUTOFLUSH
- AUTOSYNCH
- AYT REQUEST
- BINARY
- BRK REQUEST
- CHARACTER [SIZE]
- ECHO
- EOR REQUEST
- FLOW CONTROL
- IP REQUEST
- MESSAGE [VERIFICATION]
- NEWLINE
- PROFILE
- QUOTE
- SIGNAL REQUEST
- SWITCH CHARACTER
- SYNCH REQUEST
- TOGGLE ECHO

SERVER

- AO [INDICATION]
- AYT [INDICATION]
- BRK [INDICATION]
- CHARACTER [SIZE]
- EC [INDICATION]
- EL [INDICATION]
- EOR [INDICATION]
- IP [INDICATION]
- NEWLINE
- NOP [INDICATION]

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET CLIENT

Action: Configures Telnet client characteristics for the specified port(s).
Telnet client characteristics are configured with the SET SESSION TELNET command.

Default: See SET SESSION TELNET

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] TELNET CLIENT [parameters]
{DEFINE}      [port_list]
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters: You can set the following Telnet client characteristics (these are defined and the syntax is shown in SET SESSION TELNET):

characteristics the following characteristics apply:

- AO REQUEST
- AUTOFLUSH
- AUTOSYNCH
- AYT REQUEST
- BINARY
- BRK REQUEST
- CHARACTER [SIZE]
- ECHO
- EOR REQUEST
- FLOW CONTROL
- IP REQUEST
- MESSAGE [VERIFICATION]
- NEWLINE
- PROFILE
- QUOTE
- SIGNAL REQUEST
- SWITCH CHARACTER
- SYNCH REQUEST
- TOGGLE ECHO

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER, SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER

Action: Configures Telnet server characteristics for the specified port(s).

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] TELNET SERVER [parameters]
```

```
{DEFINE}      [port_list]
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters: You can set the following Telnet server characteristics (defined in the following sections):

characteristics the following characteristics apply:

- AO [INDICATION]
- AYT [INDICATION]
- BRK [INDICATION]
- CHARACTER [SIZE]
- EC [INDICATION]
- EL [INDICATION]
- EOR [INDICATION]
- IP [INDICATION]
- NEWLINE
- NOP [INDICATION]

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET CLIENT, SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER AO INDICATION

Action: Specifies a character that represents the remote Telnet user's Abort Output (AO) request to the Telnet server.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET or DEFINE or CHANGE} [PORT] [ALL or port_list] TELNET [SERVER] AO
[INDICATION] {NONE or character}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SET TELNET SERVER AO NONE
```

Clears the currently defined AO character on the current port.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER AYT INDICATION

Action: Specifies a character that represents the remote Telnet user's Are You There (AYT) request to the Telnet server.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] TELNET [SERVER] AYT [INDICATION] {NONE          }
{DEFINE}          [port_list]                               {character}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET PORT ALL SERVER TELNET AYT ^T
```

Temporarily defines <Ctrl>T as the Telnet server AYT character on all ports.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER BRK INDICATION

Action: Specifies a character that represents the remote Telnet user's Break (BRK) request to the Telnet server.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] TELNET [SERVER] BRK [INDICATION] {NONE          }
{DEFINE}          [port_list]                               {character}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE 1-4 TELNET SERVER BRK NONE
```

Removes the defined BRK character for ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 from the communications server's permanent database.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER CHARACTER SIZE

Action: Specifies the receive and transmit character sizes for the specified port(s).

Default: 8-bit transmit and receive

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] TELNET [SERVER] CHARACTER [SIZE] {7}
{DEFINE}          [port_list]                               {8} *
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **TRANSMIT** Sets the characters size sent to the host from the communications server.
- **RECEIVE** Sets the characters size sent to the communications server from the host.
- **7** Uses 7-bit characters.
- **8** Uses 8-bit characters.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET TELNET SERVER TRANSMIT CHARACTER 7
```

Sets the current Telnet sessions transmit size to 7.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER EC INDICATION

Action: Specifies a character that represents the remote Telnet user's Erase previous Character (EC) request to the Telnet server.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] TELNET [SERVER] EC [INDICATION] {NONE
{DEFINE}          [port_list]                               {character}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE ALL TELNET SERVER EC NONE
```

Clears all current and permanent EC character definitions.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER EL INDICATION

Action: Specifies a character that represents the remote Telnet user's Erase previous Line (EL) request to the Telnet server.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] TELNET [SERVER] EL [INDICATION] {NONE
{DEFINE}          [port_list]                               {character}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SET TELNET SERVER EL NONE
```

Removes the currently defined EL character for this Telnet session.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER EOR INDICATION

Action: Specifies a character that represents the remote Telnet user's End Of Record (EOR) request to the Telnet server.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] TELNET [SERVER] EOR [INDICATION] {NONE}
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                               {character}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE 2 TELNET SERVER EOR NONE
```

Changes the Telnet server EOR character for port 2 to none in the communications server's permanent database.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER IP INDICATION

Action: Specifies a character that represents the remote Telnet user's request to the Telnet server.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET [PORT] [ALL          ] TELNET [SERVER] IP [INDICATION] {NONE      }
      [port_list]                               {character}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SET TELNET SERVER IP NONE
```

Clears any Telnet server Internet character for this session.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER NEWLINE

Action: Specifies the characters that serve as the newline sequence.

Default: See 'Parameters' below

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET}[PORT][ALL      ] TELNET [SERVER] NEWLINE {FROM} {HOST} {<CR>}
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {TO} {TERMINAL} {<CRLF>}
{CHANGE}                                           {<LF> }
                                                    {NONE}
                                                    {character}
```

Parameters:

- **NEWLINE FROM HOST** When received from the port, the character sequence is interpreted as a new line. The default is <CRLF>.
- **NEWLINE FROM TERMINAL** When received from the remote Telnet client, the character sequence is interpreted as a newline. The default is <CRLF>.
- **NEWLINE TO HOST** Specifies one or two characters to send to the communications server port when the Telnet user's NEWLINE FROM TERMINAL sequence is received. The default is <CR>.
- **NEWLINE TO TERMINAL** Specifies one or two characters to send to the Telnet user when the NEWLINE FROM HOST sequence from the communications server's port is received. Default is <CRLF>.
- **characters** Sends the one or two characters specified.
- **<CR>** Sends only the carriage return character.
- **<CRLF>** Sends the carriage return and line feed characters.
- **NONE** Removes the previous setting for the specified option.
- **<LF>** Sends only the line feed character.

Example:

```
Local 1>>
```

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET CLIENT, SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET SERVER NOP INDICATION

Action: Defines a character to send to the Telnet server on receipt of a No Operation (NOP) request from the Telnet user.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] TELNET [SERVER] NOP [INDICATION] {NONE          }
{DEFINE}          [port_list]                {character}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SET 3 TELNET SERVER NOP ^N
```

Sets the port 3 Telnet NOP signal to <Ctrl>N.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TERMINAL

Action: Specifies a terminal type for the terminal on the port(s), or specifies that the Communications Server dynamically determine terminal type for the specified port(s). The terminal type is passed to hosts connected by Telnet or rlogin.

Default: DYNAMIC

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] TERMINAL {DYNAMIC          } *
{DEFINE}          [port_list]          {terminal_model}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **DYNAMIC** Specifies that the Communications Server determine the type of terminal connected to the port. If it's not possible to determine the terminal type, the communications server assigns the type ANSI.
- ***terminal_model*** A terminal model name such as vt420 or wy60.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET TERMINAL wy60
```

The terminal model for the current port is a Wyse WY-60.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TRANSPARENT PRINT

Action: Enables or disables transparent printing on the printer port of the terminal attached to the specified port(s).

Default: DISABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] TRANSPARENT [PRINT] {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE ALL TRANSPARENT ENABLED
```

Enables transparent printing on the printers attached to any terminal connected to the communications server.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TURBO SSU

Action: Enables or disables SSU turbo mode on the specified port(s).



Turbo SSU accelerates performance on most SSU terminals, and it is especially effective on Wyse SSU terminals.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL          ] TURBO [SSU] {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]                {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET PORT 2 TURBO SSU ENABLED
```

Enables Turbo SSU on port 2.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MULTISESSION, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PAGE MEMORY, SET SESSION TELNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TYPE

Action: Specifies port device type. This command controls output formatting of the MONITOR and SHOW/LIST commands and command editing functionality.

Default: DYNAMIC

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] TYPE {ANSI      }
{DEFINE}      [port_list]      {ASCII     }
{CHANGE}      {DYNAMIC } *
               {HARDCOPY}
               {SOFTCOPY}
```

Parameters:

- **ANSI** Specifies terminal devices that support ANSI escape sequences.
- **ASCII** Specifies terminal devices that support WY-60-compatible escape sequences.
- **DYNAMIC** Automatically detects the type of terminal device attached to the port when logged-in. If the communications server fails to determine the terminal type, it is assumed to be ANSI. The terminal type is then displayed as part of the login messages to the terminal, as well as the special characteristics that the terminal supports, such as PAGE MEMORY, STATUS LINE, and TURBO SSU.
- **HARDCOPY** Specifies printer devices and teletype terminals.
- **SOFTCOPY** Specifies all other terminal devices.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE PORT 3 TYPE HARDCOPY
```

Assigns port 3 with an attached printer the HARDCOPY type.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT USERNAME

Action: Defines a username for the specified port(s). If none is defined, you are asked for a username at each port log in.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] USERNAME {NONE  }
{DEFINE}      [port_list]      {username}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- *username* Specifies an alphanumeric string of up to 16 characters enclosed in quotes.
- **NONE** Clears the username associated with the port.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE PORT 4 USERNAME BONNIE
```

Adds user bonnie for port 4 to the temporary and permanent databases.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT VERIFICATION

Action: Enables or disables informational messages (connects, disconnects, and switches) to be sent to the specified port(s).

Default: ENABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} [PORT] [ALL      ] VERIFICATION {ENABLED } *
{DEFINE}      [port_list]      {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SET PORT VERIFICATION ENABLED
```

Informational messages are now sent to the current port.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PRIVILEGED/NOPRIVILEGED

Action: Specifies PRIVILEGED to set the port to privileged mode. This command requires the system password. When prompted for the system password the first time, the default privileged password is SYSTEM.

Specifies NOPRIVILEGED to restrict the current login to the non-privileged mode.

If you are on a MULTISESSION port when you use this option, privileged mode applies to all sessions.

Default: NOPRIVILEGED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET}      {PRIVILEGED}
{DEFINE}   {NOPRIVILEGED}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SET PRIVILEGED
Password> SYSTEM      (not echoed)
Local 1>> SET SERVER PRIVILEGED PASSWORD
Password>> password  (not echoed)
Verification>> password      (not echoed)
Local 1>> SET NOPRIVILEGED
Local 1>
```

Enter the system password SYSTEM to enable privileged mode for the first time. Then change the system password immediately. Return to nonprivileged mode when you no longer need privileged access. Note that double angle brackets (>>) indicate privileged mode.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER PRIVILEGED PASSWORD, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SECURITY, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LIMITED VIEW

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS

Action: The RADIUS protocol with one or more external RADIUS servers allows the tasks of authentication and accounting to be managed in a more sophisticated and uniform manner than using the builtin authentication services.

The following SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS subcommands are discussed below:

- AUTHENTICATION SERVER
- ACCOUNTING SERVER
- SUPPORT
- SECRET
- FALLBACK
- TIMEOUT
- RETRY COUNT

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

{ SET } RADIUS

{ DEFINE }

{ CHANGE }

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER

Action: This command removes the Radius server.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER inet_addr [PORT port]
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- *inet_addr* Connects to the host with the specified Internet address.
- *port* TCP port.

Example:

```
Local>> CLEAR RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER 123.456.789.001
```

This command removes the Radius server at specified IP address.

See Also: RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER, RADIUS SUPPORT, RADIUS SECRET, RADIUS FALLBACK, RADIUS TIMEOUT, RADIUS RETRY COUNTS.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER

Action: This command adds the Radius accounting server.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER inet_addr [PORT port]
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- *inet_addr* Connects to the host with the accounting server at the specified Internet address.
- *port* TCP port.

Example:

```
Local>> CLEAR RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER 123.456.789.001
```

This command removes the Radius server at specified IP address.

See Also: RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER, RADIUS SUPPORT, RADIUS SECRET, RADIUS FALLBACK, RADIUS TIMEOUT, RADIUS RETRY COUNTS.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS SUPPORT

Action: This command enables and disables Radius support.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} RADIUS SUPPORT [ENABLED]
{DEFINE} [DISABLED]
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local>> SET RADIUS SUPPORT ENABLED
```

See Also: RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER, RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER, RADIUS SECRET, RADIUS FALLBACK, RADIUS TIMEOUT, RADIUS RETRY COUNTS.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS SECRET

Action: This command specifies the shared Radius secret.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} RADIUS SECRET secret
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- *secret* secret name.

Example:

```
Local>> SET RADIUS SECRET fritz
```

See Also: RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER, RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER, RADIUS SUPPORT, RADIUS FALLBACK, RADIUS TIMEOUT, RADIUS RETRY COUNTS.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS FALLBACK

Action: This command enables and disables Radius fallback. Enabling fallback allows you to login on the console as administrator, even if RADIUS is not operational.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} RADIUS FALLBACK [ENABLED]
```

```
{DEFINE} [DISABLED]
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local>> SET RADIUS FALLBACK ENABLED
```

See Also: RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER, RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER, RADIUS SUPPORT, RADIUS SECRET, RADIUS TIMEOUT, RADIUS RETRY COUNTS.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS TIMEOUT

Action: This command specifies the timeout and retry counts.

Default: Five

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} RADIUS TIMEOUT timeout
```

```
{DEFINE}
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- *timeout* in seconds

Example:

```
Local>> SET RADIUS TIMEOUT 60
```

See Also: RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER, RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER, RADIUS SUPPORT, RADIUS SECRET, RADIUS FALLBACK, RADIUS RETRY COUNTS.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RADIUS RETRY COUNTS

Action: This command specifies the number of 'tries to authenticate' before giving up.

Default: Four

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

{SET} RADIUS RETRY COUNT *counts*

{DEFINE}

{CHANGE}

Parameters:

- *counts* number of times to (re)try to authenticate.

Example:

```
Local>> SET RADIUS RETRY COUNT 10
```

See Also: RADIUS AUTHENTICATION SERVER, RADIUS ACCOUNTING SERVER, RADIUS SUPPORT, RADIUS SECRET, RADIUS FALLBACK, RADIUS TIMEOUT.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RPRINTER

Action: This section describes the set of commands you use to manipulate the communications server's operational and permanent database settings for RPRINTER services.

Default: N/A

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} RPRINTER printer_name [PSERVER name]
{DEFINE}                               [CONNECTIONS {ENABLED } *]
{CHANGE}                               {DISABLED}
                                         [IDENTIFICATION 'id_string']
                                         [PORTS {ALL      } [ENABLED ]]
                                         {port_list} [DISABLED]
```

Parameters:

- ***printer_name*** The *printer_name* must match the name of an existing printer configured on Print Server {PSERVER name}.
- **PSERVER *name*** Specified the name of the Netware Printer Server. The name must match an existing NetWare Print Server.
- **CONNECTIONS** Enables or disables new connections on specified RPRINTER service.
- **IDENTIFICATION** Specifies an identification string for the RPRINTER service.
- **PORTS** Specifies the Communications Server ports to be assigned to the RPRINTER service.

Example:

```
Local>>SET RPRINTER laser_jet PSERVER ps1
```

```
Local>>SET RPRINTER laser_jet PORTS 8 ENABLED
```

This command creates a new RPRINTER service named LASER_JET. This will be connected to a Netware Printer Server named PS1.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE RPRINTER, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR RPRINTER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SECRET *****

Action: Constructs a secrets database, a list of names associated with a secret string. Generally the names are system hostnames, although this is not mandatory. The secret string can be any ascii characters

If the secret contains any non-alphanumeric characters then it should be enclosed in " " characters. White space is acceptable, as are punctuation characters.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SECRET HOST hostname SECRET secret
```

```
{DEFINE}
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **SECRET HOST**
- *hostname*
- **SECRET**
- *secret*

Example:

```
Local 1> CHANGE SECRET HOST hostname SECRET secret
```

See Also: SHOW SECRETS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER

Action: Configures Communications Server characteristics. SET SERVER commands change the operational database and take effect immediately. However, changes made using SET SERVER commands are replaced by the settings in the permanent database when the communications server is reset. DEFINE SERVER commands make permanent changes that do not take effect until the server is reset. CHANGE SERVER commands make permanent changes that take effect immediately.

Default: Specified in each option description.

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER parameter[s]
```

```
{DEFINE}
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters: Defines one or more of the following options, which are described on the following pages:

SERVER *parameter[s]*

- BROADCAST
- CONSOLE PORT
- ECHO
- FLASHFILE
- HEARTBEAT
- IDENTIFICATION
- INACTIVITY TIMER
- LOCK
- LOGIN PASSWORD
- MONITOR TIMER
- NAME
- NODE LIMIT
- NUMBER
- PASSWORD LIMIT
- PRIVILEGED PASSWORD
- PROMPT
- SESSION LIMIT
- STARTUPFILE

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER BROADCAST

Action: Enables or disables use of the BROADCAST command.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER BROADCAST {ENABLED } *
{DEFINE}                {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET SERVER BROADCAST DISABLED
```

Temporarily disables use of the BROADCAST command.

See Also: BROADCAST, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT BROADCAST, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER CONSOLE PORT

Action: Specifies the number of the communications server's console port. (TCP port 23, the default Telnet port, is the server's remote console port.)

Default: 1

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER CONSOLE [PORT] port_number
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- *port_number* The number of the communications server port.

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET SERVER CONSOLE 2
```

Makes port 2 the Communications Server console port.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER ECHO

Action: Enables or disables command line echo to the local port during command file execution.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER ECHO {DISABLED} *
{DEFINE}           {ENABLED }
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE SERVER ECHO ENABLED
```

Changes the communications server's permanent database to echo command file execution.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER FEATURES

Action: Activate optional extra features of the server. Contact the manufacturer to obtain the required activation-password.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
SET SERVER FEATURES {NONE      }
                    {"password"}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET SERVER FEATURES password
```

Activates optional extra features of the server, using the manufacturer-supplied password.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER FLASHFILE

Action: Specifies the server Flash Memory file.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
CHANGE SERVER FLASHFILE {NONE      } {[HOST {NONE      }]}
                        {file_name}      {host_name}
                        {TRACE {DISABLED} *}
                        {ENABLED }
```

Where

- **NONE** removes the file and host.
- **HOST** if not specified, the Communications Server uses the server that supplied the IP address using BOOTP or DHCP.
- **file_name** the image file name.
- **host_name** the host on which the image file is to be found. May be either a raw IP address or the DNS name. For a DNS name to be used, the Communications Server must be DNS configured, or set up via DHCP.
- **TRACE** delivers console trace during the Flash Memory upgrade process (for diagnostic purposes). If trace is enabled, the console will not be an operation port during the flash

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER HEARTBEAT

Action: Enables or disables reporting on Ethernet error and collision statistics.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER HEARTBEAT {ENABLED } *
{DEFINE}                {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET SERVER HEARTBEAT ENABLED
```

Enables Ethernet collision reporting.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER IDENTIFICATION

Action: Specifies the communications server's identification string that is displayed during login.

Default: NONE

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER IDENTIFICATION {NONE      }
{DEFINE}                        {'id_string'}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- **'id-string'** Specifies an alphanumeric string of one to 40 characters enclosed within quotes. This string displays in multicast messages and welcome banner messages. Clears the message with an empty quoted string.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE SERVER IDENTIFICATION 'communications server 7'
```

Changes the communications server identification message to 'communications server 7.'

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER INACTIVITY TIMER

Action: Sets the interval (in minutes) to wait before logging out an inactive port (no input or output). There must be no active sessions. The port must have INACTIVITY LOGOUT set to ENABLED.

Default: 30

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER INACTIVITY [TIMER] minutes
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- ***minutes*** Specifies the number of minutes to wait before logging out an inactive port.

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET SERVER INACTIVITY 20
```

Temporarily sets the inactivity logout time to 20 minutes.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT INACTIVITY LOGOUT, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER LOCK

Action: Enables or disables the ability to use the LOCK command on all ports (see LOCK).

Default: ENABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER LOCK {ENABLED } *
{DEFINE}           {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET SERVER LOCK DISABLED
```

Temporarily disables user's ability to use the lock command.

See Also: LOCK, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LOCK, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER LOGIN PASSWORD

Action: Specifies a password users must enter when logging into the Communications Server on ports that have PASSWORD set to ENABLED.

Default: ACCESS

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER LOGIN PASSWORD ['password']
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- *password* Specifies the password users must enter when logging into the communicationsserver on ports that have PASSWORD set to ENABLED. If you do not enter the password on the command line, the Communications Server prompts you for the password. Include the password on the command line if you are specifying multiple options.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE SERVER LOGIN PASSWORD 'XJ 0A1B'
```

Changes the port login password to XJ 0A1B.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PASSWORD, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER PRIVILEGED PASSWORD, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER MONITOR TIMER

Action: Specifies how often (in seconds) the MONITOR command refreshes the display.

Default: 3

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER MONITOR [TIMER] seconds
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- ***seconds*** Specifies the number of seconds (0 to 20) to wait before the next iteration of the MONITOR command refreshes the display.

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET MONITOR 1
```

Refreshes the display every second.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TYPE, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER NAME

Action: Specifies the name of the communications server.

Do not use SET SERVER NAME if there are active sessions.

Default: Model plus Ethernet address

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER NAME name
{DEFINE}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- ***name*** For TCP/IP, use the communications server's host name.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE SERVER NAME 'Server1'
```

Changes the name of the communications server to Server1 in the permanent database.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER NUMBER, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER PASSWORD LIMIT

Action: Specifies the number of times a user can retry entering a password.

Default: 3

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

{SET} SERVER PASSWORD [LIMIT] {NONE }

{DEFINE} {*limit*}

{CHANGE}

Parameters:

- *limit* Specifies the number of retries allowed (0 to 10).
- NONE Sets the number of retries at the maximum (10).

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE PASSWORD LIMIT 5
```

Aborts the SET PRIVILEGED command after the fifth incorrect retry (six incorrect passwords entered.)

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER LOGIN PASSWORD, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER PRIVILEGED PASSWORD

Action: Specifies the communications server's privileged password.

Default: SYSTEM

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER PRIVILEGED PASSWORD [password ]
```

```
{DEFINE}
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Parameter:

- *password* Specifies the password desired of up to 16 characters. Enclose the string within quotes if contains spaces. The default password is SYSTEM.

You can enter this command without specifying the password on the command line. You are then prompted for the password and asked to verify it. The password is not echoed to the screen.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE SERVER PRIVILEGED PASSWORD 'AL 43H'
```

Sets the privileged password to AL 43H, which takes effect after the next Communications Server reset.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE, PRIVILEGED/NOPRIVILEGED, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PASSWORD

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER PROMPT

Action: Specifies the default communications server prompt.

Default: Local 1>

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER PROMPT 'prompt_string'
```

```
{DEFINE}
```

```
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- *'prompt_string'* Specifies the string used to define the communications server's default prompt. It can contain up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. The following special characters can be used in the prompt string.
- **%p** Substitutes the port number (port 0 is the network port).
- **%P** Adds an angle bracket (>) when in privileged mode.
- **%n** Substitutes the port name.
- **%N** Substitutes the communications server name.
- **%%** Substitutes the % character.

Any of the following special characters can be used to specify a field width.

- **%02p** Displays the port number in two digits (zero filled).
- **%-8N** Displays the server name in eight characters (left justified).

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE SERVER PROMPT '%N>%P '
```

Defines the default communications server prompt as the name of the communications server followed by the angle bracket(s) to indicate the privilege mode. If the Communications Server in the example had been assigned the name `termserv` the prompt would become:

```
termserv>>
```

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PROMPT

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER NAME

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER SESSION LIMIT

Action: Limits the number of active sessions allowed on the communications server.

Default: 32 (for four-port communications servers)
64 (for eight-port communications servers)

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER SESSION [LIMIT] {NONE }
{DEFINE}                               {limit}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- ***limit*** The number of active sessions allowed on the communications server (0 to 32 for four-port communications servers; 0 to 64 for eight-port communications servers).
- **NONE** Sets the limit at the maximum supported by the Communications Server.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE SERVER SESSION LIMIT NONE
```

Sets the limit in the permanent database to the communications server's maximum value.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SESSION LIMIT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT MULTISESSION, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER STARTUPFILE

Action: Specifies a configuration file to load and execute at each Communications Server reboot (TCP/IP network only).



This command is supported for TCP/IP only. See the online tutorial and Chapter 3, 'Routine Communications Server Administration,' for more information.

Default: ESII-X.CFG (if you determine the Internet address from the network using either BOOTP or RARP)

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SERVER STARTUPFILE {NONE      } [HOST {NONE      } ]
{DEFINE}                               {file_name}      {host_name}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **NONE** Removes a previously defined file or host name.
- **STARTUPFILE *file_name*** Specifies the name of the file (located in /tftpboot), which contains the commands to execute when Communications Server starts up. A file name may also be specified using a %@ notation, which is expanded to the communications server's Internet address in hexadecimal notation. Each section of the decimal Internet address is translated to a two-digit hexadecimal number. This is useful in executing specific communications server startup files from within a generic server startup file.



If you are determining the Internet address from the network and do not specify a configuration file, the Communications Server will download /tftpboot/ESII-X.CFG from the boot host if it exists (where-X is the number of ports, eg. ESII-8.CF6 or ESII-16.CFS).

- **HOST *host_name*** Specifies the name of the host on which the startup file is located.
If the host name is not in the database, you will receive an error message. Add the host to the database or specify the host by Internet address.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE SERVER STARTUPFILE test1.cfg HOST
          enghost1
```

Defines the server startup file as the file /tftpboot/test1.cfg on the TCP/IP host enghost1.

See Also: ECHO, EXECUTE, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER STARTUPIIMAGE



Note: Only valid on Firmware 5.X or earlier.

Action Specifies a server firmware image to be downloaded on each bootup.

The download is done via tftp, so the download host must be set up to allow tftp access. The image is checksummed before execution to ensure that the image arrived intact. Once the image is loaded, the Communications Server will reboot to start execution of the loaded RAM image. A new image cannot be loaded into RAM when the Communications Server is already executing from a RAM resident image.

Default: NONE – Do not download the image on bootup.

Type: Privileged.

Syntax:

```
{SET}      SERVER STARTUPIIMAGE  {NONE  }          [HOST {NONE  } ]
{DEFINE}                                {file_name}      {host_name}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **NONE** Removes a previously defined file or host name.
- **STARTUPIIMAGE *file_name*** Specifies the name of the file (located in /tftpboot), which contains the commands to execute when the Communications Server starts up.
- **HOST *host_name*** Specifies the name of the host on which the startup file is located.

If the host name is not in the database, you will receive an error message. Add the host to the database or specify the host by Internet address.

Example:

```
Local 1>> DEFINE SERVERSTARTUPIIMAGE boot_image HOST
          enghost1
```

Specifies that the server downloads the image boot_image from enghost1 and then reboots using this image.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER SYSLOG *****

Action: Specify a host to which system logging is directed.

Default: None.

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

SET SESSION TELNET

Action: Specifies Telnet client settings. SET SESSION TELNET modifies Telnet settings in the operational database, which are lost when the Communications Server is reset. Only the SET command is allowed (i.e., only current session settings can be modified). DEFINE and CHANGE do not work with the options described below.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] {parameter[s]}
```

Parameters: The following subcommand descriptions discuss how to set these Telnet client parameters:

- AO REQUEST
- AUTOFLUSH
- AUTOSYNCH
- AYT REQUEST
- BINARY
- BRK REQUEST
- CHARACTER
- ECHO
- EOR REQUEST
- FLOW CONTROL
- IP REQUEST
- MESSAGE VERIFICATION
- NEWLINE
- PROFILE
- QUOTE
- SIGNAL REQUEST
- SWITCH CHARACTER
- SYNCH REQUEST
- TOGGLE ECHO

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET AO REQUEST

Action: Specifies the keys that send an Abort Telnet output to terminal.

Default: <Ctrl> O

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] AO [REQUEST] {<DEL>    }
                                           {NONE      }
                                           {character }
```

Parameters:

- *character* Specifies a control character that can be entered by pressing <Ctrl> and the desired character simultaneously.
- Specifies the Delete key.
- NONE Removes the current AO request character.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET AO ^T
```

Changes the Telnet session's Abort Output command to <Ctrl>T.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET SIGNAL REQUEST, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET AUTOFLUSH

Action: Enables or disables an automatic AO request with all Telnet IP, SYNCH, and/or AYT requests.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] AUTOFLUSH AYT {DISABLED} *
                                     {ENABLED }
                                     IP {ENABLED } *
                                     {DISABLED}
                                     SYNCH {DISABLED} *
                                     {ENABLED }
```

Parameters:

- **AYT** Modifies the automatic flush setting with the Telnet AYT request.
- **IP** Modifies the automatic flush setting with the Telnet Internet request.
- **SYNCH** Modifies the automatic flush setting with the Telnet SYNCH request.
- **ENABLED** Enables automatic flush for the specified Telnet request.
- **DISABLED** Disables automatic flush for the specified Telnet request.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET AUTOFLUSH IP ENABLED
```

Enables an automatic flush of the Telnet output on its way to the terminal (AO Request) in the case of a Telnet Internet request.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET AO REQUEST, SET SESSION TELNET IP REQUEST, SET SESSION TELNET SYNCH REQUEST, SET SESSION TELNET AYT REQUEST, SET SESSION TELNET SIGNAL REQUEST, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET AUTOSYNCH

Action: Enables or disables automatic synchronisation of the Telnet client with a remote process (i.e., drops all data going to the process) on occurrence of Telnet AO, IP, and/or AYT requests.

Default: IP ENABLED, AYT DISABLED, AO DISABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] AUTOSYNCH AO {DISABLED}*
                                     {ENABLED }
                                     AYT {DISABLED} *
                                     {ENABLED }
                                     IP {ENABLED } *
                                     {DISABLED}
```

Parameters:

- **AYT** Modifies the automatic synchronisation setting with the Telnet AYT request.
- **IP** Modifies the automatic synchronisation setting with the Telnet Internet request.
- **AO** Modifies the automatic synchronisation setting with the Telnet AO request.
- **ENABLED** Enables automatic synchronisation for the specified Telnet request.
- **DISABLED** Disables automatic synchronisation for the specified Telnet request.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET AUTOSYNCH IP DISABLED
```

Disables automatic synchronisation for Telnet Internet requests.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET AO REQUEST, SET SESSION TELNET IP REQUEST, SET SESSION TELNET SYNCH REQUEST, SET SESSION TELNET AYT REQUEST, SET SESSION TELNET SIGNAL REQUEST, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET AYT REQUEST

Action: Specifies the keys that send a Telnet AYT request to the remote host.

Default: <Ctrl> T

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] AYT [REQUEST] {<DEL>      }
                                           {NONE        }
                                           {character   }
```

Parameters:

- *character* Specifies a control character that can be entered by pressing <Ctrl> and the desired character simultaneously.
- Specifies the Delete key.
- NONE Removes the current AYT request character.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET AYT NONE
```

Disables the current Telnet AYT request character.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET SIGNAL REQUEST, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET BINARY

Action: Specifies binary transmission for the Telnet session.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] BINARY {DISABLED} *  
                                     {DUPLEX  }  
                                     {RECEIVE }  
                                     {TRANSMIT}
```

Parameters:

- **DISABLED** Disables binary transmission mode and uses character transmission mode.
- **DUPLEX** Enables binary transmission for both input and output.
- **RECEIVE** Enables binary transmission for input.
- **TRANSMIT** Enables binary transmission for output.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET BINARY DUPLEX
```

Enables binary input and output for the current Telnet session.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET BRK REQUEST

Action: Specifies the keys that send a Telnet Break request to a remote host.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] BRK [REQUEST] {<DEL>    }
                                           {NONE      }
                                           {character }
```

Parameters:

- *character* Specifies a control character that can be entered by pressing <Ctrl> and the desired character simultaneously.
- Specifies the Delete key.
- NONE Removes the current BRK request character.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET BREAK <DEL>
```

Defines the Delete key as the key that sends a break to the remote Telnet host.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET SIGNAL REQUEST, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET CHARACTER

Action: Sets the number of bits for the character size.

Default: 8

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] CHARACTER [SIZE] {7}
                                     {8} *
```

Parameters:

- **RECEIVE** Sets the number of bits for the receive direction.
- **TRANSMIT** Sets the number of bits for the transmit direction.
- **7** Sets the character size to 7 bits.
- **8** Sets the character size to 8 bits.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET CHARACTER 7
```

Specifies a 7-bit character size for the Telnet session.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET ECHO

Action: Specifies whether Telnet session input should be echoed by the Communications Server or by the remote host.

Default: REMOTE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] ECHO {LOCAL }
                                     {REMOTE} *
```

Parameters:

- **LOCAL** Specifies that the Communications Server echo session input.
- **REMOTE** Specifies that the remote host echo session input.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET ECHO REMOTE
```

Causes the Communications Server to echo session input.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET EOR REQUEST

Action: Specifies the keys that send a Telnet End-of-Record (EOR) request to the remote host. The Telnet host must also have EOR enabled.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] EOR [REQUEST] {<DEL>    }
                                           {NONE      }
                                           {character}
```

Parameters:

- *character* Specifies a control character that can be entered by pressing <Ctrl> and the desired character simultaneously.
- Specifies the Delete key.
- NONE Removes the current EOR request character.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET EOR NONE
```

Removes any previously set Telnet EOR character.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET SIGNAL REQUEST, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET INPUT/OUTPUT FLOW

Action: Specifies use of flow control for input and/or output.

Default: INPUT and OUTPUT ENABLE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] {INPUT} FLOW [CONTROL]{ENABLED} *
                               {OUTPUT}                {DISABLED}
```

▪ **Parameters:**

- **INPUT** Specifies flow control on data coming to the Communications Server from the device attached to the port.
- **OUTPUT** Specifies flow control on data coming to the device attached to the port from the Communications Server.
- **ENABLED** Uses flow control in the specified direction.
- **DISABLED** Does not use flow control in the specified direction.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET INPUT FLOW DISABLED
```

Disables flow control on data coming to the Communications Server from the port device.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET
SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET IP REQUEST

Action: Specifies the keys that send a Telnet Interrupt Process (IP) request to the remote host.

Default: <Ctrl>Y

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] IP [REQUEST] {<DEL>      }
                                     {NONE           }
                                     {character     }
```

Parameters: Nonprivileged

- *character* Specifies a control character that can be entered by pressing <Ctrl> and the desired character simultaneously.
- Specifies the Delete key.
- NONE Removes the current Internet request character.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET IP ^A
```

Defines <Ctrl>A as the Telnet Internet character for this Telnet session.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET SIGNAL REQUEST, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET MESSAGE VERIFICATION

Action: Enables or disables Telnet session status messages from the Communications Server.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] MESSAGE [VERIFICATION]{ENABLED} *  
                                                    {DISABLED}
```

Parameters:

- **ENABLED** Specifies that the Communications Server send the session number and host name when a Telnet session is started, stopped, and resumed.
- **DISABLED** Specifies that no messages are sent.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET MESSAGE VERIFICATION DISABLED
```

Turns off the Telnet messages for this session.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET NEWLINE

Action: Specifies the characters used for the newline sequence.

This option does not work in binary mode.

Default: See 'Parameters' below

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] NEWLINE {FROM} {HOST      } {<CR>      }
                                         {TO   } {TERMINAL} {<CRLF>   }
                                         {<LF>      }
                                         {NONE      }
                                         {character}
```

Parameters:

- **NEWLINE FROM HOST** Specifies the characters that are the Telnet server's newline sequence. Default is <CRLF>.
- **NEWLINE FROM TERMINAL** Specifies the characters that are the Telnet user's newline sequence. Default is <CR>.
- **NEWLINE TO HOST** Specifies the characters to send to the Telnet server on receipt of the Telnet user's NEWLINE FROM TERMINAL sequence. Default is <CRLF>.
- **NEWLINE TO TERMINAL** Specifies the characters to send to the Telnet user on receipt of the Telnet server's NEWLINE FROM HOST sequence. Default is <CRLF>.
- **<CR>** Specifies the carriage return key.
- **<CRLF>** Specifies the carriage return and line feed key.
- **<LF>** Specifies the line feed key.
- **NONE** Specifies no key.
- **characters** Specifies the characters to use (up to two characters).

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET NEWLINE FROM HOST <CR>
```

Specifies to use <CR> for the newline sequence.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET BINARY, SET SESSION TELNET PROFILE, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET PROFILE

Action: Specifies whether the Telnet session uses binary or character I/O.

Default: CHARACTER

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] PROFILE {CHARACTER} *  
                                     {BINARY  }
```

Parameters:

- **CHARACTER** Sends data to the remote host as characters.
- **BINARY** Sends and receives binary data.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET PROFILE BINARY
```

Sets the current Telnet session to binary mode.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET BINARY, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET QUOTE

Action: Specifies a quote character to escape special character meanings.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] QUOTE {NONE      }
                                   {character}
```

Parameters:

- *character* Specifies a character to use as the quote character.
- **NONE** Removes any current quote character.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET QUOTE \
```

Specifies that a special character following a backslash is not interpreted as having special meaning. For example, ^O may be set to mean to send a Telnet AO request, but if you enter \^O in the Telnet session, the ^O is sent literally and the Telnet AO request is not sent.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET SIGNAL REQUEST, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET SIGNAL REQUEST

Action: Specifies whether predefined Telnet special characters are recognised.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] SIGNAL REQUEST {ENABLED }*
                                             {DISABLED}
```

Parameters:

- **ENABLED** Recognises any characters defined as AO, AYT, BRK, IP, QUOTE, SYNCH REQUEST, or TOGGLE ECHO requests.
- **DISABLED** Does not recognise the special meanings of characters defined as AO, AYT, BRK, IP, QUOTE, SYNCH REQUEST, or TOGGLE ECHO requests.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET SIGNAL REQUEST DISABLED
```

Specifies that if you enter ^O, it is passed on literally, and not interpreted as the Telnet Abort Output request.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET SWITCH

Action: Specifies communications server response to switch characters defined on the current port.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] SWITCH [CHARACTER] {ENABLED } *
                                                    {DISABLED}
```

Parameters:

- **ENABLED** Recognises the switch character defined for the port.
- **DISABLED** Does not recognise the switch character defined on the port.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET SWITCH DISABLED
```

Does not recognise switch characters on the current port.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET SYNCH

Action: Specifies a character that forces synchronisation of the Telnet client with a remote process (i.e., drop all data going to the process).

Default: <Ctrl>X

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] SYNCH [REQUEST] {<DEL>    }
                                                    {NONE        }
                                                    {character}
```

Parameters:

- **character** Specifies a control character that can be entered by pressing <Ctrl> and the desired character simultaneously.
- **** Specifies the Delete key.
- **NONE** Removes the current SYNCH request character.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET SYNCH <DEL>
```

Specifies that the Delete key force synchronisation.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET SESSION TELNET TOGGLE ECHO

Action: Enables or disables character echo by the communications server during the Telnet session.

Default: <Ctrl>E

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
SET SESSION TELNET [CLIENT] TOGGLE ECHO {<DEL>    }
                                         {NONE      }
                                         {character}
```

Parameters:

- **character** Specifies a control character that can be entered by pressing Ctrl and the desired character simultaneously.
- **NONE** Removes the current TOGGLE ECHO character.

Example:

```
Local 1> SET SESSION TELNET TOGGLE ECHO NONE
```

Disables any character defined to toggle echo on and off.

See Also: SET SESSION TELNET ECHO, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP

Action: Manipulates the communications server's operational and permanent SNMP settings. Use SET SNMP commands to make a temporary change to the communications server's operational database. Use DEFINE SNMP commands to make a change to the server's permanent database. Use CHANGE SNMP commands to change both databases simultaneously.

The following SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP subcommands are discussed below:

- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP AUTHENTICATION FAILURE
- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP COMMUNITY
- SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP STATE

Default: Specified for each subcommand.

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SNMP [AUTHENTICATION [FAILURE] {ENABLED } * ]
{DEFINE}                                     {DISABLED}
{CHANGE} [COMMUNITY community_name [ADDRESS {ANY }* ]]
                                                {inet_addr}
                                                [ {GET      } {ENABLED } * ]
                                                {GETNEXT} {DISABLED}
                                                [ {SET  } {DISABLED} *   ]
                                                {TRAP} {ENABLED }

[STATE {ENABLED } * ]
{DISABLED}
```

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE SNMP, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SNMP

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP AUTHENTICATION FAILURE

Action: Specifies whether or not to take action when the SNMP Agent receives a request it cannot authenticate. SNMP uses trap messages to inform an SNMP Manager about the authentication failure.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SNMP [AUTHENTICATION [FAILURE] {ENABLED } * ]  
{DEFINE} {DISABLED}  
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET SNMP AUTHENTICATION DISABLED
```

Disables the SNMP Agent from sending authentication failure trap messages.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SNMP

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP COMMUNITY

Action: Manipulates the communications server's operational or permanent SNMP community database. SNMP communities are used to authenticate an incoming SNMP request. Each request must contain a valid community name, recognisable by the server's SNMP Agent, before it is processed.

Default: See 'Parameters' below

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SNMP [COMMUNITY community_name [ADDRESS {ANY      } * ]]
{DEFINE}                                     {inet_addr}
{CHANGE} [ {GET      } {ENABLED } * ]
          {GETNEXT} {DISABLED}
          [ {SET } {DISABLED} *   ]
          {TRAP} {ENABLED }
```

Parameters:

- **community** Specifies the SNMP community name. Initially, the communications server's database contains the SNMP community PUBLIC, which is configured for GET and GETNEXT requests only. You can configure up to 8 community names, with up to 31 characters each.
- **ADDRESS *ipaddr*** Specifies the Internet address of an SNMP Manager authorised to use the SNMP community. If an Internet address is set for a community, then requests that specify the community must come from the node with this Internet address.
- **ADDRESS ANY** Specifies that any source Internet address is acceptable for incoming SNMP requests. This is the default if no Internet address is specified for a community.
- **GET** Specifies whether the SNMP Agent processes requests to read values from the server's Management Information Base (MIB). The default is enabled.
- **GETNEXT** Specifies whether the SNMP Agent processes sequential requests to read values from the MIB. The default is enabled.
- **SET** Specifies whether the SNMP Agent processes requests to write values to the MIB. The default is disabled.
- **TRAP** Specifies whether the SNMP Agent sends trap messages to the SNMP Management node. You must specify an Internet address before TRAP can be enabled. To send trap messages to the SNMP Management node, enable SNMP AUTHENTICATION FAILURE. The default is disabled.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP COMMUNITY continued**Example:**

```
Local 1>> SET SNMP COMMUNITY NETMGR ADDRESS
          192.5.31.17
```

```
Local 1>> SET SNMP COMMUNITY NETMGR SET ENABLED
```

```
Local 1>> SET SNMP COMMUNITY NETMGR TRAP ENABLED
```

Configures the SNMP community NETMGR. The Internet address 192.5.31.17 is the address of the only SNMP Manager that can send authentic requests to the Communications Server. The SNMP Agent processes set requests and sends trap messages to the SNMP Manager.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SNMP

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP STATE

Action: Enables or disables the SNMP Agent on the Communications Server. If the SNMP Agent is enabled, it responds to authenticated SNMP requests.

Default: ENABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SNMP      [ STATE {ENABLED } * ]
{DEFINE}                {DISABLED}
{CHANGE}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> SET SNMP STATE DISABLED
```

Disables the SNMP Agent.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SNMP

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SYSTEM

Action: Specifies system management information. SET SYSTEM commands affect the operational database and take effect immediately. However, changes made using SET SYSTEM commands are replaced by the settings in the permanent database when the Communications Server is reset. DEFINE SYSTEM commands make permanent changes that do not take effect until the communications server is reset. Use CHANGE SYSTEM commands to make permanent changes that take effect immediately. Enclose the informational strings in quotes if they contain any spaces.

Default: CONTACT and LOCATION are empty.

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} SYSTEM {CONTACT 'contact_name' }
{DEFINE}      {LOCATION 'location_name'}
{CHANGE}
```

Parameters:

- **CONTACT *string*** Specifies the name of a contact person to consult about questions or problems relating to the Communications Server. A string is a maximum of 32 characters.
- **LOCATION *string*** Specifies the physical location of the communications server. A string is a maximum of 32 characters.

Example:

```
Local 1>> CHANGE SYSTEM CONTACT 'Dave C. x4499'
```

Changes the operational and permanent databases to display the new contact person for Communications Server administration purposes.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SYSTEM

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE TELNET LISTENER

Action: Configures one or more Communications Server ports or a remote console port with a Telnet listener. Specifies a Telnet listener or Telnet remote console port on the communications server. The listener may be associated with one or more physical communications server ports or with the remote console virtual port, and can also accept connections that specify the TCP port as a destination.

SET TELNET LISTENER changes affect the operational database and take effect immediately but are replaced by the settings in the permanent database when the Communications Server is reset. DEFINE TELNET LISTENER makes permanent changes that do not take effect until the communications server is reset. CHANGE TELNET LISTENER commands make permanent changes that take effect immediately.

Default: DISABLED

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SET} TELNET LISTENER tcp_port {CONNECTIONS {DISABLED}*           {DEFINE}
{ENABLED }
{CHANGE}                               {IDENTIFICATION 'id_string'   }
                                         {PORTS {ALL           } {DISABLED} *}
                                         {CONSOLE  } {ENABLED }
                                         {port_list}
                                         {QUEUE {DISABLED} *           }
                                         {ENABLED }
                                         {RAW [MODE] {DISABLED} *           }
                                         {ENABLED }
                                         {NOTIFICATION {DISABLED} *           }
                                         {ENABLED }
```

Parameters:

- ***tcp_port*** Specifies the TCP port. Numbers start at 2001 and increment up to the number of ports available on the Communications Server. In addition, TCP port 23 is the default Telnet port and is used for the remote console port.
- **CONNECTION** Enables or disables the Telnet listener to receive connections.
- **IDENTIFICATION '*id_string*'** Specifies a text string within double quotes to provide information for SHOW/LIST/MONITOR commands.
- **NOTIFICATION** Enables or disables the connection notification messages on the specified communications server port(s). This option is useful when an interactive user is using a device attached to a Telnet listener port.

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE TELNET LISTENER continued**Parameters continued:**

- **PORTS *choice*** Specifies a list of physical communications server ports or the remote console virtual port (port number 0) where the listener will open. Set to **ENABLED** to add ports to the list and **DISABLED** to delete. Note that you may not associate physical ports and the remote console port with the same Listener. For a listener associated with a list of physical ports, the first available port will be opened.
- **QUEUE** Enables or disables queuing of connection requests when associated ports are busy. Enable this option for listeners configured for printing, when printing requests might come from multiple hosts on the network. Up to 16 requests can be queued for each listener. This option is ignored for listener 23 on the remote console port.
- **RAW MODE** Enables or disables raw connection. A **RAW MODE** connection does not support any of the standard TELNET option negotiations.

Examples:

- Local 1>> CHANGE TELNET LISTENER 23 PORTS CONSOLE
ENABLED

Enables Telnet listener for the remote console on the default Telnet login port.

- Local 1>> CHANGE TELNET LISTENER 2001 IDENTIFICATION
`9600modem 555-1212`

Identifies TCP port 2001 as a modem.

- Local 1>> CHANGE TELNET LISTENER 2001 RAW ENABLED

Sets up a telnet listener for printers

If the Telnet listener is associated with more than one physical port, the connection is made to the first available port.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR TELNET LISTENER

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR

Action: Displays Communications Server information. **SHOW** displays current communications server information, **LIST** displays information from the communications server's permanent database, and **MONITOR** displays the requested information with updates every three seconds (default). Pressing any key terminates the **MONITOR** command. When a command does not allow one of these three, for example when **LIST** is not available with the command, it is not shown in the command name or in the command syntax.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER MONITOR TIMER

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR ACCOUNTS

Action: Displays information in the user accounts table.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} ACCOUNTS [ALL      ] [CHARACTERISTICS]
{LIST}           [username] [SUMMARY      ]
{MONITOR}
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Displays information about all accounts.
- **username** Displays information about a specified user's account.

Example:

```
Local 1>> SHOW ACCOUNTS ALL
```

Displays information about all user accounts.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE ACCOUNT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE ACCOUNT

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR CHANGES

Action: Displays information from the permanent database that has been changed from the default settings with the LIST command, or changes made to the operational database with SHOW/MONITOR commands.

Default: ALL

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} CHANGES [ACCOUNT      ]
{LIST}           [DIALER       ]
{MONITOR}       [INTERNET     ]
                [RPRINTER     ]
                [SECRET       ]
                [SERVER        ]
                [SNMP          ]
                [SYSTEM        ]
                [TELNET LISTENER]
                [PORT          ]
                [ALL           ] *
```

Parameters: Displays information about the specified parameter or about all parameters if ALL is specified.

Example:

```
Local 1>> LIST CHANGES ALL
```

Displays information about all changes to the permanent database.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR DIALERS

Action: Displays information in the dialer table.

Default: ALL

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} DIALERS [ALL          ] [CHARACTERISTICS]
{LIST}          [dialer_name] [SUMMARY          ]
{MONITOR}
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Displays all information in the dialer table.
- ***dialer_name*** Displays information about the specified entry in the dialer table.

Example:

```
Local 1>> SHOW DIALERS ALL
```

Displays dialer table information about all entries.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE DIALER, CONNECT/OPEN DIALER, DIALER, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE DIALER

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET

Action: Displays Communications Server Internet settings. SHOW INTERNET displays the current Internet settings in the communications server's operational database. LIST INTERNET displays the permanent Internet settings in the server's permanent database. MONITOR INTERNET (a privileged command) provides a continuously updated display of the current Internet settings.

Default: SHOW INTERNET CHARACTERISTICS

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} INTERNET parameter[s]
```

```
{LIST}
```

```
{MONITOR}
```

Parameters:

parameter[s] One or more of the following parameters can be specified with the SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET command:

- ARP ENTRY
- CHARACTERISTICS
- COUNTERS
- GATEWAY
- HOST
- NAME RESOLUTION
- STATUS
- LOOPBACK

These options to the command are described in the subcommand descriptions below.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TYPE, SET PRIVILEGED/NOPRIVILEGED, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET ARP ENTRY

Action: Displays the ARP table.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} INTERNET ARP [ENTRY]
```

```
{LIST}
```

```
{MONITOR}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> MONITOR INTERNET ARP
```

Provides a continuous display (updated every three seconds by default) of the communications server's Internet ARP table.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET ARP

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET CHARACTERISTICS

Action: Displays the communications server's Internet characteristics.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} INTERNET [CHARACTERISTICS] *
```

```
{LIST}
```

```
{MONITOR}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> LIST INTERNET CHARACTERISTICS
```

Displays the Internet characteristics in the communications server's permanent database.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET GATEWAY

Action: Displays the communications server's Internet gateway information.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

{SHOW} INTERNET GATEWAY

{LIST}

{MONITOR}

Example:

```
Local 1> SHOW INTERNET GATEWAY
```

Displays the communications server's Internet gateways and associated network and host address information.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE/INTERNET GATEWAY

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET GATEWAY

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET HOST

Action: Displays the communications server's host name table.

Default: ALL STATUS

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} INTERNET HOST [ALL      ] [STATUS ] *
{LIST}                  [LOCAL    ] [SUMMARY]
{MONITOR}               [LEARNED  ]
                        [RESOLVED]
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Displays the communications server's entire host name table.
- **LEARNED** Displays the learned entries in the communications server's host name table.
- **LOCAL** Displays the local entries in the communications server's host name table.
- **RESOLVED** Displays the resolved entries that the Communications Server has learned.
- **STATUS** Displays status information on the specified host parameter.
- **SUMMARY** Summarises host table entries.

Examples:

```
Local 1> SHOW INTERNET HOST LEARNED
```

Displays the status of learned entries in the host table.

```
Local 1> LIST INTERNET HOST SUMMARY
```

Displays a summary of the communications server's permanent database host table.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET HOST, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET HOST

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET HTTPD

Action: Displays information from the comms server HTTPD database.

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} INTERNET HTTPD
{LIST}
{MONITOR}
```

SHOW/MONITOR INTERNET COUNTERS

Action: Displays the communications server's Internet counters.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} INTERNET HTTPD  
{MONITOR}
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> SHOW INTERNET COUNTERS
```

Displays the current status of the communications server's Internet counters.

See Also: ZERO INTERNET

SHOW/MONITOR INTERNET COUNTERS

Action: Displays the communications server's Internet counters.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} INTERNET COUNTERS  
{MONITOR}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SHOW INTERNET COUNTERS
```

Displays the results of both internal and external loopback tests on the Ethernet port.

See Also: ZERO INTERNET

SHOW/MONITOR INTERNET LOOPBACK

Action: Displays the communications server's ethernet loopback test results. Test terminates when a key is pressed.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} INTERNET LOOPBACK
{MONITOR}
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SHOW INTERNET LOOPBACK
```

Displays the results of both internal and external loopback tests on the Ethernet port.

See Also: SHOW/MONITOR PORT ALL LOOPBACK

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION

Action: Displays information associated with the communications server's DNS database.

Default: CHARACTERISTICS

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION [CHARACTERISTICS] *
{LIST}                               [COUNTERS      ]
{MONITOR}
```

Parameters:

- **CHARACTERISTICS** Displays the user-defined communications server DNS settings.
- **COUNTERS** Displays the communications server's DNS counters.

Example:

```
Local 1>> MONITOR INTERNET NAME RESOLUTION
```

Provides a continuous display of user-defined DNS settings.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE INTERNET NAMESERVER, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAMESERVER

SHOW/MONITOR INTERNET STATUS

Action: Displays information about the communications server's Internet connections.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

{SHOW} INTERNET STATUS

{MONITOR}

Example:

Local 1>> SHOW INTERNET STATUS

Displays the current status of all active Internet connections.

SHOW/MONITOR NETWARE

Action: Display Communications Server NETWARE counters.

Default: SHOW NETWARE COUNTERS

Type: Non privileged

Syntax:

{ SHOW } NETWARE [COUNTERS] *

{ MONITOR }

Parameters:

- **COUNTERS** Displays current NETWARE error and request counters.

Example:

```
Local>>SHOW NETWARE COUNTERS
```

This command displays the current NETWARE counters.

See **Also:** ZERO COUNTERS NETWARE

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT

Action: Displays communications server port information. SHOW PORT displays the current port settings in the server's operational database. LIST PORT displays the permanent port settings in the communications server's permanent database. MONITOR PORT (a privileged command) provides a continuously updated display of the current port settings.

Default: CHARACTERISTICS

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW}      PORT  [ACCESS      {DYNAMIC} ]
{LIST}                               {LOCAL  }
{MONITOR}   {REMOTE  }
                               {NONE   }
                               [ALL      ]
                               [port_list ]
```

Parameters:

- **ACCESS** Displays information on ports with access type DYNAMIC, LOCAL, REMOTE, or NONE.
- **ALL** Applies the specified parameters to all of the communications server ports.
- ***port_list*** Specifies ports to which the specified parameters apply.
- ***parameter[s]*** One or more of the following parameters can be specified with the SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT command:
 - CHARACTERISTICS
 - PPP
 - SLIP
 - SUMMARY
 - LOOPBACK
 - COUNTERS
 - SESSIONS
 - STATUS
 - TELNET

These options to the command are described in the subcommand descriptions following.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT ACCESS

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

Action: Displays parameter settings on a specified port.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} PORT [ACCESS {DYNAMIC}] [CHARACTERISTICS]
{LIST}                {LOCAL  }
{MONITOR}             {REMOTE  }
                        {NONE   }
                        [ALL     ]
                        [port_list ]
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SHOW PORT 2 CHARACTERISTICS
```

Displays the user-alterable parameters for port 2.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT SLIP

Action: Displays port SLIP information.

Default: CHARACTERISTICS

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} PORT [ACCESS {DYNAMIC}] SLIP [CHARACTERISTICS] *
{LIST}                {LOCAL  } [COUNTERS ]
{MONITOR}             {REMOTE  }
                        {NONE   }
                        [ALL     ]
                        [port_list ]
```

Parameters:

- **CHARACTERISTICS** Displays user SLIP parameters for the specified port(s).
- **COUNTERS** Displays SLIP counters for the specified port(s).

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT SLIP continued**Example:**

```
Local 1>> MONITOR PORT 2,3 SLIP
```

Continuously displays SLIP parameters on ports 2 and 3.

See Also: CONNECT SLIP, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SLIP

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT TELNET

Action: Displays the specified port(s) Telnet client or server settings.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW}      PORT [ACCESS      {DYNAMIC}] TELNET [CLIENT][CHARACTERISTICS]
{LIST}      {LOCAL  } [SERVER]
{MONITOR}   {REMOTE  }
            {NONE   }
            [ALL      ]
            [port_list ]
```

Parameters:

- **CLIENT** Displays Telnet client settings.
- **SERVER** Displays Telnet server settings.

Example:

```
Local 1> SHOW PORT ALL TELNET CLIENT
```

Displays all port Telnet client parameter settings.

See Also: CONNECT

SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT TELNET

SHOW/MONITOR PORT COUNTERS

Action: Displays current port counters.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} PORT [ACCESS {DYNAMIC}] [COUNTERS]
                        {LOCAL  }
{MONITOR}                {REMOTE }
                        {NONE   }
                        [ALL      ]
                        [port_list ]
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> MONITOR PORT 2-4 COUNTERS
```

Displays a continuous record of the counters for ports 2, 3, and 4.

See Also: ZERO PORT

SHOW/MONITOR PORT LOOPBACK

Action: Displays the results of ethernet and serial port loopback tests. Test terminates when a key is pressed.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} PORT [ACCESS {DYNAMIC}] [LOOPBACK]
                        {LOCAL  }
{MONITOR}                {REMOTE }
                        {NONE   }
                        [ALL      ]
                        [port_list ]
```

Example:

```
Local 1> MONITOR PORT ALL LOOPBACK
```

Displays the results of both ethernet and serial port loopback tests.

SHOW/MONITOR PORT PPP

Action: Displays port PPP information.

Default: CHARACTERISTICS

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} PORT [ACCESS {DYNAMIC}] PPP [CHARACTERISTICS] *
                               {LOCAL  } [COUNTERS      ]
{MONITOR}                    {REMOTE  }
                               {NONE   }
                               [ALL     ]
                               [port_list ]
```

Parameters:

- **CHARACTERISTICS** Displays user PPP parameters for the specified port(s).
- **COUNTERS** Displays PPP counters for the specified port(s).

Example:

```
Local 1>> MONITOR PORT 2,3 PPP
```

Continuously displays PPP parameters on ports 2 and 3.

See Also: CONNECT PPP, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT PPP

SHOW/MONITOR PORT SESSIONS

Action: Displays information about the communications server's active sessions.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} PORT [ACCESS {DYNAMIC}] SESSIONS [ALL ] [CHARACTERISTICS]
{LOCAL } [session_number] [STATUS]
{REMOTE }
{NONE }
[ALL ]
[port_list ]
```

Parameters:

- **SESSION ALL** Displays all sessions on the specified port(s).
- **SESSIONS *session_id*** Displays only the session with the specified session number.
- **CHARACTERISTICS** Displays current user session parameter settings.
- **STATUS** Displays current status of the specified session(s) on the specified port(s).

Example:

```
Local 1>> SHOW PORT ALL SESSIONS ALL STATUS
```

Displays information about all current sessions on all ports.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT SESSION LIMIT, SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

SHOW/MONITOR PORT STATUS

Action: Displays status information about specified port(s).

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} PORT [ACCESS {DYNAMIC}] [STATUS]
                        {LOCAL  }
{MONITOR}                {REMOTE }
                        {NONE   }
                        [ALL      ]
                        [port_list ]
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SHOW PORT ALL STATUS
```

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SHOW/MONITOR PORT SUMMARY

Action: Displays a summary about port information.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} PORT [ACCESS {DYNAMIC}] [SUMMARY]
                        {LOCAL  }
{MONITOR}                {REMOTE }
                        {NONE   }
                        [ALL      ]
                        [port_list ]
```

Example:

```
Local 1> SHOW PORT ALL SUMMARY
```

Summarises status information about all communications server ports.

See Also: SHOW/LIST/MONITOR PORT CHARACTERISTICS

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR RPRINTER

Action: Display Communications Server RPRINTER service settings. **SHOW RPRINTER** displays the current RPRINTER service settings in the communications server's operational database. **LIST RPRINTER** displays the current RPRINTER service settings in the communications server's permanent database. **MONITOR RPRINTER** (a privileged command) provides a continuously updated display of the current RPRINTER service settings in the server's operational database.

Default: SHOW RPRINTER ALL CHARACTERISTICS

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} RPRINTER [ALL           ] [CHARACTERISTICS] *
{LIST}           [printer_name] [STATUS           ]
{MONITOR}
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Displays information about all RPRINTER services.
- ***printer_name*** Displays information about the specified RPRINTER service only.
- **CHARACTERISTICS** Displays current settings for the RPRINTER service.
- **STATUS** Displays current status of the RPRINTER service. Only available with the SHOW and MONITOR commands.

Example:

```
Local>>SHOW RPRINTER LASER_JET
```

This command displays the current settings for the RPRINTER service named LASER_JET from the communications server's operational database.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE RPRINTER, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE RPRINTER

SHOW/LIST SECRETS *****

Action: Shows the contents of the server's entire operational secrets database. The commands to create, modify and access the secrets database are all privileged commands. To list the contents of the server's permanent secrets database use the LIST command instead of the SHOW command.

Default:

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} SECRETS  
{LIST}
```

Parameters:

Example:

```
Local 1>> SHOW SECRETS
```

Displays contents of the server's entire operational secrets database.

See Also:

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SERVER

Action: Displays general Communications Server information. `SHOW SERVER` displays the current server settings in the communications server's operational database. `LIST SERVER` displays the permanent server settings in the server's permanent database. `MONITOR SERVER` (a privileged command) provides a continuously updated display of the current server settings.

Default: CHARACTERISTICS

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} SERVER [CHARACTERISTICS] *
{LIST}          [COUNTERS          ]
{MONITOR}      [STATUS             ]
                [SUMMARY           ]
```

Parameters:

- **CHARACTERISTICS** Displays Communications Server user-definable parameters.
- **COUNTERS** Displays communications server global counters.
- **STATUS** Displays current communications server status information.
- **SUMMARY** Displays a short summary of user-definable parameters.

Example:

```
Local 1> LIST SERVER
```

Displays some general Communications Server information and the setting of the user-definable parameters in the permanent database.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SNMP

Action: Displays the Communications Server's SNMP settings. `SHOW SNMP` displays the current SNMP settings in the communications server's operational database. `LIST SNMP` displays the SNMP settings in the server's permanent database. `MONITOR SNMP` (a privileged command) provides a continuously updated display of the current SNMP settings.

Default: `SHOW SNMP CHARACTERISTICS`

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} SNMP [CHARACTERISTICS] *
{LIST}      [COUNTERS      ]
{MONITOR}   [STATUS        ]
```

Parameters:

- **CHARACTERISTICS** Displays the current SNMP settings, including the SNMP community database.
- **COUNTERS** Displays the current SNMP error and request counters.
- **STATUS** Displays the current status ('Running' or 'Not running') of the SNMP Agent.

Example:

```
Local 1>> SHOW SNMP
```

Displays the current SNMP settings from the communications server's operational database.

See Also: `CLEAR/PURGE SNMP`, `SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP`, `SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SERVER MONITOR`

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR SYSTEM

Action: Displays system contact and location information. `SHOW SYSTEM` displays the current system information in the communications server's operational database. `LIST SYSTEM` displays the permanent system information in the server's permanent database. `MONITOR SYSTEM` (a privileged command) provides a continuously updated display of the current system information.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

{`SHOW`} `SYSTEM` [`CHARACTERISTICS`]

{`LIST`}

{`MONITOR`}

Example:

```
Local 1> SHOW SYSTEM
```

Displays system contact and location information.

See Also: `SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SYSTEM`

SHOW/LIST/MONITOR TELNET LISTENER

Action: Displays Telnet listener TCP port information. `SHOW TELNET LISTENER` displays the current Telnet listener settings in the communications server's operational database. `LIST TELNET LISTENER` displays the permanent Telnet listener settings in the server's permanent database. `MONITOR TELNET LISTENER` (a privileged command) provides a continuously updated display of the current Telnet listener settings.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} TELNET LISTENER [ALL      ] [CHARACTERISTICS] *
{LIST}                [tcp_port] [STATUS          ]
{MONITOR}
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Displays Telnet listener information on all Communications Server TCP ports.
- **tcp_port** Displays Telnet listener information on the specified Communications Server TCP port.
- **CHARACTERISTICS** Displays Telnet listener characteristics.
- **STATUS** Displays Telnet listener connection status.

Example:

```
Local 1> SHOW TELNET LISTENER 23
```

Displays Telnet listener information on the communications server's TCP port 23.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE TELNET LISTENER

SHOW/MONITOR SESSIONS

Action: Displays Communications Server session information. `SHOW SESSIONS` displays the communications server's current sessions. `MONITOR SESSIONS` (a privileged command) provides a continuously updated display of the current sessions.

Default: None

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} SESSIONS [PORT {port_list}]
{MONITOR}           {ALL           }
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Displays information on all sessions active on the Communications Server.
- **port_list** Displays information on sessions on the specified port.

Example

```
Local 1> SHOW SESSIONS PORT ALL
```

Displays information on all active sessions on the Communications Server.

See Also: `SHOW/MONITOR PORT SESSIONS`

SHOW/MONITOR USERS

Action: Displays information about Communications Server users. `SHOW USERS` displays current user information. `MONITOR USERS` (a privileged command) provides a continuously updated display about the current users.

Default: ALL

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
{SHOW} USERS [ALL ] *
```

```
{MONITOR} [username]
```

Parameters:

- **ALL** Displays information about all users logged into the communications server.
- ***username*** Displays information about a specified user logged into the Communications Server.

Example:

```
Local 1> SHOW USERS
```

Displays the current status of all Communications Server users.

TELNET

See `CONNECT/OPEN`

TEST INTERNET

Action: Tests an Internet network connection. The command sends an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) request, and the host returns an ICMP reply. PING and TEST INTERNET perform the same function.



There can be only one TEST INTERNET command running on the port at a time.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
TEST INTERNET host_name [COUNT {NONE }] [WIDTH width]
                    {count}
```

Parameters:

- ***host_name*** The name or Internet address of a network host. The Internet address is in dotted-decimal notation n.n.n.n, where n is a decimal integer between 0 and 255. If the name does not exist in the communications server's host table (see SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET) or you do not have a nameserver (see SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET NAMESERVER), use the Internet address.
- **COUNT *count*** Sends a specified number of ICMP requests before terminating the TEST INTERNET command.
- **COUNT NONE** Sends ICMP requests continually until interrupted.

Examples:

```
Local 1> TEST INTERNET 149.33.21.123
```

Prints a series of reply messages if the host at Internet address 149.33.21.123 is alive.

```
Local 1> TEST INTERNET ENG1 COUNT 3
```

Sends three ICMP requests to network host ENG1 to see if it is alive.

See Also: SET/DEFINE/CHANGE INTERNET, SHOW/LIST/MONITOR INTERNET

TEST PORT

Action: Tests a port's serial interface.

Default: NONE

Type: Nonprivileged

Syntax:

```
TEST PORT [port_number] [COUNT {NONE }] [WIDTH width]
           {count}
```

Parameters:

- ***port_number*** Sends ASCII sequence to a specified port. If you don't specify a port number, the current port is tested. Specifying another port is a privileged option.
- **COUNT *n*** Specifies the number of lines (up to 65,535) of ASCII output to send to the port. The default is the port's line setting.
- **WIDTH *n*** Specifies the line length in number of characters (up to 132). The default is the port's column setting

Example:

```
Local 1>> TEST PORT 2 COUNT 24 WIDTH 80
```

Sends 24 lines of ASCII output to port 2. Output lines should be 80 characters long.

See Also: PING, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT LINES, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE PORT COLUMNS

ZERO

Action: Resets the communications server's counters to zero.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
ZERO [COUNTERS] parameter[s]
```

Parameters:

The following ZERO command parameters are described in the subcommand sections below.

- ZERO ALL
- ZERO NODE
- ZERO INTERNET
- ZERO PORT
- ZERO SNMP

See Also: SHOW/MONITOR INTERNET COUNTERS, SHOW/MONITOR COUNTERS

ZERO ALL

Action: Resets all of the communications server's counters (except port) to zero.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
ZERO [COUNTERS] ALL
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> ZERO COUNTERS ALL
```

Sets all counters back to zero.

See Also: ZERO

ZERO COUNTERS NETWARE

Action: Resets all of the NETWARE error and request counters.

Default: N/A

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
NETWARE [COUNTERS] ZERO
```

Example:

```
Local>>ZERO COUNTERS NETWARE
```

This command resets the NETWARE error and requests counters.

See Also: SHOW/MONITOR NETWARE

ZERO INTERNET

Action: Resets the communications server's Internet counters.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
ZERO [COUNTERS] INTERNET [NAME [RESOLUTION]]
```

Parameter:

- **NAME [RESOLUTION]** Resets DNS counters only.

Example:

```
Local 1>> ZERO INTERNET
```

Resets the communications server's Internet counters.

See Also: SHOW/MONITOR INTERNET COUNTERS

ZERO NODE

Action: Resets the specified service nodes.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
ZERO [COUNTERS] NODE node_name
```

Parameter:

- *node_name* Specifies the name of the node to reset.

Example:

```
Local 1>> ZERO NODE BEOWULF
```

Resets counters for the node beowulf.

See Also: SHOW/MONITOR/LIST

ZERO PORT

Action: Resets the communications server's port counters.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
ZERO [COUNTERS] PORT {ALL      } [PPP ]
                        {port_list} [SLIP]
```

Parameters:

- *port_list* Resets the counters of the port(s) listed to zero.
- ALL Resets all communications server port counters.
- SLIP Resets the port counters concerned with SLIP only.

Example:

```
Local 1>> ZERO PORT ALL SLIP
```

Resets all communications server port counters associated with SLIP statistics to zero.

See Also: SHOW/MONITOR PORT COUNTERS

ZERO COUNTERS SNMP

Action: Resets the communications server's SNMP counters.

Default: None

Type: Privileged

Syntax:

```
ZERO [COUNTERS] SNMP
```

Example:

```
Local 1>> ZERO SNMP
```

Resets the communications server's SNMP counters.

See Also: CLEAR/PURGE SNMP, SET/DEFINE/CHANGE SNMP, SHOW/LIST/M
