

Terminal / Remote Access Server Reference Manual

version 1.2

Conventions

To help with reading and using this reference manual, we will use the following conventions :

Bold : ACS commands. Only commands are displayed in bold font, not parameters.

Italic : Commands parameters and examples values are displayed in italic font.

Text box

All text typed during an ACS session

GRAY

Commands syntax

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AUDIT

Definition

Audit administration (Administrator only)

Syntax

```

AUDIT SHOW
AUDIT ADD <SYSLOG | TRAP> <REMOTE IP> <LEVEL> <TYPE>
AUDIT ADD <CONSOLE | BUFFER> <LEVEL> <TYPE>
LEVEL : <WARNING | NOTICE | INFO | DEBUG>
TYPE : <AUTH | PRINTER | SYSTEM | PPP | ASYNC | NET | FIREWALL | ALL>
AUDIT DELETE <SYSLOG | TRAP> <REMOTE IP> <LEVEL> <TYPE>
AUDIT DELETE <CONSOLE | BUFFER> <LEVEL> <TYPE>
AUDIT START
AUDIT STOP
AUDIT VIEW
AUDIT LAST [<NB LINES>]

```

Description

These commands enable you to create, display and delete audits

To display the list of created audits, enter :

```
ROOT>> audit show
```

To create an "auth" audit on a remote machine, type :

```
ROOT>> audit add syslog 192.168.1.120 warning auth
```

The machine *192.168.1.120* will display audit thanks to its `syslogd` daemon. You can replace the **syslog** option with the **trap** option if you want to display audit with trap daemon.

The audit levels are

warning	Minimum (displaying of errors messages).
notice	Like warning level but there are messages about ACS's activity.
info	Like notice level with more detailed messages about running process.

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warning	Minimum (displaying of errors messages).
debug	All existing messages with maximum details.

The audit types are :

auth	Messages about authentication.
printer	Messages about lpd daemon.
system	Messages about system parameters (DHCP, RADIUS, save, ...).
ppp	Messages about PPP negotiation.
async	Messages about asynchronous ports.
net	Messages about network.
firewall	Messages about Firewall.
all	All preceeding types.

To create a **ppp** audit on your console, enter :

```
ROOT>> audit add console info ppp
```

To send a **system** audit in a file, type :

```
ROOT>> audit add buffer info system
```

To display all the audit file, type :

```
ROOT>> audit view
```

If you want to display the previous fifhteen lines, enter,:

```
ROOT>> audit last 15
```

To delete created audits, type :

```
ROOT>> audit delete syslog 192.168.1.120 warning auth  
ROOT>> audit delete console info ppp  
ROOT>> audit delete buffer info system
```

To stop audits but not delete them, type :

```
ROOT>> audit stop
```

To start audits stopped with the **audit stop** command or after reboot of the ACS, enter :

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```
ROOT>> audit start
```

CLOSE SESSION

Definition

Telnet sessions

Syntax

```
CLOSE SESSION <ALL | <SESSION NO.>> <ALL | <PORT NO.>>
```

Options **All** and **Port No** are administrator only.

Description

Use this command to close any active Telnet session.

If an administrator wants to close all Telnet sessions, he can enter :

```
ROOT>> close session all
```

If a user wants to close his first session, he can enter :

```
ACS> close session 1
```

If the administrator wants to close all connections of port 2, he can enter :

```
ROOT>> close session all 2
```

See also

SERIAL SESSION

DHCP

Definition

Management of DHCP client and DHCP relay (Administrator only)

Syntax

```
DHCP CLIENT MODE < DHCP | BOOTP | NONE>
DHCP CLIENT SERVER < SERVER IP ADDRESS >
DHCP CLIENT SHOW
DHCP CLIENT TIMEOUT < TIMEOUT IN SECONDS >
DHCP RELAY ENABLE < YES | NO >
DHCP RELAY <SERVER1 | SERVER2> < IP ADDRESS >
```

Description

The **dhcp relay** commands enables you to define and activate the DHCP relay option. If your DHCP server has an IP of address 192.168.1.1, the command will be the following :

```
ROOT>> dhcp relay server1 192.168.1.1
```

To enable the DHCP relay, enter :

```
ROOT>> dhcp relay enable yes
```

To disable the DHCP relay, enter :

```
ROOT>> dhcp relay enable no
```

The **dhcp client mode** command enables you to select the DHCP client mode.

To activate ACS's DHCP client, enter the following command :

```
ROOT>> dhcp client mode dhcp
```

To activate the BOOTP client only, enter

```
ROOT>> dhcp client mode bootp
```

Then, to disable DHCP (or BOOTP) client, just type this command :

```
ROOT>> dhcp client mode none
```

In default configuration, The ACS boots in DHCP client mode.

Two others commands enables you to modify DHCP client configuration.

The **dhcp client server** command enables you to setup a particular DHCP server for the ACS. For example, if you want to define the *192.168.10.1* machine as DHCP server for your ACS, just type the following command :

```
ROOT>> dhcp client server 192.168.10.1
```

In default configuration, ACS broadcasts a DHCP request to all servers (*255.255.255.255*).

The **dhcp client timeout** command enables you to change the reply timeout. In default configuration, ACS waits for DHCP server's reply about 30 seconds.

To change this timeout to 60 seconds, enter :

```
ROOT>> dhcp client timeout 60
```

To display current DHCP client parameters, enter :

```
ROOT>> dhcp client show
```

DOMAIN

Definition

DNS and hosts tables confirmation (Administrator only)

Syntax

```
DOMAIN SHOW
DOMAIN ADD <HOST NAME> <IP ADDRESS>
DOMAIN DELETE <HOST NAME>
DOMAIN HOSTNAME <ACS HOST NAME>
DOMAIN SERVER <SERVER1 | SERVER2> <IP ADDRESS>
DOMAIN SUFFIX <DOMAIN SUFFIX>
```

Description

The administrator uses this command to maintain a name and IP address matching table, to give the address of a DNS server and to setup a domain suffix .

To check if a name matches with an IP address, ACS first consults its internal hosts table. If it does not find this host, it asks the primary DNS server. If it does not answer back, ACS asks the secondary DNS server.

To add a host name *myhost*, enter :

```
ROOT>> domain add myhost.decision.fr 166.7.13.25
```

To see current parameters, enter :

```
ROOT>> domain show
```

To delete a host name, enter :

```
ROOT>> domain delete jupiter
```

If host name you want to assign to your ACS is *myname*, enter

```
ROOT>> domain hostname myname
```

If your domain suffix name is *company.com* enter :

```
ROOT>> domain suffix entreprise.fr
```

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To define domain name server(s), enter :

```
ROOT>> domain server server1 166.72.4.10  
ROOT>> domain server server2 166.72.5.10
```

EXIT

Definition

Closing an ACS shell

Syntax

EXIT

Description

This command enables the user to exit from the ACS shell. If there is at least one Telnet session active, this command is ignored.

```
ACS> exit  
----- Port 7  logout at 10:20:35 Oct 22 1993 -----
```

This command has the same effect as <Ctrl-D>.

See also

LOGOUT

FINGER

Definition

Display information about remote users

Syntax

```
FINGER <USER>
FINGER <USER@HOST> [@HOST-1@HOST-2...@HOST-N]
FINGER @HOST [@HOST-1@HOST2.....@HOST-N]
```

Description

This command is used to display information about users. You can display all users names on a remote host, or a particular user on the specified hosts. This command uses the standard TCP/IP FINGER protocol. FINGER command reports users logged names, log on time, idle time, and TTY port number.

To see all users on a server named *servername*, you can enter :

```
ACS> finger @servername
[server.suffix.fr]
Login   Name           Tty  Idle Login Time   Office
Office  Phone
Marc    DUPOND          p0   1    Jan 26 16:51 [ chewie ]
root    root            p1   1    Jan 26 16:53 [ luke ]
```

To check if *username marc* has opened a session on the *servername* you can enter :

```
ACS> finger marc@servername
[server.suffix.fr]
Login: marc                               Name: Marc DUPOND
Directory: /home/marc                     Shell: /bin/tcsh
On since Fri Jan 26 16:51 (    ) on ttyp0, idle 0:08, from chewie
No Mail.
No Plan.
```

See also

WHO

HELP

Definition

Shows all ACS commands or a specific command syntax.

Syntax

HELP [<COMMAND>]

Description

This command give a command syntax. If you enter any invalid syntax, the help facility would also automatically prompt you with the correct syntax.

To see all ACS commands, you can enter :

```
ACS> help
AUDIT   CLOSE      DOMAIN     EXIT
FINGER  HELP       IFCONFIG   LOCK
LOGOUT  MODEM     NETSTAT    PASSWD
PING    PPP        PPTP       RESET
RLOGIN  ROUTE     SAVE       SERIAL
SNMP    SYSTEM    TEST       TELNET
TIME    TRACEROUTE USER       WHO
```

If a user needs to know syntax of the **close** command, he should enter :

```
ACS> help close
CLOSE SESSION [ ALL | <Session No.> ] [ ALL | <Port No.> ]
```

The ? is an equivalent for **help** command.

IFCONFIG

Definition

Configuration and displaying of the network interface parameters (Administrator only)

Syntax

```
IFCONFIG SHOW
IFCONFIG BROADCAST <INTERFACE> <BROADCAST ADDRESS>
IFCONFIG IP <INTERFACE> <IP ADDRESS>
IFCONFIG MTU <INTERFACE> <MTU SIZE>
IFCONFIG NETMASK <INTERFACE> <MASK VALUE>
```

Description

This command enables the administrator to configure the ACS network parameters. These parameters must be correctly established before making the least network connection.

To view all the ACS interfaces, you can enter :

```
ROOT>> ifconfig show
eth0      Ethernet   HWaddr 00:A0:65:01:62:80
          addr:192.168.1.251 Bcast:200.1.1.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
          receive  packets:3692 errs:0 drop:0 fifo :0 frame:0
          transmit packets:225 errs:0 drop:0 fifo :0 colls:0
```

"eth0" for ETHERNET interface

To configure the ACS IP Adress, enter :

```
ROOT>> ifconfig ip eth0 166.72.12.6
```

To set the network mask at 0xFFFFFFFF, enter :

```
ROOT>> ifconfig netmask eth0 255.255.255.0
```

To set the ACS Ethernet maximum transfer unit (**MTU**) at 1500, enter :

```
ROOT>> ifconfig mtu eth0 1500
```


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To set the ACS broadcast address at 166.72.12.255, enter :

```
ROOT>> ifconfig broadcast eth0 166.72.12.255
```

See also

ROUTE

LOCK

Definition

Locks a connected terminal.

Syntax

LOCK

Description

This command allows the user to disable access to a port. After the user has entered the **lock** command, ACS will ask his password as shown below :

```
ACS> lock
Password>
Re-enter Password>
```

After entering this command, ACS will disable all keyboard input until the terminal is unlocked with the right password.

```
Lock Password>
```

LOGOUT

Definition

Closing an ACS shell.

Syntax

LOGOUT

Description

This command enables the user to exit from the ACS shell. If there is at least one Telnet session active, this command is ignored.

```
ACS> logout
```

See also

EXIT

MODEM

Definition

Modem forms administration (Administrator only)

Syntax

```
MODEM SHOW [NAME]
MODEM ADD <NAME>
MODEM DELETE <NAME>
MODEM COMMENT <NAME> <"COMMENT">
MODEM INIT <NAME> <INIT STRING>
MODEM DIAL <NAME> <DIAL STRING>
```

Description

To create a modem form named *md56k*, enter :

```
ROOT>> modem add mod56k
```

To display modem forms list, enter :

```
ROOT>> modem show
```

To display all parameters of the *mod56k* modem form, enter :

```
ROOT>> modem show mod56k
```

To erase *mod56k* modem form, enter :

```
ROOT>> modem delete mod56k
```

To add your comments to a form, type :

```
ROOT>> modem comment mod56k "modem 56000 bps"
```

To define the modem init string, enter :

```
ROOT>> modem init mod56k at&k3%c3
```

To define dial string, enter :

```
ROOT>> modem dial mod56k atd
```

See also

SERIAL MODEM, SERIAL TIMEOUT

MUX

Definition

Mux mode management (Administrator only).

Syntax

```

MUX SYNC <YES | NO> [PORTS LIST]
MUX FLUSH <YES | NO> [PORTS LIST]
MUX KEEPALIVE [INTEGER] [PORTS LIST]
MUX IP [REMOTE IP ADDRESS] [PORTS LIST]
MUX PORT [REMOTE ASYNC. PORT] [PORTS LIST]
MUX DCDREDIRECT <NONE | DTR | RTS | DTR_RTS> [PORTS LIST]
MUX DSRREDIRECT <NONE | DTR | RTS | DTR_RTS> [PORTS LIST]
MUX CTSREDIRECT <NONE | DTR | RTS | DTR_RTS> [PORTS LIST]
MUX SHOW [PORTS LIST]
MUX DELAY [INTEGER] [PORTS LIST]
MUX TRIGGER [INTEGER] [PORTS LIST]
MUX DEFAULTRTS <YES | NO> [PORTS LIST]
MUX DEFAULTDTR <YES | NO> [PORTS LIST]
MUX DEBUG <YES | NO> [PORTS LIST]

```

Description

These commands enable you to setup ACS ports in mux mode.
There are 2 different mux modes:

- TCP mux mode.
- UDP mux mode.

Options shared by both modes :

To synchronise data and signals, type :

```
ROOT>> mux sync yes 1
```

If this option is enabled (yes), you must define signals redirection rules.

To redirect the DCD signal to the DTR signal, enter :

```
ROOT>> mux dcdredirect dtr 1
```

To redirect the DCD signal to the RTS signal, enter :

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```
ROOT>> mux dcdredirect rts 1
```

To redirect the DCD signal to both the DTR and the RTS signals, type :

```
ROOT>> mux dcdredirect dtr_rts 1
```

To stop redirection of the DCD signal, use the following command :

```
ROOT>> mux dcdredirect none 1
```

To redirect the DSR signal to the DTR signal, type :

```
ROOT>> mux dsrdredirect dtr 1
```

To redirect the DSR signal to the RTS signal, use the following command :

```
ROOT>> mux dsrdredirect rts 1
```

To redirect the DSR signal to both the DTR and the RTS signals, enter :

```
ROOT>> mux dsrdredirect dtr_rts 1
```

To stop redirection of the DSR signal, enter :

```
ROOT>> mux dsrdredirect none 1
```

To redirect the CTS signal to the DTR signal, enter :

```
ROOT>> mux ctsredirect dtr 1
```

To redirect the CTS signal to the RTS signal, use the following command :

```
ROOT>> mux ctsredirect rts 1
```

To redirect the CTS signal to both the DTR and the RTS, enter :

```
ROOT>> mux ctsredirect dtr_rts 1
```

To stop redirection of the CTS signal, enter :

```
ROOT>> mux ctsredirect none 1
```

The following command enables you to setup remote ACS IP address. Example with remote ACS *192.168.2.1* :

```
ROOT>> mux ip 192.168.2.1 1
```

The **mux port** command enables you to setup port number of the remote ACS. Example if port number 2 of remote ACS must receive the connection :

```
ROOT>> mux port 2 1
```

To show the mux options of port 1, type the following command :

```
ROOT>> mux show 1
```

To set RTS signal on, enter :

```
ROOT>> mux defaultrts yes 1
```

To set DTR signal on, type :

```
ROOT>> mux defaultdtr yes 1
```

The following command enables you to trace in audit all data that forwards a mux port.

```
ROOT>> mux debug yes 1
```

WARNING : when this option is enabled, audit size increases very fast. Be careful when you use this command.

Options of TCP mux mode :

Flush = yes. Flush buffers when you close a mux port.

Flush = no. Waits for I/O buffers to be empty before closing a port.

Example :

```
ROOT>> mux flush yes 1
```

To check every 30 seconds if 'raw' server is 'alive', enter :

```
ROOT>> mux keepalive 30 1
```

This test increases network traffic. You should disable this option (0 seconds) if network link between 'mux' client and 'raw' server is not permanent.

Options of UDP mux mode :

To define a delay of 100 micro-seconds between data reception from remote equipment and data transmission to the serial port, enter :


```
ROOT>> mux delay 100 1
```

This delay allows you to cancel latency generated by the TCP/IP network and to copy the best possible initial delay between each character or signal state.

This delay can be used during all communication or can be triggered by a signal state. In this case, this delay is not applied when there is no more data to send to the port. Each signal state is represented by an integer.

Permanent	0
DTR_ON	1
DTR_OFF	16
RTS_ON	2
RTS_OFF	32
DTR_ON & RTS_ON	3
DTR_ON & RTS_OFF	17
DTR_OFF & RTS_ON	18
DTR_OFF & RTS_OFF	48

To define RTS_ON state as trigger for mux delay, enter the following command :

```
ROOT>> mux trigger 2 1
```

To come back to a permanent delay, type :

```
ROOT>> mux trigger 0 1
```

See also

SERIAL IOFLOW, SERIAL MODE

NETSTAT

Definition

Displaying of network statistics.

Syntax

```
NETSTAT ALL  
NETSTAT ICMP  
NETSTAT IP  
NETSTAT UDP  
NETSTAT TCP
```

Description

This command displays network state. You can thus monitor statistics for each network layer, find network problems or optimize network performance. Administrator can use this function to check any ACS configuration parameters.

See also

PING, TRACEROUTE

NETSTAT ICMP

Definition

Displaying of network ICMP status

Syntax

NETSTAT ICMP

Description

```

ACS> netstat icmp
Icmp:
  InMsgs          13      InErrors         0      InDestUnreachs  13
  InTimeExcdfs   0        InParmProbs     0      InSrcQuenchs    0
  InRedirects    0        InEchos         0      InEchoReps      0
  InTimestamps  0        InTimestampRe  0      InAddrMasks     0
  InAddrMaskReps 0        OutMsgs         13     OutErrors       0
  OutDestUnreach 13     OutTimeExcdfs  0      OutParmProbs    0
  OutSrcQuenchs  0        OutRedirects    0      OutEchos        0
  OutEchoReps   0        OutTimestamps  0      OutTimestampReps 0
  OutAddrMasks  0        OutAddrMaskRe  0

```

InErrors	Number of ICMP messages with specific errors (bad length...).
InDestUnreachs	Number of ICMP "destination unreachable" messages received.
InTimeExcdfs	Number of ICMP "Time Exceeded" messages received.
InParmProbs	Number of ICMP "parameter problem" messages received.
InSrcQuenchs	Number of ICMP "source quench" messages received.
InRedirects	Number of ICMP redirect "messages" received.
InEchos	Number of ICMP "echo request" messages received.
InEchoReps	Number of ICMP "echo reply" messages received.
InTimestamps	Number of ICMP "timestamp request" messages received.

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InTimestampReps	Number of ICMP "timestamp reply" messages received.
InAddrMasks	Number of ICMP "address mask request" messages received.
InAddrMaskReps	Number of ICMP "address mask reply" messages received.
OutMsgs	Number of ICMP send messages attempted to send.
OutErrors	Number of ICMP cannot be sent due to ICMP internal problems.
OutDestUnreachs	Number of ICMP " destination unreachable" messages sent.
OutTimeExcds	Number of ICMP "exceed time" messages sent.
OutParmProbs	Number of ICMP "parameter problem" messages sent.
OutSrcQuenchs	Number of ICMP "source quench" messages sent.
OutRedirects	Number of ICMP "redirection" messages sent.
OutEchos	Number of ICMP "echo" messages sent.
OutEchoReps	Number of ICMP "echo reply" messages sent.
OutTimestamps	Number of ICMP "timestamp request" messages sent.
OurTimestampReps	Number of ICMP "timestamp reply" messages sent.
OutAddrmasks	Number of ICMP "address mask request" messages sent.
OutAddrMaskReps	Number of ICMP " address mask reply" messages sent.

NETSTAT IP

Definition

Displaying of Network IP status

Syntax

NETSTAT IP

Description

```
ACS> netstat ip
Ip:
Forwarding      1      DefaultTTL      64      InReceives      2421
InHdrErrors     0      InAddrErrors    0      ForwDatagrams   0
InUnknownProtos 0      InDiscards      0      InDelivers      1968
OutRequests     560    OutDiscards     0      OutNoRoutes     0
ReasmTimeout    0      ReasmReqds      0      ReasmOKs        0
ReasmFails      0      FragOKs         0      FragFails       0
FragCreates     0
```

OutNORoutes	Number of datagrams not sent by the IP protocol. The corresponding route was not found inside the routing table.
Forwarding	1:IP routing 2:No IP routing
DefaultTTL (Time-To-Live)	Default Time To Live
InReceives	Number of received datagrams (included defects datagrams)
InHdrErrors	Number of datagrams received with no IP header errors
InAddrErrors	Number of datagrams received with no valid destination address
ForwDatagrams	Number of datagrams received and discarded with wrong IP address
InUnknownProtos	Number of datagrams received and discarded for unknown protocol
InDiscards	Number of datagrams received and discarded for unknown reasons

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InDelivers	Number of datagrams received successfully and delivered to IP user-protocols (ICMP,TCP,...).
OutRequests	Number of datagrams supplied to IP protocol from high level protocols (ICMP, TCP,...)
OutDiscards	Number of datagrams transmitted and discarded for unknown reasons
ReasmTimeouts	Maximum time allocated to receive fragments before reassemble
ReasmReqds	Number of IP fragments unable to reassemble
ReasmOKs	Number of IP fragments reassembled with success
ReasmFails	Number of errors detected by the IP reassemble algorithm
FragOKs	Number of IP fragments reassembled with success
FragFails	Number of IP fragments that have been discarded because they needed to be fragmented at this entity, but could not be done.
FragCreates	Number of IP fragments that have been generated as a result of fragmentation at this entity.

NETSTAT UDP

Definition

Displaying of the network UDP status

Syntax

NETSTAT UDP

Description

```

ACS> netstat udp
Udp:
InDatagrams      13   NoPorts          13   InErrors         0
OutDatagrams     26
```

InDatagrams	Number of datagrams received and transmitted to the high level protocol
NoPorts	Number of datagrams received without any application on the destination port.
InErrors	Number of datagrams received, but not delivered for reasons other than the lack of an application at the destination port.
OutDatagrams	Number of UDP datagrams sent.

NETSTAT TCP

Definition

Displaying of network TCP status

Syntax

NETSTAT TCP

Description

```
ACS> netstat tcp
Tcp:
  RtoAlgorithm      1      RtoMin          0      RtoMax          0
  MaxConn           0      ActiveOpens     3      PassiveOpens    0
  AttemptFails      0      EstabResets     0      CurrEstab       3
  InSegs            2079   OutSegs         2271   RetransSegs     0
```

RtoAlgorithm	Algorithm used. 1 : Retransmit time-other 2 : Constant 3 : MIL-STD-1778 4 : Van Jacobson
RtoMin	Minimum delay for retransmission
RtoMax	Maximum delay for retransmission
MaxConn	Maximum connections
Active opens	Number of TCP connections opened.
PassiveOpens	Number of TCP connections closed.
AttempFails	Number of time, TCP connections failed.
EstabResets	Number of active reset.
CurrEstabs	Number of active connections
InSegs	Number of defective segments received, included defect segments.
OutSegs	Number of segments received, excluded retransmit segments
RetransSegs	Number of segments retransmitted.

NETSTAT ALL

Definition

Displaying of all network statistics

Syntax

NETSTAT ALL

Description

This command displays all network statistics. It is an equivalent for all preceding **netstat** commands.

```
ACS> netstat all
```

PASSWD

Definition

Modification of the administrator password (Administrator only).

Syntax

PASSWD

Description

This command enables administrators to change their password.

```
ROOT>> passwd  
New Password> XXXXXXXX  
Re-enter Password> XXXXXXXX
```

PING

Definition

Sends ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to a remote host.

Syntax

```
PING <<DOMAIN NAME> | <IP ADDRESS>>
```

Description

The **ping** command is generally present on all systems supporting the TCP/IP protocol. It is a basic tool to solve problems of system connection. It enables you to check the IP path between two hosts. In practice, an echo request is sent from one host to another. One can then insure on the one hand that the echo is sent back, on the other hand that time of reply is "good enough".

```
ACS> ping alice
PING alice.decision.fr (200.1.1.28): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 200.1.1.28: icmp_seq=0 ttl=32 time=5.1 ms
64 bytes from 200.1.1.28: icmp_seq=1 ttl=32 time=3.0 ms
64 bytes from 200.1.1.28: icmp_seq=2 ttl=32 time=3.0 ms
64 bytes from 200.1.1.28: icmp_seq=3 ttl=32 time=3.0 ms
64 bytes from 200.1.1.28: icmp_seq=4 ttl=32 time=2.9 ms

--- alice.decision.fr ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 2.9/3.4/5.1 ms
```

See also

NETSTAT, TRACEROUTE

PPP

Definition

PPP forms administration (Administrator only)

Syntax

```

PPP SHOW [NAME]
PPP ADD <NAME>
PPP DELETE <NAME>
PPP COMMENT <NAME> <"COMMENT">
PPP SECURITY <NAME> <NONE | PAP | CHAP>
PPP AUTHNAME <NAME> <AUTHENTICATION NAME>
PPP PASSWORD <NAME> <AUTHENTICATION PASSWORD>
PPP LOCAL <NAME> <LOCAL IP ADDRESS>
PPP REMOTE <NAME> <REMOTE IP ADDRESS>
PPP MASK <NAME> <MASK IP ADDRESS>
PPP PROXY <NAME> <YES | NO>
PPP ROUTE <NAME> <YES | NO | DEFAULT>
PPP ASYNCMAP <NAME> <ASYNCMAP>
PPP MRU <NAME> <MAX RECEIVE UNIT>
PPP MTU <NAME> <MAX TRANSMIT UNIT>
PPP COMP <NAME> <NONE | BSD>

```

Description

These commands enable administrator to configure PPP forms

```
ROOT>> ppp add ppp-out
```

To erase the *ppp-out* form, enter :

```
ROOT>> ppp delete ppp-out
```

To display PPP forms list or parameters of a particular form, enter :

```

ROOT>> ppp show
Ppp      Comment
-----
dial-out

ROOT>> ppp show dial-out

```

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To add comments to a form, enter :

```
ROOT>> ppp comment dial-out "commentaires de la fiche"
```

To activate PAP or CHAP authentication for incoming call, enter :

```
ROOT>> ppp security dial-out pap  
ROOT>> ppp security dial-out chap
```

To define the login, enter :

```
ROOT>> ppp authname dial-out toto
```

ACS will reply to a pap or chap authentication request with this login.

To define the password, enter :

```
ROOT>> ppp password dial-out titi
```

To define the local IP address, type :

```
ROOT>> ppp local dial-out 192.168.1.50
```

To define remote IP address, type :

```
ROOT>> ppp remote dial-out 192.168.1.60
```

To define the mask 255.255.255.255, type :

```
ROOT>> ppp mask dial-out 255.255.255.255
```

To activate proxy ARP function, enter :

```
ROOT>> ppp proxy dial-out yes
```

To activate dynamic routing, use the following command :

```
ROOT>> ppp route dial-out yes
```

To activate default routing, use the following command :

```
ROOT>> ppp route dial-out default
```

To define asyncmap value, enter :

```
ROOT>> ppp asyncmap dial-out 200A0000
```

To define mru value, enter :

```
ROOT>> ppp mru dial-out 1500
```

To define mtu value, enter :

```
ROOT>> ppp mtu dial-out 1000
```

To activate BSD compression, enter :

```
ROOT>> ppp comp dial-out bsd
```

See also

PPTP, SERIAL MODE, SERIAL PPP, USER

PPTP

Definition

PPTP forms administration (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
PPTP SHOW [NAME]
PPTP ADD <NAME>
PPTP DELETE <NAME>
PPTP COMMENT <NAME> <"COMMENT">
PPTP ENABLE <NAME> <YES | NO>
PPTP PPP <NAME> <PPP NAME>
PPTP SERVER <NAME> <SERVER IP ADDRESS>
PPTP STATUS
```

Description

These commands enable you to set up PPTP forms used to establish PPTP connections.

To create a PPTP form called *pptp-test*, type :

```
ROOT>> pptp add pptp-test
```

To erase the form *pptp-test*, you can type :

```
ROOT>> pptp delete pptp-test
```

To display a list of PPTP forms or characteristics of one of them, use following command :

```
ROOT>> pptp show
Pptp          Comment
-----
pptp-test

ROOT>> pptp show pptp-test
```

To add comments to a form, enter :

```
ROOT>> pptp comment pptp-test "my form comments"
```

To define PPTP server IP Address, enter :

```
ROOT>> pptp server pptp-test 10.0.0.1
```

To define the name of the associated PPP form, enter :

```
ROOT>> pptp ppp pptp-test ppp-adsl
```

This form contains all PPP parameters to setup tunneling PPP connection.

To start (or stop) PPTP form on the next reset, you must set **Enable** parameter to yes (to no). Example :

```
ROOT>> pptp enable pptp-test no
```

To enable ACS to automatically restart a PPTP connection if this connection is interrupted:

```
ROOT>> pptp permanent pptp-test yes
```

To display PPTP connections state, use the following command :

```
ROOT>> pptp status  
Pptp      Server      State  
pptp-test 10.0.0.1  connected
```

Possible states are : connected, progress, stopped.

See also

PPP, RESET

RESET

Definition

Reset some ACS components (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
RESET DOMAIN
RESET NET [INTERFACE]
RESET SERIAL <ALL | <PORT LIST>>
RESET PPTP [PPTP NAME]
```

Description

To reset ports 3 and 4, type :

```
ROOT>> reset serial 3 4
```

To reset network layer, use the following command :

```
ROOT>> reset net
```

To reset eth0 interface, enter :

```
ROOT>> reset net eth0
```

To reset PPTP layer, enter :

```
ROOT>> reset pptp
```

To reset a PPTP interface named *pptp-form*, enter :

```
ROOT>> reset pptp pptp-fiche
```

To reset Host table, enter :

```
ROOT>> reset domain
```

RLOGIN

Definition

Rlogin connection

Syntax

```
RLOGIN [USER <USER NAME>] <<DOMAIN NAME> | <IP ADDRESS>>
```

Description

This command enables the user to make a RLOGIN connection to the specified host. In a RLOGIN connection, ACS sends user name to the remote host. Once the connection is established, the remote host waits for the password. Default remote login name is the same you have on ACS. If you want to change this user name, it will be necessary to define it using the user option.

To make a RLOGIN connection to the host machine named SS10, you can type :

```
ACS> rlogin SS10  
Welcome to Sun Solaris UNIX SVR4 ....  
password:
```

To make a RLOGIN connection to the host machine 166.4.32.10 with *sammy* as user name, you can enter :

```
ACS> rlogin user sammy 166.4.32.10  
Welcome to AT&T UNIX SVR4 ....  
password:
```

See also

TELNET

ROUTE

Definition

Edition and displaying of routing table (Administrator only)

Syntax

```
ROUTE SHOW
ROUTE STATIC
ROUTE ADD NET <INTERFACE> <DEFAULT | <IP ADDRESS>> <GATEWAY IP>
<NETMASK IP>
ROUTE ADD HOST <INTERFACE> <IP ADDRESS> <GATEWAY IP>
ROUTE DELETE <DEFAULT | <IP ADDRESS>>
```

Description

This function enables the administrator to display and edit the ACS routing table. Available interface name is *eth0*.

To display the static routing table, you can enter :

```
ROOT>> route static
Kernel routing table
Destination      Gateway          Netmask          Type    Iface
192.168.1.0      0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0   net     eth0
192.168.2.0      192.168.1.30   255.255.255.0   net     eth0
```

In the example above, the second line of the table tells ACS that the *192.168.2.0* machine can be reached via the *192.168.1.30* gateway:

```
ROOT>> route add net eth0 192.168.2.0 192.168.1.30 255.255.255.0
```

If the gateway IP address has a value of *0.0.0.0*, the IP address affected to ACS Ethernet interface will be used.

To display the dynamic routing table, enter

```
ROOT>> route show
Kernel routing table
Destination      Gateway          Netmask          Type    Iface    Use
192.168.1.0      0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0   net     eth0     10
192.168.2.0      192.168.1.30   255.255.255.0   net     eth0     1
```

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To add an host to the table, enter :

```
ROOT>> route add host eth0 192.168.1.20 255.255.255.255
```

To delete the *192.168.2.0* destination route, enter :

```
ROOT>> route delete 192.168.2.0
```

To define a default route, the target must have the value *0.0.0.0*. The keyword **default** is also accepted. Example :

```
ROOT>> route add net eth0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0
```

Target	Network or targeted host IP address
Gateway	Gateway IP address
Netmask	Sub-network mask
Use	Number of packets transmitted (Iface)
Iface	Name of the interface: eth0 : Ethernet ppp[n] : asynchronous PPP

See also

IFCONFIG

SAVE

Definition

Save configuration in flash memory (Administrator only).

Syntax

SAVE

Description

Administrator must issue this command to save the new configuration in Flash-Eprom.

```
ROOT>> save
Status: done.
Ok!
ROOT>>
```

SERIAL

Definition

Setup and displaying of asynchronous ports parameters (Administrator only)

Syntax

```

SERIAL AUTOUSER <AUTO-USER NAME | NONE> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL CSIZE <5 | 6 | 7 | 8> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL ERASE <KEY> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL FLOWCTRL <NONE | SOFT | HARD | SOFTHARD> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL IOFLOW <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL LINECTRL <LOCAL | MODEM> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL LOCALECHO <YES | NO>
SERIAL LOCALFLOW <YES | NO>
SERIAL MODE <MUX | MUX_DG | PPP | PRINTER | RAW | RTELNET | TERM> <ALL |
<PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL MODEM <MODEM NAME | NONE> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL NLMAP <YES | NO> <ALL | <PORT LIST>>
SERIAL PARITY <NONE | EVEN | ODD> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL PPP <PPP NAME | NONE> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL QUICK <YES | NO> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL RTELNET <2001 .. 2016> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL CONFIG <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL SESSION <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL STATUS <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL SHOW <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL SPEED <110 | .. | 115200 | 230400 | 460800> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL STOPB <1 | 2> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL <TELINBIN | TELOUTBIN> <YES | NO> <ALL | <PORT LIST>>
SERIAL TERMTYPE <TERMINAL TYPE> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL TIMEOUT <TIMEOUT IN SECONDS> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL WELCOME <YES | NO> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
SERIAL WELCOMESTR <"WELCOME STRING"> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>

```

Description

Serial commands enable you to configure all serial ports parameters. These commands are explained above.

SERIAL AUTOUSER

Definition

Automatically opens a session under the name of a determined user (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL AUTOUSER <AUTO-USERNAME | NONE> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

This command enables a user to connect without having to enter his name and his eventual password.

For example, after issuing this command, Paul will not have to enter his user name on his online terminal connected to ACS port 6.

```
ROOT>> serial autouser paul 6
```

This command can be canceled in this way :

```
ROOT>> serial autouser none 6
```

See also

USER

SERIAL CONFIG

Definition

Displays all port parameters (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL CONFIG <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

This command enables you to display all port parameters.

To see port 5 parameters

```
ROOT>> serial config 5
```

See Also

SERIAL SHOW, SERIAL STATUS

SERIAL CSIZE

Definition

Edition of data width (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL CSIZE <5 | 6 | 7 | 8> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

This parameter enables you to set the data width. Possible values are 5,6,7 and 8 bits.

To define a data *width of 8 bits* on all ports, you can enter

```
ROOT>> serial csize 8 all
```

SERIAL ERASE

Definition

Define erase key for a port (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL ERASE <^KEY> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

To set *CTRL+H* as erase key on port 5, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial erase ^H 5
```

SERIAL FLOWCTRL

Definition

Selects of flow control mode (Administrator only)

Syntax

```
SERIAL FLOWCTRL <SOFT | HARD | SOFTHARD | NONE> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

```
ROOT>> serial flowctrl soft 5
```

SERIAL IOFLOW

Définition

Trace all data that goes through a port (administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL IOFLOW <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

To display all data received and transmitted through port 1, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial ioflow 1
```

See also

MUX

SERIAL LINECTRL

Definition

Management of the DCD signal (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL LINECTRL <LOCAL | MODEM> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

Determines if ACS must look after the DCD signal.

If you define a port in **local** control, ACS will not look after the DCD signal state.

On the other hand in **modem** control, ACS will display login only if the DCD is active.

Moreover, when a user has succeeded to logon normally, if the DCD signal becomes inactive, ACS will close all opened sessions on this port. Use **linectrl modem** when you connect a modem to the port.

```
ROOT>> serial linectrl modem 3
```

SERIAL LOCALECHO

Definition

Configuration of Telnet echo (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL LOCALECHO <YES | NO>
```

Description

This command enables you to setup the characters echo during a Telnet session. The default parameter is yes but the telnet server will usually change this parameter.

If you want to receive an echo of typed characters before their transmission, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial localecho yes
```

If you do not want to receive an echo of typed characters before their transmission, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial localecho no
```

See also

SERIAL LOCALFLOW, TELNET

SERIAL LOCALFLOW

Definition

Enables you to force the local flow control during a Telnet session (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL LOCALFLOW <YES | NO>
```

Description

When a Telnet session starts, the Telnet server usually forces the Telnet client to use flow control managed on an ACS port. Some UNIX or VMS servers do not force local flow control to clients. In this case, you just have to force it with the following command :

```
ROOT>> serial localflow yes
```

See also

SERIAL LOCALECHO, TELNET

SERIAL MODE

Definition

Define asynchronous ports working mode (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL MODE < MUX | MUX_DG | PPP | PRINTER | RAW | RTELNET | TERM> <ALL |  
<PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

To connect a terminal on port, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial mode term 5
```

To connect passive equipment on port 7, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial mode raw 7
```

To establish a PPP connection with a modem on port 6, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial mode ppp 6
```

To establish a Relnet connection on port 8, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial mode rtelnet 8
```

To connect a printer on port 4, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial mode printer 4
```

To set a client port in mux mode, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial mode mux 3
```

To set a server port in mux mode, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial mode raw 1
```


To set a port in UDP mux mode, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial mode mux_dg 2
```

See also

MUX, PPP, SERIAL NLMAP

SERIAL MODEM

Definition

Assign a modem form to an asynchronous port (Administrator only)

Syntax

```
SERIAL MODEM <MODEM NAME> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

Each form provides commands necessary to achieve a modem connection. The modem setting up occurs at each port initialization (reboot, reset or disconnection). If it fails, ACS repeats this action every 20 seconds.

If an online modem on port 5 is a *US Robotics* type and if the appointed form is *usrpro56*, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial modem usrpro56 5
```

See also

MODEM

SERIAL NLMAP

Definition

Management of line feed by ACS during printing.

Syntax

```
SERIAL NLMAP <YES | NO> <ALL | <PORT LIST>>
```

Description

Some printers do not manage the line feed. In this case, your documents will be printed with a “stairs effect”. To resolve this problem, enable the line feed management via your ACS :

```
ROOT>> serial nlmmap yes 2
```

See also

SERIAL MODE

SERIAL PARITY

Definition

Define asynchronous port parity (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL PARITY <NONE | EVEN | ODD> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

This command enables you to define the port parity.

Possible values are *even*, *odd* and *none*. Example :

```
ROOT>> serial parity even 6
```

SERIAL PPP

Definition

Associate a PPP form to a port (Administator only)

Syntax

```
SERIAL PPP <PPP NAME | NONE> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

This command enables you to associate a PPP form to a port. Example :

```
ROOT>> serial ppp out 5
```

See also

PPP

SERIAL QUICK

Definition

Enables you to start a new ACS session immediately (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL QUICK <YES | NO> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

By default, all ports are configured in **serial quick yes**.

If the port is in **serial quick no**, the user will have to press the ENTER key before opening a ACS session. Example :

```
ROOT>> serial quick no 2
```

SERIAL RS485

Definition

Enable you to setup a port in RS485 mode (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL RS485 <YES | NO> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

If your ACS provides RS422/485 ports, all these ports are set in mode RS422 mode (**serial rs485** = no).

To use these ports in RS485 mode, use the **serial rs485** command. Example :

```
ROOT>> serial rs485 yes 1
```

SERIAL RTELNET

Definition

Select TCP port number associated to a port (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL RTELNET <2001 .. 2016> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

A Telnet session can be opened on an asynchronous port that is configured in Rtelnet mode (See user manual).

Each port is associated to a different TCP port number. The default TCP port numbers are '20nn' (where nn is corresponding to the ACS port number).

You can define a new TCP port number with the following command :

```
ROOT>> serial rtelnet 2001 2
```

Only TCP port numbers 2001 to 2016 can be used.

If the same TCP port number is associated to a single asynchronous port, Telnet session will open on the first free asynchronous port.

SERIAL RTELRAW

Definition

Enable or disable telnet negotiation on a port.

Syntax

```
SERIAL RTELRAW <YES | NO> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

When you join an ACS port set in rtelnet mode, this port launches a telnet negotiation. This is the default setting (**serial rtelraw** = no). To disable this negotiation and join the port in TCP, you just have to use the following command (example with port 2) :

```
ROOT>> serial rtelraw yes 2
```

SERIAL SESSION

Definition

Displays the Telnet sessions state (Administrator only)

Syntax

SERIAL SESSION <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>

Description

This command displays the sessions state on a port. These sessions can be closed, active or stopped. IP address displayed is the one of the destination hosts.

To see sessions state on ports 1,2 and 3, enter :

```

ROOT>> serial session 1 2 3
Port Status1   Host1           Status2   Host2         Status3   Host3
-----
1  active1     192.168.1.16   closed 0.0.0.0      closed    0.0.0.0
2  stopped    192.168.1.1   active 192.168.1.19 closed    0.0.0.0
3  closed     0.0.0.0       closed 0.0.0.0      closed    0.0.0.0

```

See also

CLOSE SESSION, TELNET

SERIAL SHOW

Definition

Displays usual port characteristics (Administrator only)

Syntax

SERIAL SHOW >ALL | <PORTS LIST>>

Description

This command displays usual configuration parameters of selected port(s). These parameters are utilisation mode, speed, flow control, DCD management (local or modem), data width, parity, stop bit, associated modem form, TCP port number and timeout.

To display ports 1 and 2 parameters, enter :

```

ROOT>> serial show 1 2
Port Mode Speed      FlowCtrl LineCtrl  Cs  Par. Stop Modem  Rtelnet
-----
1   term  9600    soft    local    8   none 1           2001
2   ppp   115200 hard    modem   8   none 1   dialin 2002

```

See also

SERIAL CONFIG, SERIAL STATUS

SERIAL SPEED

Definition

Define asynchronous port speed (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL SPEED <110 | .. | 115200 | 230400 | 460800> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

This parameter is the port to the port baud rate. Possible values are :

110 150 300 600 1200 1800 2400 4800 9600 19200 38400 57600 115200
230400 460800

Example :

```
ROOT>> serial speed 19200 6
```

If entered from a terminal with no port number specification, it is the connected port baud rate that is modified. You will therefore have to adjust the terminal baud rate.

With option all, the parameter is used on all ports :

```
ROOT>> serial speed 19200 all
```

SERIAL STATUS

Definition

Displaying of the ports state (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL STATUS <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

This command displays current state port parameters. These parameters are working mode (term, ppp, ...), connection state (waiting, printing, ...), login name, start session time and signals state (CD, RTS, CTS, DTR, DSR).

To display status information of ports 1 and 2, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial status 1 2
Port Mode  Status  Username  Hostname  StartTime  CD  RTS  CTS  DTR  DSR
-----
1   term  shell   root                10:42:12
2   term  login
```

See also

SERIAL CONFIG, SERIAL SHOW

SERIAL STOPB

Definition

Configuration of stop bit for a port (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL STOPB <1 | 2> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

This function defines the number of stop bits for all ports.

```
ROOT>> serial stopb 1 all
```

SERIAL TELINBIN

Definition

Setting of the data reception from Telnet server to Telnet client (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL TELINBIN <YES | NO> <ALL | <PORT LIST>>
```

Description

The **serial telinbin** command enables you to define if the data reception from Telnet server must be filtered (seven bits) or not (eight bits).

The default parameter is eight bits (yes) :

```
ROOT>> serial telinbin yes all
```

See also

SERIAL TELOUTBIN, TELNET

SERIAL TELOUTBIN

Definition

Setting of the data reception from Terminal to Telnet client (Administrator only)..

Syntax

```
SERIAL TELOUTBIN <YES | NO> <ALL | <PORT LIST>>
```

Description

The **serial telinbin** command enables you to define whether the data reception from the Telnet server must be filtered (seven bits) or not (eight bits).

The right parameter, in most cases, is seven bits (no). It is mandatory if you want your Telnet client to translate control key codes :

```
ROOT>> serial teloutbin no all
```

See also

SERIAL TELINBIN, TELNET

SERIAL TERMTYPE

Definition

Definition of emulation type (Administrator only)

Syntax

```
SERIAL TERMTYPE <TERMINAL TYPE> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

```
ROOT>> serial termttype wyse50 2
```

Beared emulations are :

ansi, vt300, vt320, vt200, vt220,vt100, wyse50, wyse60, wyse100, wyse350, wyse120, wyse 150 et wyse370.

If the emulation type entered does not belong to the list above, it will be stocked in spite of it. This type can be exported in case of a Telnet session.

See also

TELNET

SERIAL TIMEOUT

Definition

Defines time range during which the DCD signal can be deasserted before the software will be disconnected from the port (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL TIMEOUT <TIMEOUT IN SECONDS> <ALL | <PORT LIST>>
```

Description

If no data commutes via a port during a lapse of time, ACS stops the DTR signal for this port. If a modem is connected to this port, this will end the current communication.

Example :

```
ROOT>> serial timeout 180 3
```

See also

MODEM

SERIAL WELCOME

Definition

Enables you to display of the welcome banner (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
SERIAL WELCOME <YES | NO> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

Your ACS can display a welcome banner when somebody connects to a port. This command enables you to activate or deactivate this option.

To disable this option on ports 1 and 3, enter :

```
ROOT>> serial welcome no 1 3
```

See also

SERIAL WELCOMESTR

SERIAL WELCOMESTR

Definition

Definition of welcome banner text (Administrator only)

Syntax

```
SERIAL WELCOMESTR <"WELCOME STRING"> <ALL | <PORTS LIST>>
```

Description

This command enables you to change welcome banner text. It is possible to define different message for each port.

```
ROOT>> serial welcomestr "Welcome to Remote Access server" all
```

See also

SERIAL WELCOME

SNMP

Definition

SNMP management - Simple Network Management Protocol (Administrator only)

Syntax

```
SNMP CONTACT <ADMINISTRATOR NAME>
SNMP LOCATION <ADMINISTRATOR ADDRESS>
SNMP MANAGER <IP ADDRESS>
SNMP NAME <PRODUCT NAME>
SNMP PRIVATE <PRIVATE STRING>
SNMP PUBLIC <PUBLIC STRING>
SNMP SHOW
```

Description

To define information about administrator, use the following commands :

```
ROOT>> snmp contact admin
Ok!
ROOT>> snmp location "réseau admin"
Ok!
```

To allow to a particular machine to send SNMP requests enter :

```
ROOT>> snmp manager 192.168.1.20
```

Only the *192.168.1.20* machine will be able to send SNMP requests to your ACS.

You can change ACS's SNMP name with the following command :

```
ROOT>> snmp name ACS
```

SNMP allows two different access levels to commands, private level and public level. Each level is identified by a key. To change the private level's key, enter :

```
ROOT>> snmp private private-key
```

The default key is private.

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To change the public level's key, enter :

```
ROOT>> snmp public public-key
```

The default key is public.

The **snmp show** command enables you to display the current SNMP parameters :

```
ROOT>> snmp show
```

SYSTEM

Definition

Displaying and setup of system parameters (Administrator only)

Syntax

```

SYSTEM SHOW
SYSTEM CONFIG PATH <STORAGE PATH>
SYSTEM CONFIG SERVER <STORAGE SERVER IP ADDRESS>
SYSTEM CONFIG LOAD
SYSTEM CONFIG STORE
SYSTEM FACTORY
SYSTEM PROMPT <"PROMPT STRING">
SYSTEM RADIUS AUTH <SERVER NODE NAME | IP ADDRESS>
SYSTEM RADIUS ACCOUNT <SERVER NODE NAME | IP ADDRESS>
SYSTEM RADIUS AUTHPORT <TCP PORT NO. OF AUTHENTIC. SERVER>
SYSTEM RADIUS ACCTPORT <TCP PORT NO. OF ACCOUNTING SERVER>
SYSTEM RADIUS AUTHTIMEOUT <AUTHENTIC. SERVER REQUEST TIMEOUT>
SYSTEM RADIUS ACCTTIMEOUT <ACCOUNTING SERVER REQUEST TIMEOUT>
SYSTEM RADIUS AUTHRETRIES <AUTHENTIC. SERVER REQUEST RETRIES>
SYSTEM RADIUS ACCTRETRIES <ACCOUNTING SERVER REQUEST RETRIES>
SYSTEM RADIUS SECRET <KEY>
SYSTEM REBOOT
SYSTEM RIP <YES | NO>
SYSTEM UPDATE <SERVER NODE NAME | IP ADDRESS> <FILE NAME>
SYSTEM UPGRADE <RAW>

```

Description

The **system show** command displays all system parameters :

```
ROOT>> system show
```

The **system config path**, **system config server**, **system config store** and **system config load** commands respectively enable to ACS configuration saving file, host IP address where is this file, execute a save operation and restore your configuration.
Example :

```

ROOT>> system config path "/etc/ACS.cfg"
ROOT>> system config server 192.168.1.10
ROOT>> system config store

```

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The machine where the file is saved must have a TFTP server.

To restore the configuration, enter :

```
ROOT>> system config load
```

You can change the prompt with the next command :

```
ROOT>> system prompt "COMPANY Name"
```

To activate RADIUS Authentication server, enter :

```
ROOT>> system radius auth 192.168.5.10
```

To activate RADIUS Accounting server, enter :

```
ROOT>> system radius account 192.168.5.11
```

To define TCP ports numbers *1812* and *1813* as RADIUS servers ports, enter the commands :

```
ROOT>> system radius authport 1812  
Ok!  
ROOT>> system radius acctport 1813  
Ok!
```

You can modify reply timeout (in seconds) of the servers :

```
ROOT>> system radius authtimeout 5  
Ok!  
ROOT>> system radius accttimeout 5  
Ok!
```

If ACS does not receive any answer before this timeout delay, ACS send a request two more times. You can modify this number :

```
ROOT>> system radius authretries 10  
Ok!  
ROOT>> system radius acctretries 5  
Ok!
```

The RADIUS protocol encryptes the password to make them unreadable in an IP request. You must define a secret encrypt key. This secret must be the same as the RADIUS secret.


```
ROOT>> system radius secret pswd
```

To reboot your ACS, execute the following command :

```
ROOT>> system reboot
```

To restore ACS factory configuration, enter :

```
ROOT>> system factory
```

To activate RIP option, enter :

```
ROOT>> system rip yes
```

ACS updating and upgrading are carried out through the TFTP protocol. You have to indicate to your ACS the TFTP server address and the name of the file (firmware) to download.

To update your ACS, pass in mono-user mode with the following command :

```
ROOT>> system monouser
```

and enter :

```
ROOT>> system update 192.168.1.1 /tmp/update-xc4000-3.4r1
```

To increase the max number of usable RemoteCOM ports, enter :

```
ROOT>> system upgrade raw
```

ACS will require a password before validating the upgrading operation. Contact us to get a valid password.

TELNET

Definition

Opens a TELNET session

Syntax

```
TELNET <<DOMAIN NAME> | <IP ADDRESS>> [<TCP PORT NO>]
```

Description

This command allows you to start a TELNET session.
The TELNET protocol allows to open a session on a remote host through the network.

When you enter :

```
ACS> telnet seville
```

The screen is re-initialized and the next page is displayed :

```
Trying 200.1.1.20...
(seville.decision.fr) (ttyp0)

seville login: marc
Last login: Fri Feb  2 10:26:01 from 200.1.1.11
seville:~>
```

You can return to your ACS session with the ALT-F1 sequence keys.
TCP port is the TCP port number of the remote host. Default value is 23.
Up to three TELNET sessions are available on a port.

See also

**SERIAL LOCALECHO, SERIAL LOCALFLOW, SERIAL SESSION, SERIAL TELINBIN,
SERIAL TELOUTBIN, SERIAL TERMTYPE, RLOGIN, USER**

TEST

Definition

Runs a terminal test.

Syntax

TEST

Description

This function allows a user to check if the terminal configuration suits the ACS port configuration.

This test continually displays a list of characters.

Use the <CTRL-C> sequence to stop this test.

Example :

```
ACS> test
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`ab
cdefghijklmno
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`ab
cdefghijklmno
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abc
defghijklmnoá!
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcd
efghijklmnoá!"
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcde
fghijklmnoá!"#
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdef
ghijklmnoá!"#$
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefg
hijklmnoá!"#$%
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefgh
ijklmnoá!"#$%&
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghi
ijklmnoá!"#$%&'
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghij
klmnoá!"#$%&'(
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghijk
lmnoá!"#$%&'(
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghijk
lmnoá!"#$%&'()*
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghijk
lmnoá!"#$%&'()*
```

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```
,-. / 0123456789á:á;á?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghijklm  
noá!"#$%&'()*+
```

TIME

Definition

Displaying and configuring of time and date.

Syntax

```
TIME [<MM/DD/YY>] [<HH:MM:SS>]
TIME FREQUENCY <BOOT | HOUR | DAY | MONTH>
TIME GMT <-12 .. 12>
TIME NETBNAME <NETBIOS SERVER NAME>
TIME PROTOCOL <DAYTIME | TIME | NETBIOS | NONE>
TIME SERVER <IP ADDRESS>
TIME SHOW
```

Description

This command allows you to consult current time and to change it.

```
ROOT>>time 12/25/95 12:00:00

ACS>time
Monday 12:00:10 Dec 25 1995
```

Thanks to the following set of commands, you can also set ACS's time and date using a network server :

Set server IP address with the following command :

```
ROOT>> time server 192.168.1.120
```

Only root can edit time.

Thanks to the **time protocol** command, you can choose used protocol. Several protocols are available : **None** (deactivated), **Daytime** (Unix), **Time** (Unix) or **Netbios** (Windows).

Example on a Unix server :

```
ROOT>>time protocol daytime
```

This is a local time of the server.

```
ROOT>> time protocol time
```

This is the GMT time. To set time in function of ACS localisation, you must use the **time gmt** command.

Example on a Windows system :

```
ROOT>> time protocol netbios
```

You must also enter the Netbios name of the Windows server with the following command :

```
ROOT>> time netbname winname
```

This is the GMT time. To set time in function of ACS localisation, you must use the **time gmt** command.

The **time gmt** command enables you to set the number of hours between your localisation and the Greenwich Meridian. Example :

```
ROOT>> time gmt 2
```

To set the delay between each call to the server, you can use the **time frequency** command. Available options are *Boot* (at ACS's boot), *Hour*, *Day* or *Month*.

Example :

```
ROOT>> time frequency hour
```

To display current time parameters, type :

```
ROOT>> time show
```

TRACEROUTE

Definition

Displays route used by a frame to reach destination.

Syntax

```
TRACEROUTE <<DOMAIN NAME> | <IP ADDRESS>>
```

Description

The **traceroute** command enables you to show route used by a frame to reach destination. All gateway are displayed.

```
ROOT>> traceroute 194.2.168.1
```

See also

NETSTAT, PING

USER

Definition

Administration of user accounts (Administrator only).

Syntax

```
USER SHOW [USER NAME]
USER ADD <USER NAME> <PASSWORD>
USER DELETE <USER NAME>
USER COMMENT <USER NAME> <"COMMENT">
USER IN <USER NAME> <YES | NO>
USER OUT <USER NAME> <YES | NO>
USER CALLBACK <USER NAME> <NONE | STATIC | DYNAMIC>
USER CALLBACKNB <USER NAME> <1 | 2 | 3> <CALLBACK PHONE NUMBER>
USER AUDIT <USER NAME> <YES | NO>
USER NETADDR <USER NAME> <IP ADDRESS FOR PPP>
USER NETMASK <USER NAME> <IP MASK FOR PPP>
USER TELNETADDR <USER NAME> <1 | 2 | 3> <IP ADDRESS>
USER TELNETPORT <USER NAME> <1 | 2 | 3> <TCP PORT>
```

Description

To display the user list, enter :

```
ROOT>> user show
```

To create a user named *paul* with the password *paswd*, enter the following command :

```
ROOT>> user add paul paswd
```

To erase this user, type :

```
ROOT>> user delete paul
```

The following command enables you to add comments to the form :

```
ROOT>> user comment paul 'comments'
```


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To permit dial-in connections to user *paul*, enter :

```
ROOT>> user in paul
```

To permit dial-out connections to user *paul*, enter :

```
ROOT>> user out paul
```

To activate **static** or **dynamic callback**, use the following commands.

```
ROOT>> user callback paul static  
ROOT>> user callback paul dynamic
```

In static callback, the ACS will call the first phone number of the Callback List (see **callbacknb**). In dynamic callback, ACS will callback the user if he called from a phone number in the Callback List.

If the '*' character appears in the first field of the Callback List, the user can call from anyone phone number.

To disable Callback, enter :

```
ROOT>> user callback paul none
```

To define the first number of the Callback List, enter :

```
ROOT>> user callbacknb paul 1 0251323232
```

To define the second number of the Callback List, enter :

```
ROOT>> user callbacknb paul 2 0251323232
```

To define audit for the user *paul*, enter

```
ROOT >> user audit paul yes
```

To enable personal IP address (during a PPP connection) for a user, use the following command :

```
ROOT>> user netaddr paul 192.168.1.50
```

To define the IP mask of this address :

```
ROOT>> user netmask paul 255.255.255.0
```

To set up an automatic Telnet session to a particular host, use the following command :

```
ROOT>> user telnetaddr 192.168.1.19
```

To define Telnet session port (23 for example), enter :

```
ROOT>>user telnetport paul 23
```

See also

PPP, TELNET, SERIAL AUTOUSER

WHO

Definition

Show the list of connected users.

Syntax

```
WHO  
WHO AM I
```

Description

This command allows to know who is currently connected on your ACS.

```
ACS>who  
2      pierre          10:02:50  Nov  12  
5      vincent        09:10:24  Nov  12  
10     paul           16:02:30  Nov  11  
NET    root           11:02:30  Nov  12  
  
ACS> who am i 10 :23:10  Nov 12  
10     paul
```

See also

FINGER