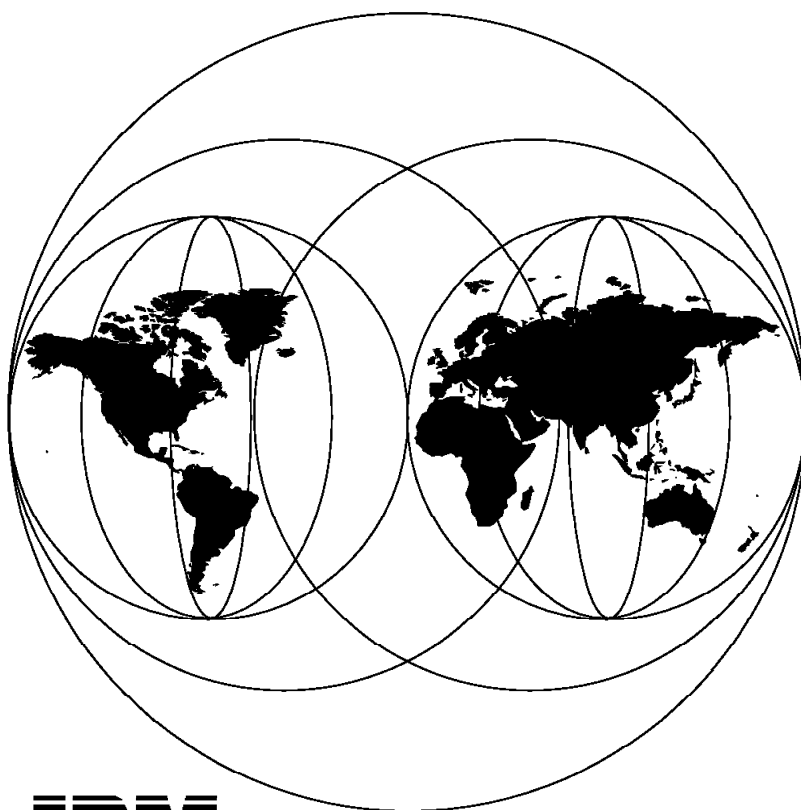


## Using the AS/400 as an IPX Router

July 1997



**IBM**

**International Technical Support Organization  
Raleigh Center**





International Technical Support Organization

SG24-4736-00

## **Using the AS/400 as an IPX Router**

July 1997

**Take Note!**

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information in Appendix B, "Special Notices" on page 321.

**First Edition (July 1997)**

This edition applies to Operating System/400 Version 3, Release 7 (Program 5716-SS1) and Version 3, Release 2 (Program 5763-SS1).

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## Preface

This redbook will help you become familiar with and then configure the AS/400 IPX router support. In addition to providing a configuration overview and configuration scenarios, the book includes an overview of IPX and the other Novell NetWare protocol stack components. The configuration scenarios included will prove useful as samples or examples for those setting up the AS/400 IPX router support. The example configurations cover:

- IPX routing between AS/400 LAN interfaces
- IPX routing between AS/400s via X.25 SVC, X.25 PVC or frame relay
- IPX routing between an AS/400 and an IBM 2210 multiprotocol router via frame relay
- IPX routing between an AS/400 and a Novell multiprotocol router via X.25 SVC or frame relay

As reference information, the book also includes sample communications traces. The book covers OS/400 V3R7 and V3R2 (the software releases at which the IPX router support was added).

---

## The Team That Wrote This Redbook

This redbook was produced by a team of specialists from around the world working at the Systems Management and Networking ITSO Center, Raleigh.

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Dave Carlson  
IBM Rochester

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## Comments Welcome

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## Chapter 1. Introduction

In this book we describe the use of the AS/400 as an IPX router. The IPX router capability was added at OS/400 V3R2 (CISC) and V3R7 (RISC). The support was also available for V3R1 via a non-chargeable feature (Network Extensions). IPX is the network protocol used by Novell NetWare. The AS/400 IPX router support allows a NetWare client to communicate with a NetWare server via an AS/400. This IPX router capability can be used locally or remotely. Locally the support can be used to route IPX data from one LAN interface to another. Remotely the support can be used to route IPX data between AS/400s via a wide area network (WAN) connection. This wide area network capability can also be used between an AS/400 and a non-AS/400 IPX router (for example, between an AS/400 and an IBM 2210 or between an AS/400 and a Novell MPR router). Although not covered in this book, the AS/400 can also be a Novell server via use of the Integrated PC Server.

The following manuals and redbooks provide useful backup material:

- *IBM 2210 Nways Multiprotocol Description and Configuration Scenarios*, SG24-4446
- *AS/400 Advanced Series Internetwork Packet Exchange Support Version 3*, SC41-3400
- *NetWare, the Professional Reference third edition* by Karanjit Siyan
- *OS/400 Integration for Novell NetWare Version 3*, SC41-3124-00
- *AS/400 AnyNet Scenarios*, SG24-2531

In this chapter we introduce the technologies that we will be using in the book. First we give an overview of LAN (local area network) and WAN (wide area network) technologies, we then provide a little more detail on the AS/400 IPX support.

---

### 1.1 Local Area Network (LAN) Introduction

What is a LAN?

As the words imply, a local area network (LAN) is a network structure used to interconnect devices within the same locality. This may be within the same building or it may be over a wider area, for example, a campus. A LAN is typically used as a mechanism to allow users to share computing resources, for example, printer sharing via a print server or file sharing via a file server.

Why use a LAN?

Some of the reasons for using a LAN rather than another mechanism are:

- International standard
- Multiprotocol
- High speed (10, 16 or 100 Mbps)
- Support for heterogeneous cabling systems
- Multiple topologies

International standards exist for LANs, for example IEEE 802.3 for Ethernet and IEEE 802.5 for token-ring.

LANs are multiprotocol allowing devices to communicate with each other using different protocols concurrently. For example, one user might be using NetBIOS or IPX to access a file server while another user is using TCP/IP or SNA to access a host.

LANs operate at high speeds typically offering more bandwidth than is available via, for example, a modem connection. Typically an Ethernet LAN operates at 10 Mbps and a token-ring LAN operates at 16 Mbps. 100 Mbps is available via fast Ethernet or FDDI LAN technologies.

A LAN may be comprised of multiple different cabling system types providing heterogeneous connectivity. Some of the cabling system types supported are UTP (unshielded twisted pair), STP (shielded twisted pair) and coaxial cable.

Multiple topology types are supported for interconnecting the devices. Devices may be connected via a bus, a ring, a star or a ring on a star such as the token-ring LAN implementation.

The following figure illustrates a simple LAN being used to connect PC clients to a file server, AS/400, RS/6000 and a printer.

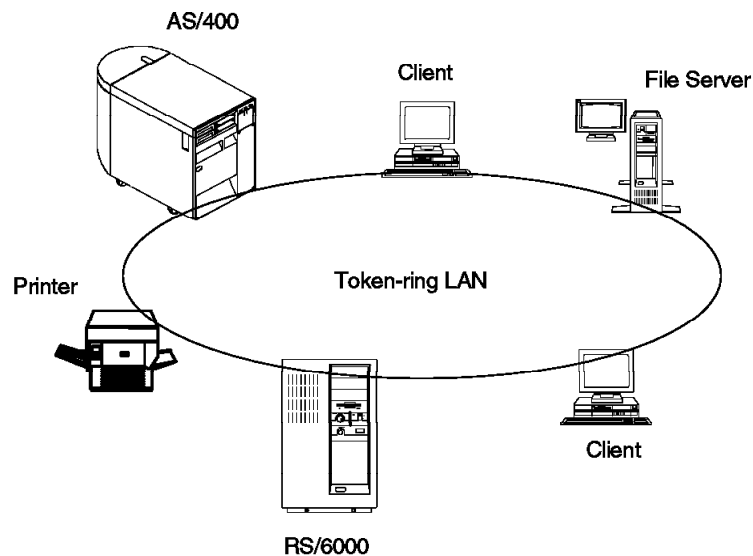


Figure 1. A Simple Token-Ring LAN

### 1.1.1 LAN Technologies

Currently there are a lot of different LAN technologies on the market. These different LAN technologies offer different speeds, different topologies and use different cabling system types.

The following are the current LAN technologies:

- Ethernet
- Token-ring
- FDDI (fiber distributed data interface)
- Fast Ethernet
- ATM (asynchronous transfer mode)

An Ethernet LAN uses an access method called CSMA/CD (Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection). The station detects whether the bus is free first before sending the data. If there is no one occupying the bus, it immediately sends the data. Otherwise, it waits until the bus is free. If a collision occurs, the sending stations stop transmitting data immediately. The stations wait for a random amount of time before they start transmitting again. An Ethernet LAN supports a shared bandwidth of 10 Mbps.

A token-ring LAN uses a method of token passing. A station with data to transmit waits for a free token to arrive. When a free token arrives, the station changes the token into a frame, appends the data to it and transmits the frame. If the destination is active, it copies the frame and sets the "frame copied" and "address recognized" bits, providing MAC level acknowledgement to the sending station. The sending station then removes the frame from the ring and releases a new token onto the ring. With a 16 Mbps token-ring LAN, it is possible for the sending station to release a token immediately after transmitting the frame trailer, regardless of whether or not the frame header information has returned. This is called early token release and tends to reduce the amount of idle time. The token-passing protocol provides an extensive set of inherent fault isolation and error recovery functions. A token-ring LAN supports a shared bandwidth of 4 Mbps or 16 Mbps.

Currently, Ethernet and token-ring are the most popular LAN implementations.

An FDDI LAN also uses a token-passing protocol in which each station has a chance to transmit data when a token passes. A station can decide how many frames it will transmit using an algorithm which permits bandwidth allocation. FDDI permits a station to transmit multiple frames without releasing the token. An FDDI LAN supports a shared bandwidth of 100 Mbps. An FDDI LAN is frequently used for the backbone network because of its high speed and because an FDDI device adapter is more expensive than an Ethernet or token-ring adapter.

Fast Ethernet is an enhancement of the Ethernet LAN technology. This new technology is gaining popularity because of the higher bandwidth (100 Mbps) available.

The above LAN technologies use bandwidth sharing. The LAN bandwidth available is shared by all active nodes.

Another communication technology is currently being tested called asynchronous transfer mode (ATM). The ATM technology addresses the demand for high-speed, high-bandwidth networks that enable data, voice, video, image, and multimedia applications to run on the network either locally or remotely. ATM supports speeds of 25, 100 and 155 Mbps.

### 1.1.2 LAN Components

A LAN is comprised of hardware and software. The hardware involved typically might be a network interface card (NIC) in each device, and a concentrator or hub and cables to link the devices (via the NIC in each) to the concentrator or hub. The software involved is a network operating system (NOS). Examples of NOSs are IBM Server for OS/2 Warp, Novell NetWare, Banyan Vines, Microsoft LAN Manager, Windows NT, etc. The main purpose of the NOS is to be a server. In a LAN we have at least one server and one or many clients. To enable the clients to access the server, the clients normally run a PC operating system such as DOS (disk operating system), OS/2 or Windows and client software. Different NOSs may use different network protocols. For example, Novell NetWare uses IPX and IBM Server for OS/2 Warp uses NetBIOS or TCP/IP.

The following figure illustrates the physical connections in a PC LAN. We can see that the file server and clients are each connected via a network interface card and cables to the hub or concentrator. The server is running a network operating system and the clients a PC operating system and client software.

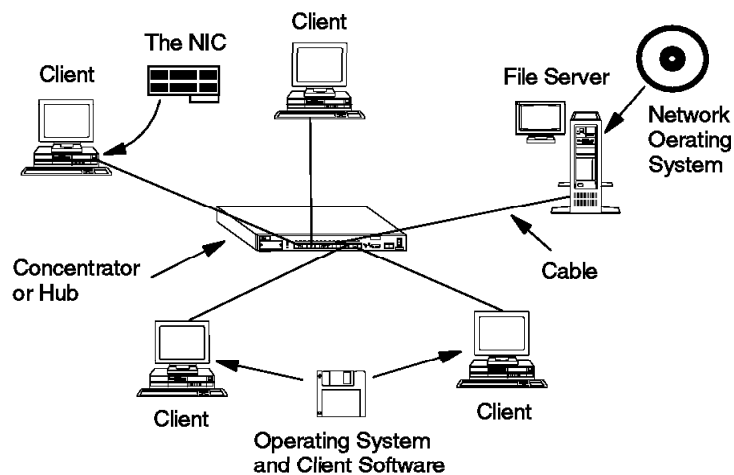


Figure 2. A Simple Physical LAN Configuration



---

## 1.2 Internetworking

In the above section we discussed LANs in the concept of that served by a single hub or concentrator. This single LAN segment can be interconnected with other LAN segments to create a larger logical LAN to serve, for example, a building or campus. These interconnected LAN segments may be of different physical types, for example, a mixture of token-ring and Ethernet segments. They may also be running at different speeds.

Why do we have to segment a large LAN into several smaller LANs?

For the following reasons:

- There is a limit to the number of nodes that can be connected to a single LAN segment. For example, a token-ring LAN supports 256 nodes (PCs) per segment and an Ethernet LAN supports 1024 nodes per segment.
- We may want to run individual LAN segments at different speeds. For example, we might have one token-ring LAN segment running at 4 Mbps and another running at 16 Mbps.
- We may have a mixture of token-ring and Ethernet LANs.
- Specific requirements rather than technical requirements. Frequently, different departments within an organization will want their own LAN segments rather than share a LAN segment.
- Performance. The bandwidth available is a shared bandwidth. The more users (nodes) on a LAN segment, the slower the throughput.
- LAN broadcasts. Some network operating systems are very "chatty" in that they periodically send frames to all nodes on the LAN. By segmenting the LAN we can limit these broadcasts.

**Note:** In the LAN environment, there are many terms used that have the same meaning or vice versa. The term segment means an island. In a token-ring network this may be referred to as a ring, in an Ethernet network this may be referred to as a collision domain.

To gain a better understanding of LAN-to-LAN communications, let's discuss the OSI model.

### 1.2.1 The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Model

The OSI model proposes a seven-layer structure for communications. The following figure shows the function provided by each of these layers.

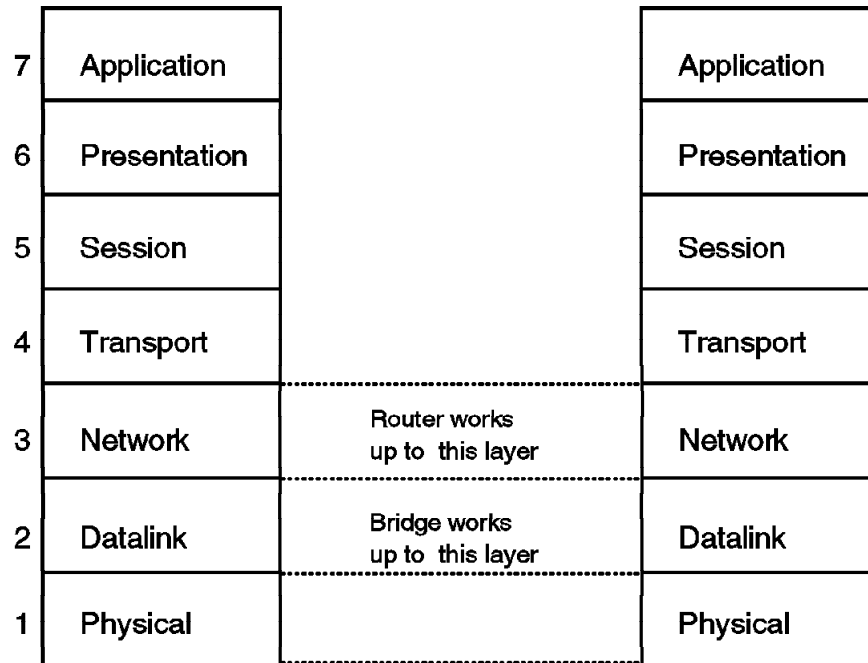


Figure 3. The OSI Model

Two or more LAN segments can be integrated into a single logical LAN in different ways. The options available are:

- Bridging
- Routing
- Switching

In Figure 3 we can see the OSI model layer at which each of these operate. In the following we discuss each of these.

### 1.2.2 Bridging

A bridge is a device that connects two or more LAN segments together. Using the OSI model, a bridge operates up to the data link layer (layer 2). A bridge functions by accepting data frames from each connected network and then deciding whether to forward each frame based on the MAC header contained in the frame. Bridges can be used to link two or more homogeneous networks. The term homogenous means that the connected networks use the same bridging method and media types. Current bridges also allow communication between non-homogeneous networks, for example, the IBM 8229 bridge supports token-ring to Ethernet communications.

Bridge categories:

- Simple bridge

A simple bridge consists of two or more linked network interfaces connecting LAN segments. A simple bridge interconnects separate LANs by relaying data frames between the separate MAC (Media Access Control) entities of the bridged LANs.

- Complex bridge

A complex bridge carries out more sophisticated functions. These functions may include the bridge maintaining status information on the other bridges. This information includes the communication path cost as well as the number of hops required to reach each connected network.

Complex bridges can also modify frames and recognize and transmit packets from different LAN technologies (such as token-ring and Ethernet). This is sometimes referred to as a translational bridge.

- Local bridge

A local bridge provides connections between several LAN segments in the same geographical area.

- Remote bridge

A remote bridge connects multiple LAN segments in different geographical areas.

#### Bridging Methods:

- Transparent bridges (Ethernet environment)

The transparent bridge is commonly known as a spanning tree bridge (STB). The term transparent refers to the fact that the bridge silently forwards non-local traffic to attached LANs in a way that is transparent or unseen to the user. The applications at each node do not know about the presence of the bridge. The bridge learns about the nodes connected to each of its interfaces by monitoring the frames passing each of its interfaces.

- Source routing bridges (token-ring environment)

Source routing is a method of forwarding frames through a bridged network in which the source station identifies the route that the frame will follow. In a distributed routing scheme, routing tables in each bridge determine the path that data takes through the network.

- Translation bridges (token-ring to Ethernet)

The above two bridging technologies are incompatible with each other. Some of the differences are in bit ordering, packet size, acknowledgment bits, access method and bridging technology. A translation bridge, as the name implies, translates from one LAN type to the other allowing data to pass between an Ethernet LAN and a token-ring LAN.

- Source route transparent bridge

A source route transparent (SRT) bridge is a MAC layer bridge that performs source routing when frames with routing information are received and performs transparent bridging when frames are received without routing information.

The following figure illustrates a simple bridge scenario.

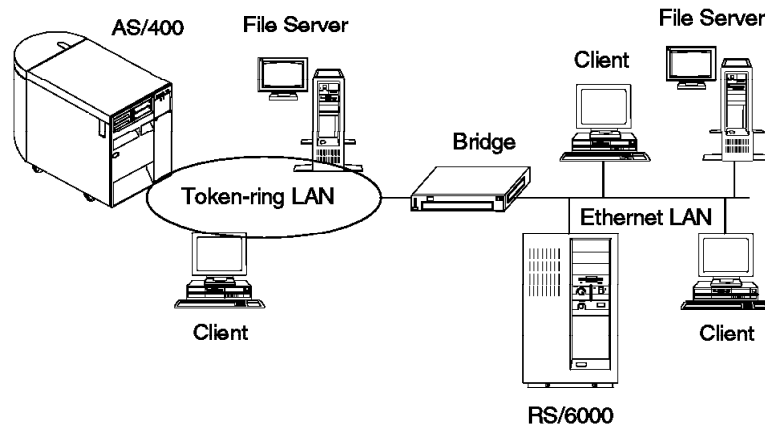


Figure 4. Token-ring to Ethernet LAN Bridging

Bridges can also be used to interconnect LAN segments via a higher-speed backbone as in shown in the following figure.

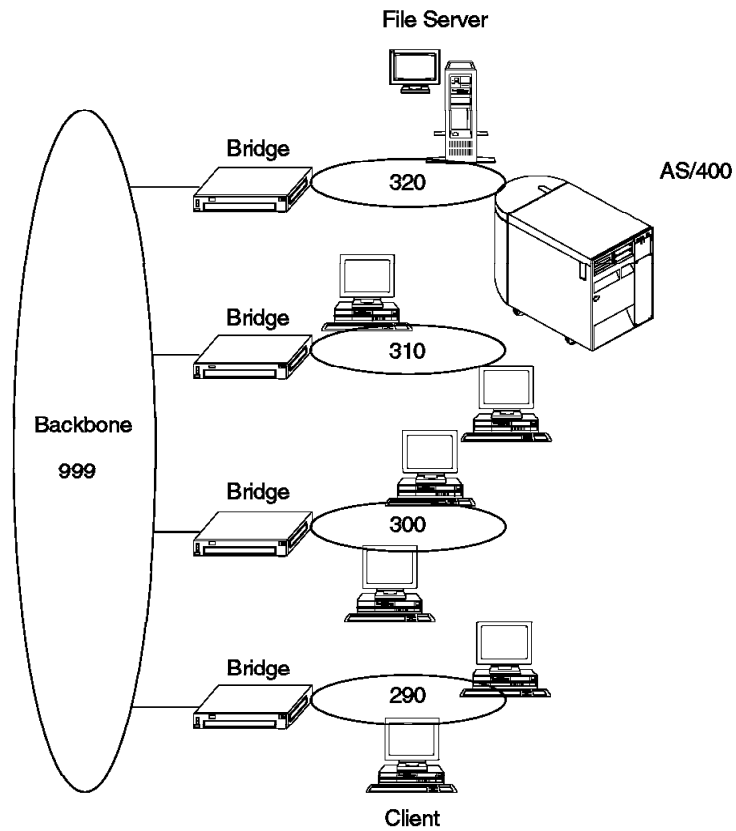


Figure 5. A Backbone LAN Scenario

A client in LAN segment 290 reaches the AS/400 in segment 320 via the backbone LAN segment 999.

### 1.2.3 Routing

A router is also able to connect LAN segments together. On the OSI model, a router operates up to the network layer (layer 3). A router operates independent of the physical media and physical media protocols. A packet may travel from a token-ring network to Ethernet network over X.25 network before reaching the final destination. This is possible because the router is using the node addresses located in the network header.

Routing technology is more complicated than bridging, but it is more sophisticated. A router can control whether a protocol is passed or not, prevent broadcast storms and select the best communications path.

A router can connect to more than one LAN local or remotely. Routers support multiple protocols. For protocols that are not routable (those that do not have an address at the network layer), for example, SNA and NetBIOS, a function such as data link switching is provided.

### 1.2.4 Switching

The objective of the above technologies is to integrate the LANs into a single big (logical) LAN, a switch also provides this function.

A LAN switch works much like a multiport bridge. Each port on a switch provides dedicated bandwidth for the network or device that is connected to it. The following are several switch features:

- Full-duplex

A switch can provide a full-duplex connection between the switch and a device effectively doubling the bandwidth available for that device as well as providing dedicated bandwidth for the device. Typically this would be used to a file server. This full-duplex capability can also be used between switches.

- Piping

Another interesting feature of switch technology is piping. With piping we parallelize two or more connections together. In an Ethernet network (which supports 10 Mbps) this would give us 20 Mbps bandwidth if we parallel two links and 40 Mbps if full duplex was enabled.

- Adaptive Cut-Through

Rather than use store and forward, a switch is able to pass packets without waiting for the whole frame to be received.

- Filtering

An address filter in the switch provides the ability to filter or inhibit frames at port entry.

The following figure illustrates LAN connections using a switch.

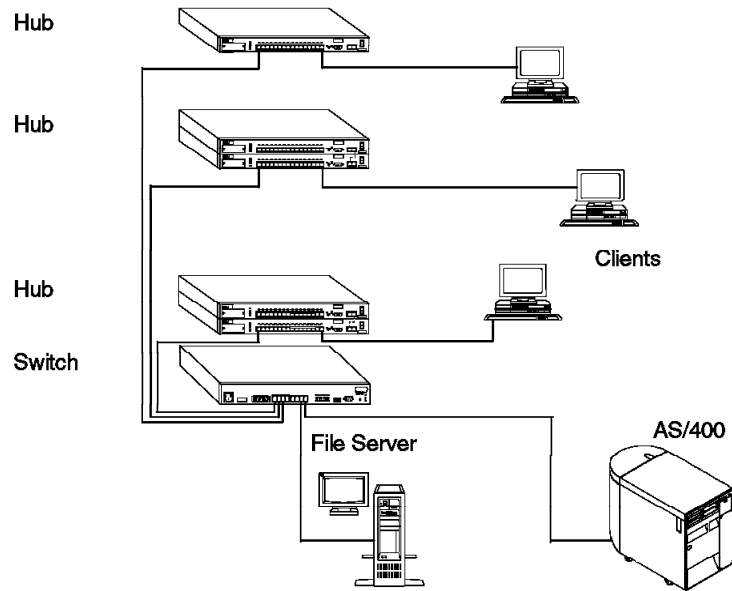


Figure 6. LAN to LAN Bridging using a Switch

The above figure illustrates five LAN segments interconnected via hubs and a switch. The server and AS/400 have their own dedicated LAN segments. The figures also illustrates a backbone implementation using a switch.

---

### 1.3 Wide Area Networking (WAN) Introduction

We have seen above how individual LAN segments can be interconnected via bridges, routers or switches to form large (maybe campus-wide) logical LANs. To allow communications between LAN devices at sites remote from each other, these logical LANs can be interconnected by wide area network (WAN) connections. In addition, a WAN can be used to interconnect individual devices or hosts (or a device to a host).

What is a WAN?

A WAN is an interconnection of two or more LANs (or computing devices) via a public or private communications link.

The communication link may be via a Public Switch Telephone Network (PSTN), Integrated Service Digital Network (ISDN), private network or any other link service.

How do we establish a WAN?

Typically we might establish a WAN in one of two ways. Either we connect the remote sites via a computing device (for example, via an IBM S/390 host or an AS/400) or we connect the remote sites via a networking device (for example, via an IBM 2210 router).

In Figure 7 a WAN has been used to connect remote sites via IBM computing devices.

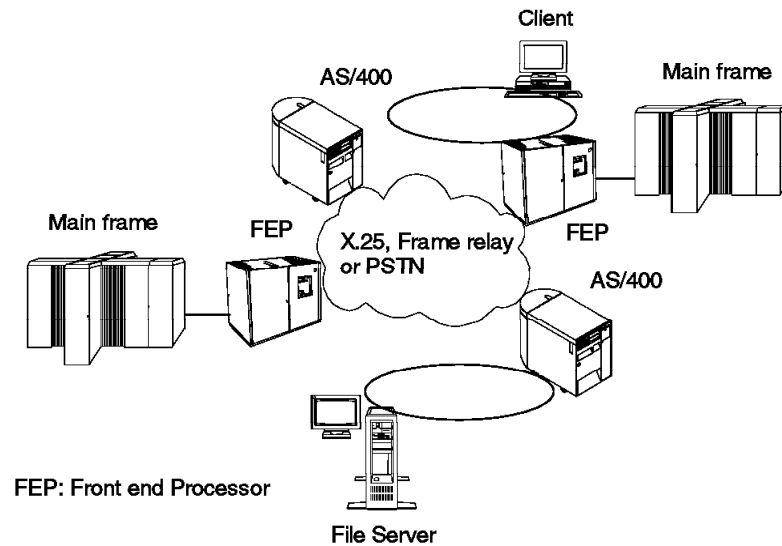


Figure 7. An SNA Network

In Figure 8 a WAN has been used to connect remote LANs at remote sites via IBM 2210 routers.

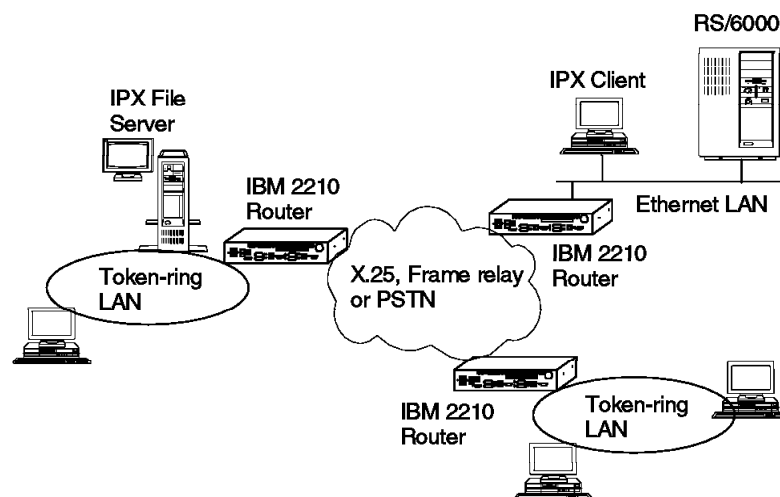


Figure 8. A Multiprotocol Wide Area Network

We can see that Figure 7 and Figure 8 use different mechanisms to connect to the WAN. In Figure 7 the hosts (or FEPs providing communication functions for the hosts) provide the LAN/WAN gateways, whereas in Figure 8 the routers provide the LAN/WAN gateways.

What does it mean?

Refer to Figure 7 on page 11, in pure SNA environment, the only protocol that can be used is an SNA protocol (for example, APPC (advanced program to program communications)) this would prevent NetBIOS or TCP/IP being used between the client and the file server. However, in the multiprotocol example (Figure 8 on page 11) any protocol can be used, hence allowing, for example, IPX to be used between the IPX client and IPX file server shown.

### 1.3.1 WAN Infrastructure

In the previous sections we have discussed LAN infrastructures. In this section we will look at WAN infrastructures. There are many different WAN infrastructures, here we will concentrate on those supported by the AS/400 IPX router capability. These are frame relay and X.25.

### 1.3.2 Frame Relay

Frame relay provides the best features of circuit-switched and packet-switched networks:

- As in circuit switching, frame relay transports traffic of different protocols at a guaranteed bandwidth.
- As in packet switching, frame relay provides line consolidation and statistical multiplexing by allowing a physical line to carry traffic to various destinations.

Frame relay is called fast packet because error correction is performed by end stations rather than at every hop within the network.

Frame relay enforces permanent virtual circuit (PVC) rates, and provides guaranteed bandwidth for each virtual circuit. This prevents any one user from consuming all the bandwidth. At the same time, it allows any unused bandwidth to be shared by the active users based on committed information rate (CIR) standards. If bandwidth is available on the frame relay network, the network will attempt to queue the data. If a packet cannot be delivered based on the CIR, the packet is discarded.

If a network includes several locations connected to each other in a fully meshed network, frame relay can help consolidate those lines and reduce costs. Cost savings can come both from reduced line costs from the carrier and reduced hardware equipment costs.

Frame relay communication enables the multiplexing of two or more virtual circuits on a single physical circuit. Think of a virtual circuit as an electronic pipe between locations. Data flowing through terminals and workstations can communicate through that pipe.

Frame relay allows workstations in small offices to reach multiple locations simultaneously over a single communications line into a frame relay network. The virtual circuits (up to 200 per line) are identified by data link control identifiers (DLCIs), provided by the frame relay service provider.

A frame relay network may be public (PTT owned) or private. Typically a frame relay network supports speeds up to 2.048 Mbps.



### 1.3.3 X.25

As in frame relay, X.25 enables multiplexing of two or more logical links on a single physical link. In X.25, these logical links are called virtual circuits.

Virtual circuits are addressed using a logical channel number, which is defined by a concatenation of a logical channel group number and a logical channel number. Logical channel numbers can be assigned:

- Temporarily, when a call is made into the network.
- Permanently, by a network administrator at the time of the subscription to the X.25 service.

Switched virtual circuits (SVCs) are temporary logical connections that are established between two DTEs by a call setup procedure. The connection is released when the call is cleared (disconnected) by one of the DTEs or the X.25 network. SVCs are analogous to dial-up (switched) lines on a telephone network.

Permanent virtual circuits (PVCs) are logical connections that are established between two DTEs by permanently assigning a logical channel to the PVC at each DTE/DCE interface. The number of the logical channel assigned can be different at each end of the PVC. PVCs are analogous to leased lines on a telephone network.

As with a frame relay network, an X.25 network may also be PTT or privately owned. In today's way of thinking, an X.25 network provides for relatively low-speed network connections (typically up to 64 Kbps).

---

## 1.4 AS/400 as an IPX Router

In the previous section we have seen that LAN-to-LAN connections can be made using either bridges, routers or a switch. These are the most common internetworking implementations for a multiprotocol network. With the availability of IPX routing on the AS/400, the AS/400 can also be used to interconnect LANs for the transport of IPX. These LANs may be local (connected to the same AS/400) or they may be remote (connected to different AS/400s).

The following sections provide information on the IPX routing capabilities of AS/400.

### 1.4.1 Local IPX Routing

The AS/400 can route IPX between the following LAN types locally:

- Token-ring to token-ring LAN
- Token-ring to Ethernet LAN
- Ethernet to Ethernet LAN

The following figure illustrates local IPX routing via an AS/400.

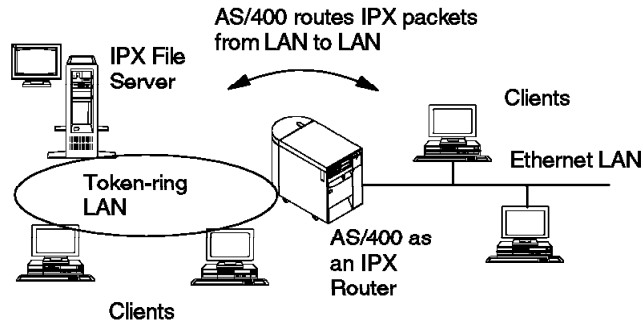


Figure 9. Local IPX Routing via an AS/400

Novell clients on the Ethernet LAN can use IPX to reach the Novell file server on the token-ring LAN via the AS/400.

### 1.4.2 IPX Routing over Wide Area Network

The AS/400 also supports either token-ring or Ethernet routing over an X.25 or frame relay network. The following figure illustrates remote IPX routing via two AS/400s over an X.25 or frame relay Network.

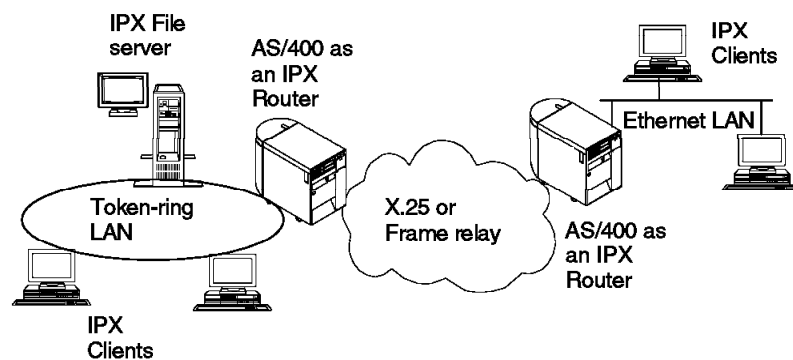


Figure 10. Remote IPX Routing via Two AS/400s

Novell clients on the Ethernet LAN can use IPX to reach the Novell file server on the token-ring LAN via the two AS/400s.

### 1.4.3 Interconnection with Other Routers

IPX routing between an AS/400 and another IPX router is also supported. The following figure illustrates remote IPX routing between an AS/400 and an IBM 2210 Router.

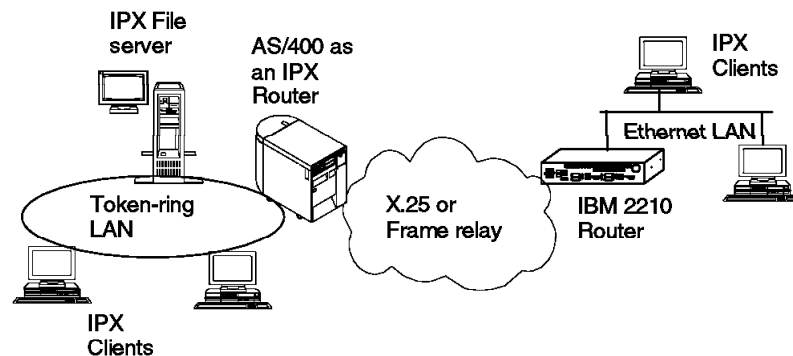


Figure 11. IPX Routing via an AS/400 and an IBM 2210 Router

Novell clients on the Ethernet LAN can use IPX to reach the Novell file server on the token-ring LAN via the IBM 2210 and AS/400.

### 1.4.4 Benefits

Using the AS/400's IPX routing capability offers the following benefits:

- Local routing
  - No external box is required to integrate the LANs.
  - No external box to manage.
  - No additional skills (for example, router skills) required.
- Routing over a WAN
  - A single WAN connection can be used for SNA, TCP/IP and IPX.
  - No external boxes are required.
  - No external boxes to manage.
  - No additional skills (for example, router skills) required.



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## Chapter 2. The NetWare Protocol Stack

In this chapter we look at protocols that make up the Novell NetWare protocol stack. We also compare these protocols to the OSI model.

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### 2.1 The OSI Model

Today all vendors compare their propriety, industry standard, or international standard protocol implementations against the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model.

The OSI model is broken down into seven functional layers. Each layer corresponds to a set of services and protocols which provide mutually agreed rules for the exchange of information.

Application	The application layer contains the protocols and functions needed by users to perform communication tasks, such as file transfer and terminal emulation.
Presentation	The presentation layer manages the way data is represented using agreed formats to the upper and lower layers.
Session	The session layer establishes reliable connections and provides dialogues between the two end systems.
Transport	The transport layer is responsible for providing reliable data transfer across the network without loss or duplication of the data.
Network	The network layer regulates the flow of data and also provides the routing services for the data.
Data Link	The data link layer organizes data which is sent across the network into frames and provides the first level of error detection.
Physical	The physical layer transmits / receives bits over the physical interface, and deals with the electrical and procedural requirements of the physical medium.

Figure 12. The OSI Model

## 2.2 The Novell NetWare Protocol Stack

The main components of the Novell NetWare protocol stack are NCP, SPX and IPX. Of these SPX and IPX are based on Xerox's XNS protocol suite. NetWare Core Protocol (NCP) was developed by Novell to support NetWare services. The Service Advertising Protocol (SAP) is used by NetWare to advertise various NetWare services to the network.

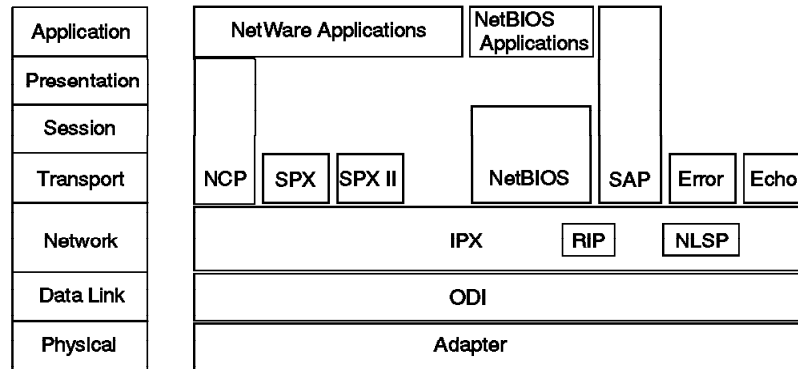


Figure 13. Novell NetWare Protocol Stack

OS/400 V3R2 and V3R7 support Internetwork Packet eXchange (IPX), Sequenced Packet eXchange (SPX), Routing Information Protocol (RIP), Service Advertising Protocol (SAP), NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP) and IPX WAN Version 2 (IW2). The February 1997 OS/400 enhancements include support for SPX II.

## 2.3 Open Data-Link Interface (ODI)

Novell's ODI standard provides the function of the OSI data link layer. The purpose of the ODI is to allow single or multiple network protocol drivers to use single or multiple adapter drivers. Network protocol drivers, such as IPX/SPX, are written to the ODI standard and are physical media and protocol independent.

## 2.4 Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX)

The IPX protocol is a network layer protocol that provides connectionless datagram services on top of the data link protocols such as Ethernet and token-ring. The use of the term connectionless implies that prior to data transmission, no control packets are sent to establish the connection. Information is sent by breaking it into packets and sending each packet with complete source and destination information per packet. No guarantees are made about the successful arrival of the packet (called a datagram); that function must be provided by an upper-layer protocol such as SPX or NCP.

Figure 14 illustrates the structure of an IPX packet.

IPX Packet Structure	
Checksum	2 Bytes
Length	2 Bytes
Transport Control	1 Byte
Packet Type	1 Byte
Destination Network	4 Bytes
Destination Node	6 Bytes
Destination Socket	2 Bytes
Source Network	4 Bytes
Source Node	6 Bytes
Source Socket	2 Bytes
DATA	
NCP,RIP,SAP,SPX and NLSP Packets	

Figure 14. IPX Packet Structure

<b>Checksum</b>	The checksum field can be used to place a CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) on the header information.
<b>Length</b>	The length field represents the length of the IPX packet, including packet header fields but excluding LAN frame fields.
<b>Transport Control</b>	The transport control field shows the number of routers that the IPX packet has passed through on its current network trip. This field is also known as the hop count field.
<b>Packet Type</b>	The packet type field identifies the type of higher-layer protocol (and therefore packet) that is encapsulated in the IPX packet.
<b>Destination Network</b>	The destination network field represents the intended destination network address for the IPX packet.
<b>Destination Node</b>	The destination node field represents the specific node (workstation/server or router) address within the intended destination address for the IPX packet.
<b>Destination Socket</b>	The destination socket field represents the type of process within the destination node to which the IPX packet is directed for operation.

<b>Source Network</b>	The source network field is the network address from which the IPX packet has been transmitted.
<b>Source Node</b>	The source node field is the node (workstation) address within the source network address that has transmitted the packet onto the network.
<b>Source Socket</b>	The source socket field identifies the process within the sending node that generated the IPX packet.

The Destination Network, Destination Node and Destination Socket fields uniquely identify a process in the destination node. The same applies for the Source Network, Source Node and Source Socket fields.

The destination network number of an IPX packet is used to determine if the packet should be sent locally or to a local router. All nodes on the same physical network must have the same IPX network number. If the destination network number is the same as the local network number, the IPX packet is sent directly to the destination node. If the destination network is *different* from the local network number, and this is the *first* time an IPX packet is being sent to that network, a route request packet is sent via RIP to determine the route. The reply will contain the network address of a locally attached router capable of reaching the destination network.

---

## 2.5 Sequence Packet Exchange (SPX)

The SPX protocol is a transport layer protocol that provides connection-oriented services on top of the connectionless IPX protocol. SPX is used when a reliable virtual-circuit connection is needed between two stations. The SPX protocol takes care of flow control and sequencing issues to ensure that packets arrive in the right order.

Prior to data transmission, SPX control packets are sent to establish a connection, and a connection ID is associated for that virtual circuit. At the end of the data transmission, an explicit control packet is sent to break down the connection. SPX uses an acknowledgment scheme to make sure that packets arrive at the destination. Lost packets are re-sent, and the sequence number field is used to keep track of packets so that they arrive in the correct order and are not duplicated.

### 2.5.1 Sequence Packet Exchange II (SPX II)

SPX II was introduced by Novell in 1993 to improve performance over a connection-oriented IPX/SPX environment. The main improvements are:

- Larger packet sizes
- Window algorithm for flow control
- Orderly connection release

SPX II has the capability to negotiate larger packet sizes than SPX (SPX is limited to 576 bytes including SPX and IPX header). This is achieved by using additional bits defined in the connection control field of the SPX II packet.

The implementation of a true windowing algorithm improves SPX packet throughput, thus reducing the load on the network. Windowing means that a



number of packets may be sent over the network before an acknowledgment must be sent by the receiving station.

SPX II provides a facility that allows a connection to a partner to be released without losing data. This is achieved by both partners negotiating the "Orderly Release Request", and only when both partners have transmitted and received all data will the connection be closed. Figure 15 illustrates the structure of an SPX (or SPX II) packet.

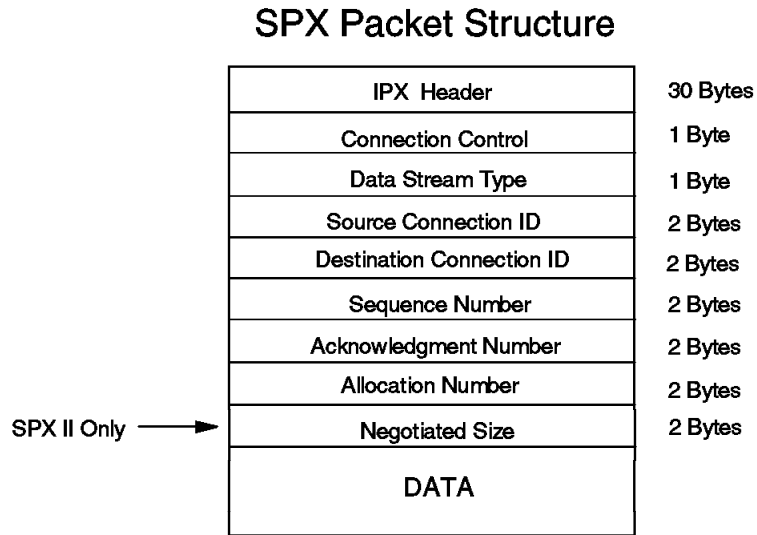


Figure 15. SPX and SPX II Packet Structure

**Connection Control**

The connection control field is used to control the flow of data between the source and destination NetWare nodes. The field indicates whether an acknowledgment is required or whether it is a system packet or end of message.

**Data Stream Type**

The data stream type specifies the type of packet contained within the SPX data field.

**Source ID**

The source ID field contains the specific virtual connection identification for the source node that is controlling the SPX session.

**Destination ID**

The destination ID field contains the actual destination virtual connection identifier for the destination node communicating at the IPX layer.

**Sequence Number**

Although the packets should arrive in sequential order, the sequence number field recovers them in case they don't arrive in order.

**Acknowledgment Number**

The acknowledgment number field indicates the sequence number of the next packet SPX expects to receive.

<b>Allocation Number</b>	The allocation number indicates the number of available packet receive buffers in the destination and source workstation IDs. Flow is controlled through this field.
<b>Negotiated Size</b>	This field is present only in SPX II. It indicates the largest packet size that can be received or sent over an established link.

## 2.6 NetWare Core Protocol (NCP)

The NCP protocol is implemented in both the workstation (client) and the server. In the workstation, NCP is in the NetWare shell and is limited to issuing requests to an NCP server. The NetWare server (NCP server) contains a full implementation of NCP that can execute or process requests for NCP services. Figure 16 illustrates the structure of an NCP packet.

### NCP Packet Structure

<b>IPX Header</b>	<b>30 Bytes</b>
<b>Request Type</b>	<b>2 Bytes</b>
<b>Sequence Number</b>	<b>2 Bytes</b>
<b>Connection Number</b>	<b>2 Bytes</b>
<b>Task Number</b>	<b>2 Bytes</b>
<b>Reserved</b>	<b>2 Bytes</b>
<b>Service Code</b>	<b>2 Bytes</b>
<b>DATA</b>	

Figure 16. NCP Packet Structure

<b>Request Type</b>	Indicates the type of NCP request. Examples of request types are create service connection, logout, and end of Job.
<b>Sequence Number</b>	Is used as a transaction ID field and identifies an NCP request and its corresponding response.
<b>Connection Number</b>	Is assigned for every session established with a file server. The connection number allows the file server to keep track of clients making requests.
<b>Task Number</b>	Indicates what task the workstation is requesting. The file server assigns a task number to each workstation operation.
<b>Service Code</b>	Further identifies the request from the workstation.

---

## 2.7 Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

IPX uses the routing information protocol (RIP) to exchange routing information on a NetWare internetwork. NetWare routers use RIP to create and maintain a routing table. The routing table contains information on the networks reachable through the router.

**Note:** The RIP used by NetWare is different from the RIP used by IP.

The routing table will contain the following information for each network:

- Network number

The network number is the number of the IPX network that the table entry relates to.

- Number of hops to the network

The number of hops indicates the number of routers that must be crossed to reach the network.

- Number of ticks to the network

The number of ticks is an estimate of the time required to reach the network (where one tick is approximately 1/18 of a second).

- Interface through which the network is reached

The interface indicates through which of the router's interfaces this network is reachable.

- Address of the next hop router

The address of the next hop indicates the address of the router that is the next hop to the indicated network.

**Note:** If the network is directly connected to this router, this field will be blank.

- Aging timer

The aging timer is used to ensure that the information kept is current.

To build and maintain the routing table, RIP packets are exchanged between routers.

When the router is first initialized, it will place the network numbers of its directly connected networks into its routing table. It will then broadcast a RIP packet on each of its directly connected networks to inform routers on those networks of the networks it is making available.

The router will then broadcast a RIP request on each directly connected network, requesting information about all other networks available. All routers on those directly connected networks respond with the information from their routing tables. The router then adds this information to its routing table and broadcasts to the directly connected networks a new RIP packet containing the newly learned information.

**Note**

The router uses a split-horizon algorithm that prevents it sending information about routes learnt back to the network interface that it learnt those routes from. The algorithm ensures that when a router broadcasts to a locally connected network, it does not include any information about other networks that it received from that locally connected network.

The router will now periodically broadcast RIP packets containing information in its routing table, to its directly connected networks. A configurable parameter, called the RIP update interval, determines the interval between these broadcasts.

The router also broadcasts a RIP packet when it detects a network change, such as when one of its directly connected networks goes down. In this case, the packet informs the other routers that all networks accessible through the failed network are now unreachable. It does this by setting the hop count for those networks to 16 (a network is considered unreachable if the number of hops is 16).

A RIP packet will also be sent, informing the other routers that a network is unreachable, when the aging timer for the network expires. The timer expires if the router has not received any information for that network in a specified time.

In addition to the above, RIP is also used between a Novell client and routers in the network. For example, the client will use RIP to locate a route to a server.

Figure 17 illustrates the structure of a RIP packet.

### RIP Packet Structure

IPX Header	30 Bytes
Operation	1 Byte
Network Number	4 Bytes
Number of Hops	2 Bytes
Number of Ticks	2 Bytes
•	
•	
•	
Network Number	4 Bytes
Number of Hops	2 Bytes
Number of Ticks	2 Bytes

Figure 17. RIP Packet Structure

**Operation**

This field indicates whether the packet is a request (1) or a response (2).

**Network Number**

This field indicates the network number reached via this RIP entry.

### Number of Hops

This field indicates the number of routers that must be passed to reach this network.

### Number of Ticks

A tick is a measurement of time (1/18 of a second equals one tick) and indicates how long it would take for a packet to reach this network.

Hops and ticks are used for route selection. The route with the least number of hops is chosen. If two routes have the same number of hops, the route with the least ticks is chosen.

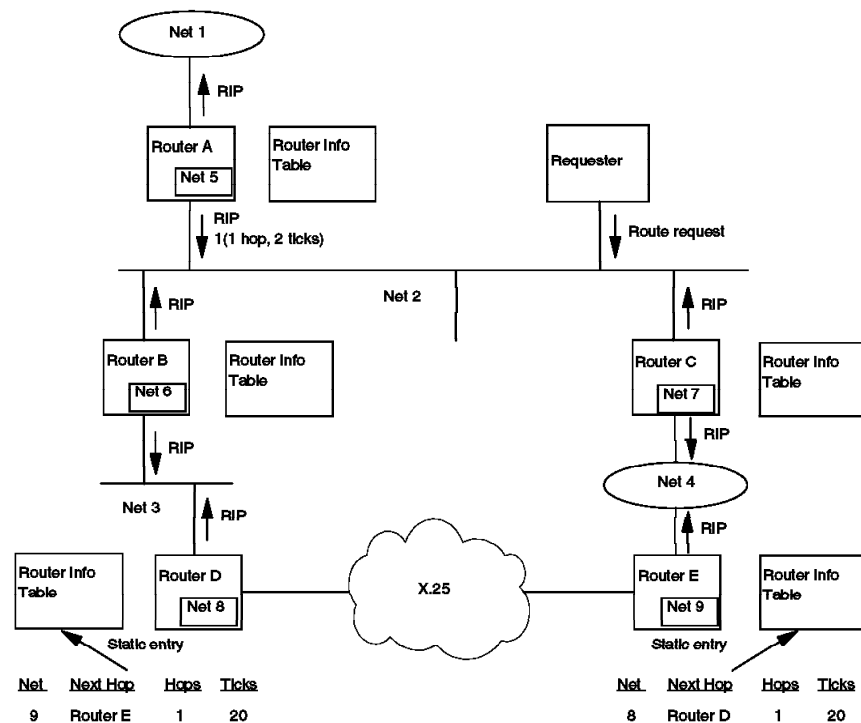


Figure 18. RIP Table Update

Figure 18 shows the following:

Router A sending a RIP broadcast indicating that it has a connection to Network 1, that the network is one hop away (via itself), and that the tick count is two.

Router D has a *static* route to Network 9 via the on demand X.25 link. On demand means the link is established only when there is data to send.

Router E has the reverse of router D.

RIP broadcasts do not pass through routers. They are used to calculate the routers RIP table. This table is then broadcast at the router's next RIP broadcast interval. The information is broadcast to all connected networks.

An alternative to using RIP would be to implement NLSP (NetWare Link State Protocol). NLSP is an improvement over RIP in that it does not need to broadcast its routing table every 60 seconds. See 2.10, "NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP)" on page 30 for an overview of NLSP.

To prevent the on-demand link being brought up every time (60 seconds) when router D or E need to do a RIP broadcast, RIP is disabled on these ports and a static route is created manually. A static route is an entry in the router's routing table that has been manually defined by the network administrator. The static route must define the next hop (router) needed to obtain access to a specific IPX network. A static route is not sent out as part of a RIP or NLSP packet. The static route table entry in router E would be similar to that shown in Table 1.

*Table 1. Static Route Example from Router E*

Interface	Remote Network	Next Hop	Number of Hops	Number of Ticks
X.25	8	Router D	1	20

The dynamic route table entries in router D would be similar to the those shown in Table 2

*Table 2. RIP Table from Router D*

Network Number	Next Hop	Hops to Network	Ticks to Network
3	None	0	1
2	Router B	2	3
1	Router B	4	6
4	Router B	4	7

**Note:** The above table is an example only. There are other fields that can appear in the routing table, including NIC (network interface card), aging timer, etc.

**Network Number, Number of Hops and Number of Ticks:** These are learned by the router if it is participating in RIP or NLSP exchanges with other routers. In a static environment they will have to be manually defined. Because router D is participating in RIP exchanges with the other routers, all the entries in this RIP table have been learned.

## 2.8 Service Advertising Protocol (SAP)

IPX uses the Service Advertising Protocol (SAP) to exchange information about available services on the network. Service-providing nodes, such as file servers and print server, use SAP to advertise their services and addresses. Routers use SAP to create and maintain a database of services available on the internetwork. This allows clients to determine what services are available, and to obtain the addresses of the servers where they can access those services. This is important, as clients cannot access a file server unless they know the server's address.

The database maintained by the router is commonly called the Server Information Table. It contains the following information for each server:

- Server name

The server name is the name assigned to the server.

- Server address

The server address is a combination of network address, the node address and the socket address for the server.

- Server type

The server type indicates the type of server this entry represents.

- Hops to server

The hops to server indicates the number of routers that must be crossed to reach the server.

- Interface through which the information was received

The router interface through which this SAP information was received.

- Aging timer

The aging timer is used to ensure that the information kept is current.

To build and maintain the server information tables, SAP packets are exchanged between router and servers.

When a router is first initialized, it broadcasts a general SAP request on all of its directly connected networks, requesting information about available servers on the internetwork. SAP agents on those directly connected networks will respond with information about the services available, and the router will place that information in its server information table. The router then sends a SAP packet to its directly connected networks, containing the newly learned information.

The router will now periodically broadcast SAP packets containing all the information in its server information table to its directly connected networks. A configurable parameter, called the SAP update interval, determines the interval between these broadcasts.

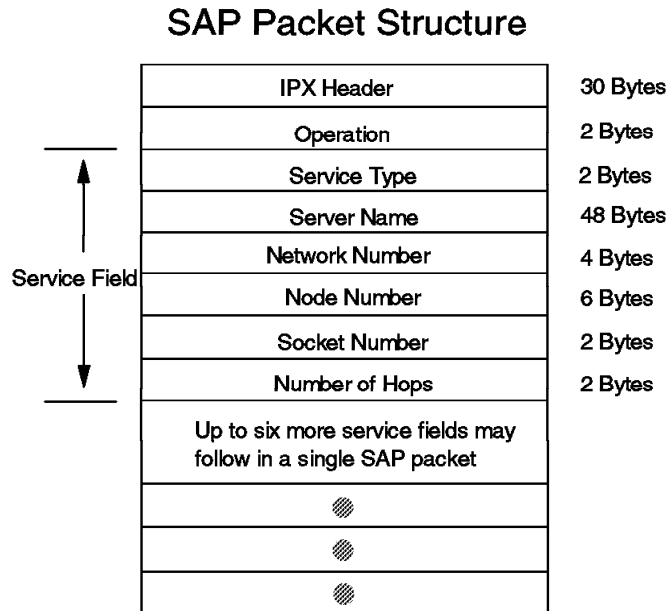
The router will also broadcast a SAP packet when it detects a network change, such as one of its directly connected networks going down. In this case, the packet informs the other routers that all servers accessible through the failed network are now unreachable. It does this by setting the hop count for those servers to 16.

When a router receives a SAP packet indicating a network change, it will update its server information table and it will inform other routers on its directly connected networks of the changes.

A SAP packet will also be sent, informing other routers that a server is unreachable, when the aging timer for the server expires. The timer expires if the router has not received any information for that server in a specified time.

In addition to the above, SAP is also used between a Novell client and a Novell server. For example, the client will locate a server via a SAP get-nearest-server request.

Figure 19 illustrates the structure of a SAP packet.





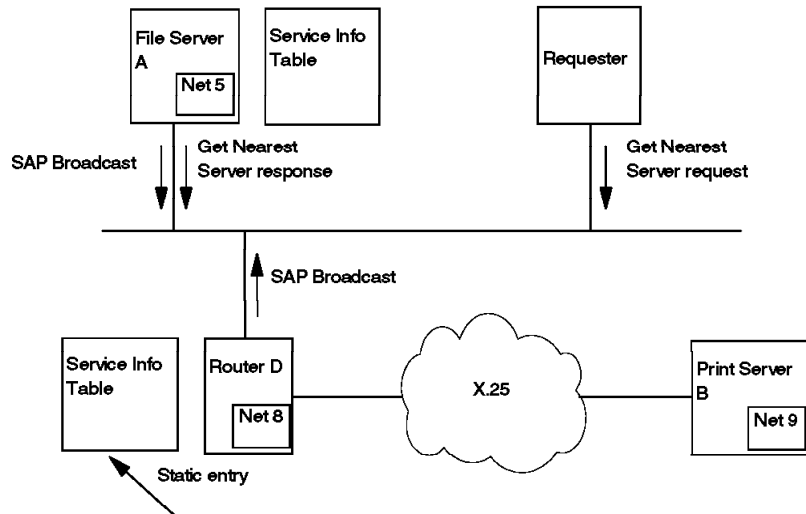


Figure 20. SAP Broadcasting

The above diagram shows a requester starting to establish a connection to a server. The requester sends a "Get Nearest Server" request in a SAP packet with a broadcast IPX node number of FFFFFFFF. The server responds to this request with a get nearest server response and provides the IPX network number and the IPX node number of the nearest server in the response. SAP packets are also used to build the service information tables. An example of a service information table is as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. An Example of a Service Information Table			
Server Name	Server Address (Net:Node:Socket)	Server Type	Hops to Server
File Server A	XXXXXXXX:000000000001:0451	4	2
Print Server B	XXXXXXXX:000000000001:8060	6	4

**Notes:**

1. XXXXXXXX is the internal IPX network number of the server/router. Like all IPX network numbers, it is 4 bytes long.
2. The above table is an example only. There are other fields that can appear in the service table, including NIC (network interface card), aging timer, etc.

The Server Address field is made up of three parts: the server's internal network number (XXXXXXXX), the node address (000000000001) and the socket number. The socket number defines the higher-layer protocol to which the packet should be passed. In the case of the file server, socket number 0451 addresses the higher-layer NCP protocol. Some well-known socket numbers are:

0451 NCP

8046 VMS

805A SQL  
8060 Print Server  
8104 Remote Console

---

## 2.9 Get Nearest Server Request Handling

As part of the login sequence, a NetWare client will issue a get nearest server request SAP broadcast.

When a router receives a get nearest server request, it should first check to see if any servers of the type requested reside on the same network as the requesting station. If that is the case, then the router should not respond to the get nearest server request as the server will do so itself. If no server exists locally to the requester, then the router should respond with the nearest server of type requested. The criteria used to determine the nearest server are:

1. Select the server with the best route as determined by the routing table.
2. If multiple servers exist with equally good routes, select the server that also has the least number of hops as determined from the server information table.

See 4.6, "NetWare Login Sequence" on page 54 for further information on the NetWare login sequence.

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## 2.10 NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP)

This section gives an overview of Novell's NLSP. We do not discuss the technicalities of NLSP in great depth. For more details please refer to *NLSP Specifications V1.0*, available from Novell Netwire

NLSP is Novell's link-state routing protocol for IPX, which has been developed to address the limitations of RIP and SAP. Unlike the RIP and SAP protocols, NLSP does not send out broadcast messages every 60 seconds (a broadcast is sent only when a change in the network is detected). This reduction of broadcasts may not be significantly noticed in a pure LAN environment, but in a complex LAN/WAN environment this can result in a substantial reduction in network overhead.

Because NLSP is downwardly compatible, NLSP can co-exist in the same network with RIP and SAP. This allows for a smooth migration from a RIP/SAP network to an NLSP network. NLSP is available on Version 3.11 networks and above.

For those familiar with routing in TCP/IP, NLSP can be roughly compared to OSPF. NLSP is based on the OSI IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) link state routing protocol.

NLSP uses terms unique to link state routing. Some of these terms are:

Adjacency - A router's immediate neighbor.

Area - A collection of networks all having the same area address.

Designated Router (DR) - A router that is elected to represent all other routers on a LAN segment.

Domain - In NLSP sometimes referred to as a routing domain; a collection of areas connected by level 2 routers.

Level 1 Routing - The interaction of routers within the same area.

Level 2 Routing - Routing between areas to form a routing domain controlled by a single administrative entity.

Level 3 Routing - Routing between routing domains controlled by different administrative entities (communications between different companies).

Link - The physical connection between two adjacent routers.

Link State Packet (LSP) - A packet that lists the router's neighbors and attached networks.

NLSP and its predecessor RIP/SAP have three main tasks:

1. Learn routes and services
2. Route selection
3. Maintaining route and services information

## 2.10.1 Learning Routes in NLSP

When an NLSP router starts and enters a network, it must learn about the network before it can forward packets. NLSP achieves this in various steps:

- Learning Neighbors (adjacent).

The NLSP router when starting up learns about other NLSP routers by exchanging HELLO packets with its neighbors. It will then periodically exchange HELLO packets to ensure each router's adjacency database is accurate. The adjacency database includes the following information:

- System Identification (ID).

This is a number that includes the internal IPX address of the source router.

- Priority.

The priority is a value used by routers to select who the designated router (DR) will be (discussed later).

- MAC Address.

The adjacent router's MAC address.

- Holding Time.

How long before expecting another HELLO packet from the adjacent router. If a packet does not arrive from that router within the holding time, consider that router "not available".

- Electing a Designated Router.

Each LAN in an NLSP network will have its own designated router (DR). The DR is elected using the priority value that is included in the HELLO packet. The router with the highest value becomes the DR. If there is more than one router with this value, then the router with the highest MAC address becomes the DR.

The DR has special responsibilities in the network, so selecting the most reliable and powerful router is recommended. The DR responsibilities include:

- Creating a pseudonode
- Managing the database synchronization process
- Receiving and translating information from RIP/SAP routers

**Creating a Psuedonode:** Once each router has created its adjacency database and the DR has been elected, the routers must then create their *link state databases*. The link state database is a router's view of the network topology. As all the routers in an NLSP network must have an identical link state database and to reduce the size of the LSP packets, the DR creates a psuedonode. The psuedonode is a fictitious node that all routers on the network connect to. Using the psuedonode, each of the routers represents itself as being directly connected only to the pseudonode. The pseudonode then represents itself as being connected to all the routers on the LAN.

Once a router adds an entry to its link state packet representing its connection to the psuedonode, it is ready to exchange this information with all routers in the network. To exchange link state information, each router sends LSPs.

An LSP includes information about the links a router is connected to, the services that the router offers, and management information. The pseudonode also exchanges LSPs with information about other services on the network, such as printers.

Once all routers have finished exchanging LSPs, each router should have an identical link state database. Using the entries in the link state database, each router is able to build a map, or graph structure, of the entire network.

## 2.10.2 Route Selection

When the router has a map of the network, it is ready to select the best route to a given network. NLSP routers keep routing information in a forwarding database. This database serves the same function as the RIP routing table and has the following characteristics:

- The forwarding database is the result of a calculation made on the link state database.
- It is kept separate from the link state database.
- Route selection is based on calculating a cost metric, not hops or ticks. Cost is a number assigned to each interface. The best route is defined as the route with the lowest cost.

## 2.10.3 Maintaining Route and Service Information

The DR is responsible for verifying that the routers it represents are synchronized with the same link state database. To achieve this the DR sends out a Complete Sequence Number Packet (CSNP). This packet contains a summary of all the entries the DR has in its link state database.

Upon receipt of the CSNP, a router compares it with its own link state database. If there is an entry in the CSNP that the router does not have, or a newer entry, the router sends a partial sequence number packet (PS NP) back to the DR requesting the new information. When the DR receives this packet, it then broadcasts an LSP that contains the new information.

If the information in the CSNP is the same as the router's link state database, then the router does nothing. If some of the information in the CSNP is older than the routers, the router marks the LSPs and broadcasts them.

## 2.10.4 A Summary of Distance Vector and Link State Routing

NLSP is a link state protocol whereas RIP is a distance vector protocol. Table 4 provides a comparison between these two routing methods.

<i>Table 4. Comparison of Distance Vector and Link State Routing</i>	
<b>Distance Vector</b>	<b>Link State</b>
<b>Learning Routes</b>	
Upon startup, router sends request for routes.	Upon startup, router sends discovery (hello) packet to neighbors.
Router receives the entire routing table from each directly connected neighbors and builds its own routing table.	Router receives route information from every router in the network and builds its own routing table.
<b>Selecting Routes</b>	
The criteria used to select the best path is distance. To determine distance, a metric based on ticks is used. A tick refers to 1/18th of a second.	The criteria used to select the best path is a numeric value referred to as a cost. A cost is assigned to each router interface. The costs are totaled to determine the distance from one network to another. The path with the lowest cost is considered the best path.
<b>Maintaining Routes</b>	
When a router learns of a change, it updates its routing table and forwards it's entire table at a periodic interval.	When a router learns of a change it broadcasts the change to all routers in the network, then it adds the change to its table.
To make certain that all routers have the same information, each router regularly forwards its entire routing table to its immediate neighbors. Since each router shares its information with its neighbor each router receives second hand information.	Any time a router learns of a change, it forwards the change to all routers in the network. This results in each router receiving firsthand information from the source router detecting the change.

## 2.10.5 NLSP Packet Structure

Figure 21 illustrates the structure of an NLSP packet.

### NLSP Level 1 Link State Packet Structure

IPX Header				30 Bytes
Protocol ID				1 Byte
Length Indicator				1 Byte
Minor Version				1 Byte
Reserved				1 Byte
NR	Res	Packet Type		1 Byte
Major Version				1 Byte
Reserved				2 Bytes
Packet Length				2 Bytes
Remaining Lifetime				2 Bytes
LSP ID				8 Bytes
Sequence Number				4 Bytes
Checksum				2 Bytes
P	Attach Flag	LSP DBOL	Router Type	1 Byte
Variable Length Fields				Variable

Figure 21. NLSP Level 1 Link State Packet Structure

<b>Protocol ID</b>	This equals Hex 83, which identifies the NLSP routing layer.
<b>Length Indicator</b>	The number of bytes in the fixed portion of the header (up to and including the router type field).
<b>Minor Version</b>	Equals "1"
<b>N.R. Non-routing Server (1 bit)</b>	When this field contains "1", the system has more than one network interface, but does not forward traffic from one network segment to the other.
<b>Res (2 bits)</b>	Ignored on receipt.
<b>Packet Type (5 bits)</b>	Set to 18.
<b>Major Version</b>	Equals "1"
<b>Packet Length</b>	The entire length of the packet in bytes including the fixed portion of the NLSP header.

<b>Remaining Lifetime</b>	The number of seconds before this LSP is considered to expire.
<b>LSP ID</b>	<p>This field is in three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Source ID. The system ID of the router that originated the LSP (6 bytes).</li><li>• Pseudonode ID. Is a unique (for this source ID) number designating this pseudonode. If zero, this is a non-pseudonode LSP (1 byte).</li><li>• LSP Number. If an LSP is too large to send, the source fragments the packet and assigns numbers in an ascending order (1 byte).</li></ul>
<b>Sequence Number</b>	The sequence number of the entire LSP.
<b>Checksum</b>	The checksum of the LSP contents from the source ID (first part of the LSP ID) to the end.
<b>P (1 bit)</b>	Set to zero to indicate that this router does not support partition repair.
<b>Attached Flag (4 bits)</b>	<p>Indicates whether this router can provide a path to other routing areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Zero means no other routing areas can be reached.</li><li>• One means, yes, other routing areas can be reached.</li><li>• Other values are reserved.</li></ul>
<b>LSPDBOL (1 bit)</b>	Set to "1" when the LSP database is overloaded.
<b>Router Type</b>	Level 1 router equals "1", level 2 router equals "2" and level 3 router equals "3". All other values are reserved.
<b>Variable Length Fields</b>	A series of optional fields. The contents of the most important ones are as follows.

**Management Information:** Figure 22 illustrates the NLSP variable field management information. These fields contain information about the router that originated the LSP.

## Management Information

Code	1 Byte
Length	1 Byte
Network Number	4 Bytes
Node Number	6 Bytes
IPX Version Number	1 Byte
Name Length	1 Byte
Route / Server Name	Name Length

*Figure 22. NLSP Management Information Packet Structure*

<b>Code</b>	This equals Hex C1 for management information.
<b>Length</b>	Length of management information.
<b>Network Number</b>	The internal IPX network number of the router generating the LSP (Link State Packet).
<b>Node Number</b>	The internal IPX node number of the router generating the LSP.
<b>IPX Version</b>	The IPX version number = "1".
<b>Name Length</b>	Length of the router/server name field. Zero if none is present.
<b>Router/Server Name</b>	The name identifying the router originating the LSP.



**Link Information:** Figure 23 illustrates the NLSP variable field link information. This field may have several occurrences, once for each link.

## Link Information

Code			1 Byte
Length			1 Byte
S1	I/E	Cost of Link	1 Byte
Reserved			3 Bytes
Neighbor ID			7 Bytes
MTU Size			4 Bytes
Delay			4 Bytes
Throughput			4 Bytes
Media Type			2 Bytes

Figure 23. NLSP Link Information Packet Structure

<b>Code</b>	This equals Hex C2 for link information.
<b>Length</b>	Length of link information.
<b>S1 (1 bit)</b>	Equals zero if cost is present.
<b>I/E (1 bit)</b>	Internal/External. If zero indicates that the cost is an internal metric.
<b>Cost of link</b>	The cost of the link to the listed neighbor.
<b>Neighbor ID</b>	The neighboring routers system ID plus one byte of zeros.
<b>MTU Size</b>	The maximum number of bytes that can be transmitted on this link by the originating router. This includes the IPX header but not the data link headers.
<b>Delay</b>	The time (in microseconds) it takes to transmit one byte of data (excluding protocol headers) to a destination.
<b>Throughput</b>	The amount of data (in bits) that can flow through the media and be received at the other side in one second, if there is no other traffic using the interface.
<b>Media Type</b>	A code identifying the type of circuit. The most significant bit is one for WAN media and zero for all others.

**Services Information:** Figure 24 illustrates the NLSP variable field services information. This field may have several occurrences, once for each service being advertised via the SAP protocol.

## Services Information

Code	1 Byte
Length	1 Byte
Hops	1 Byte
Network Number	4 Bytes
Node Number	6 Bytes
Socket	2 Bytes
Type	2 Bytes
Service Name	1 to 47 Bytes

*Figure 24. NLSP Service Information Packet Structure*

**Code** This equals Hex C3 for services information.

**Length** Can be between 16 to 62 bytes.

**Hops** The number of hops to reach the service.

**Network Number, Node Number and Socket**  
The IPX network address where the service is available.

**Type** The type of service available.

**Service Name** The name of the service, the length of this field is determined by the type of service.

## 2.11 CSNP (Complete Sequence Number Packet)

A CSNP packet is sent periodically to NLSP routers on a LAN. Figure 25 illustrates the structure of a CSNP packet.

### Level 1 CSNP (Complete Sequence Number Packet)

Protocol ID		1 Byte
Length Indicator		1 Byte
Minor Version		1 Byte
Reserved		1 Byte
Reserved	Packet Type	1 Byte
Major Version		1 Byte
Reserved		2 Bytes
Packet Length		2 Bytes
Source ID		7 Bytes
Start LSP ID		8 Bytes
End LSP ID		8 Bytes
Variable Length Fields		Variable

Figure 25. CSNP Packet Structure

<b>Protocol ID</b>	This equals Hex 83 for a CSNP packet.
<b>Length Indicator</b>	Number of bytes in the fixed portion up to and including the END LSP ID field.
<b>Minor Version</b>	Set to "1".
<b>Reserved</b>	Set to "0".
<b>Reserved (3 bits)</b>	Set to "0".
<b>Packet Type (5 bits)</b>	Set to "24".
<b>Major Version</b>	Set to "1".
<b>Reserved</b>	Set to "0" (ignored on receipt).
<b>Packet Length</b>	Complete length of the packet including the fixed portion.
<b>Source ID</b>	The six byte system ID of the sending router followed by one byte of zero.
<b>Start LSP ID/End LSP ID</b>	The first and last LSPs in the range covered by this CSNP. Each is composed of three parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source ID.</li> </ul>

The system ID of the router originating the LSP (six Bytes).

- Pseudonode ID.

Zero if this is a non-psuedonode LSP.  
Otherwise it is a unique number for the above source ID designating this psuedonode (one byte).

- LSP Number.

If the LSP has been fragmented by the sender, then this identifies the sequential part of the LSP (one byte).

**Variable Length Fields**

A series of optional fields, each of which have the following parts:

- Code. Equals "9" (one byte).
- Length. Variable
- Value. A list of LSP entries sorted in ascending order.

**2.12 LSP (Link State Protocol) Entries**

A LSP packet is used to notify the NSLP routers of a change in the network.  
Figure 26 illustrates the structure of an LSP entry.

**LSP Entries**

Code	1 Byte
Length	1 Byte
Value	1 Byte
Remaining Lifetime	2 Bytes
LSP ID	8 Bytes
Sequence Number	4 Bytes
Checksum	2 Bytes
... ..	
Remaining Lifetime	2 Bytes
LSP ID	8 Bytes
Sequence Number	4 Bytes
Checksum	2 Bytes
... ..	

Figure 26. LSP Entries

<b>Code</b>	This equals Hex 09.
<b>Length</b>	This equals 16 times the number of following LSP entries.
<b>Value</b>	A list of LSP entries sorted by LSP ID.
<b>Remaining Lifetime</b>	The number of seconds before the LSP expires.
<b>LSP ID</b>	Uniquely identifies the LSP.
<b>Sequence Number</b>	The sequence number of the LSP.
<b>Checksum</b>	The checksum reported in the indicated LSP.

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## 2.13 IPX WAN

The IPXWAN is a protocol used to exchange necessary information between routers prior to exchanging standard IPX routing information over serial links.

Every IPXWAN router has a primary network number. This is an IPX network number that uniquely identifies the router within the internetwork.

Every IPXWAN router also has a router name. This is a symbolic name for the router. It is useful for network management, as it identifies the router more easily.

An IPXWAN link has the concept of link master and a link slave. The roles of master and slave are decided upon when the IPXWAN connection is established.

To initiate the IPXWAN connection, both routers start to send timer request packets. This is started as soon as the link has been established. They will continue to send timer request packets at 20-second intervals until a response is received or a timeout occurs. The timeout is a configurable value and should allow sufficient time for the call setup. If the timeout does occur, the router should issue a disconnect and retry the link at a later time. The delay between issuing the disconnect and retrying is also configurable.

When a router receives the timer request, the router with the lowest primary network number must reply with a timer response. (The timer request packet contains the primary network number of the sender.) By sending response, this router will become the slave.

The master becomes responsible for defining the IPX network number that is to be used for the serial link between the routers, and for calculating the RIP transport time that is to be advertised in RIP packets.

The master now sends an information request packet containing the network number, the transport time and its router name to the slave. The slave replies with the information response packet, containing the same information, replacing the primary network number and router name with its own.

Once the information request has been received by the slave, and the information response has been received by the master, normal IPX, RIP and SAP can be exchanged.

## 2.14 IPX WAN Version 2 (IW2)

As its name implies, IW2 is the successor to the IPX WAN protocol. IPX WAN specified how to route RIP and SAP protocols over a PPP or X.25 link. IW2 adds additional routing protocols, NLSP, Unnumbered RIP, on-demand, and client-router. Two additional media types are also included, frame relay and IP relay. Figure 27 illustrates the structure of an IW2 packet.

### IPX WAN Version 2

Identifier
Packet Type
Node ID
Sequence Number
Number of Options
Variable Length Fields

Figure 27. IPX WAN Version 2

<b>Identifier</b>	A value of Hex 5741534D indicates a packet from the IPX WAN protocol.
<b>Packet Type</b>	Identifies a specific type of IW2 packet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 = timer request</li> <li>• 1 = timer response</li> <li>• 2 = information request</li> <li>• 3 = information response</li> <li>• 4 = throughput request</li> <li>• 5 = throughput response</li> <li>• 6 = delay request</li> <li>• 7 = delay response</li> <li>• FF = NAK</li> </ul>
<b>Node ID</b>	The internal network number of the sending router. Unless this is a timer request packet, then the following exceptions can occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a client is initially connecting, then this field is set to zero.</li> <li>• If a client is reconnecting to a router, then this field is set to all ones.</li> <li>• If the router cannot assign a network number to the link, then this field is set to</li> </ul>

	zero and the internal network number is placed in the Extended Node ID option.
<b>Sequence Number</b>	This field starts with zero for each request packet type and then increments by one for each retry of that packet type.
<b>Number of Options</b>	Indicates how many options are present in the variable length fields.
<b>Variable Length Fields</b>	<p>A series of optional fields to exchange the following types of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Routing Type. RIP, NLSP, Unnumbered RIP, static routing and client router connection.</li><li>• RIP/SAP information exchange</li><li>• NLSP Information</li><li>• NLSP Raw Data</li><li>• Extended Node ID</li><li>• Node Number</li><li>• Compression</li></ul>

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## 2.15 Error and Echo Protocols

The error protocol is used for internal error handling and maintenance. For example, if an application sends an IPX packet to a destination and that destination is unreachable at that time, an error packet will be returned.

The echo protocol is used if an application needs to test connectivity to a specific node. If a node receives an echo packet, it will simply return it to the sending address.





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## Chapter 3. Novell's Multiprotocol Router

The NetWare Multiprotocol Router (MPR) V3 products provide both multiprotocol routing and source route bridging services using standard PC-compatible hardware. This allows systems on separate LAN segments to communicate even when the LAN types are dissimilar. It routes IPX, IP and Appletalk using the following data-link protocols: Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, token-ring, Arcnet, local talk and FDDI. It also supports source route bridging for token-ring segments. NetWare Link/PPP is included as standard and is Novell's implementation of the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP). This enables point-to-point high-speed transmission of data over synchronous dedicated communications media (leased lines) or asynchronous/synchronous switched communications media at speeds up to E1 (2048 Mbps).

Novell's MPR can be installed on an existing 3.12 or 4.X server, but careful consideration must be given to the impact of installing MPR on an existing server. The *MPR Installation and Basic Configuration Guide* details the software and hardware requirements, but don't forget the possible impact on users of the server. If the server is already heavily loaded, then installing MPR on a dedicated PC is preferable, to allow this MPR comes with a 3.12 and 4.1 runtime (two-user) license. This allows the customer to create a dedicated server and then install MPR on that server.

MPR comprises two base products and two optional add-on products.

### 3.1.1 MPR Base Products

Both of the base products can provide all of the above connectivity and protocol options. The only differences are:

NetWare Enterprise Router V3.0 software is intended to be installed for corporate-wide networks. This software can be used to connect an unlimited number of LANs (depending on the slots available in the PC) and can have up to 16 WAN connections.

NetWare BranchLink Router is intended to be installed in the remote branch office. This software can support an unlimited number of LANs (again depending on the number of slots available) and up to two WAN connections.

### 3.1.2 MPR Additional Add-on Products

**WAN Extensions V3.0** An optional feature that is installed on top of one of the base products to allow access to X.25 and frame relay Networks. WAN Extensions consists of two software components: NetWare Link/X.25 and NetWare Link/Frame Relay.

**SNA Extensions V3.0** This optional package provides IPX, IP and Appletalk routing over an SNA network and connectivity for SNA and NetWare devices over an IP or IPX network. SNA Extensions also consists of two software components: NetWare Link/SNA and NetWare/DLSw.



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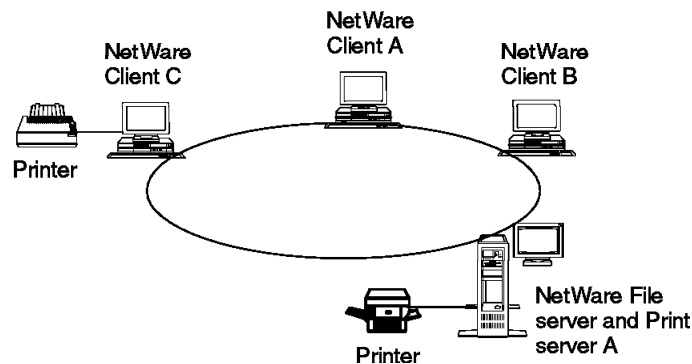
## Chapter 4. Novell NetWare Networks

In this chapter we look at the structure of a Novell NetWare network. We start with a simple network, then look at more complex examples. We also have a look (via some simple traces) at the sequence of events that leads up to the session establishment between a client and a Novell server.

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### 4.1 Introduction

A Novell NetWare network comprises a server or servers sharing resources with a collection of clients. NetWare servers are memory intensive. A server would therefore normally be a quite substantially sized PC, not only in processing power but also in disk and memory capacity.



*Figure 28. Novell Server and Clients*

Novell NetWare is a LAN based network operating system. Traditionally its strengths have been in file and print sharing, although it can also be used as an application or database server. A Novell NetWare network comprises a collection of clients (workstations) and either a server or servers. The client base can be DOS, OS/2, Windows, Windows 95, Macintosh, UNIX or Windows NT. The server needs some form of operating system to initially load the Novell NetWare operating system (sometimes abbreviated to NOS). These platforms are DOS, OS/2 and UNIX.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, "The NetWare Protocol Stack" on page 17, Novell networking is based around IPX packets transporting the various upper-layer protocols. As we saw in Chapter 2, "The NetWare Protocol Stack" on page 17, each IPX packet contains a three-part address (network number, node number and a socket number).

Why do we need an IPX address?

In Novell networks, clients and servers communicate with each other at the IPX packet level. This is a connectionless protocol so each packet must contain all the necessary information to enable the packet to be delivered. To allow

connectivity, each client or server must have a unique address on the network. This address is made up of three parts:

**Network** This defines a logical LAN segment in the network.

**Node** This defines the device within the specific network.

**Socket** Is an application entry or exit point on this node.

As we will not be investigating how applications are used, for the remainder of this chapter we mainly concentrate on the node and network portions of the IPX network address.

Every server/router has at least two IPX network numbers, an internal number and an external number, on the IPX network. The internal number must be different from other internal and external network numbers. Internal network numbers were introduced in NetWare 3.0 to overcome routing problems encountered in previous releases of NetWare. The external number is linked to the Network Interface Card (NIC) when the server/router system is loaded. Unlike the internal number, this number must be the same on all servers/routers connected at the data link (layer 2) or lower of the OSI model. These include the following:

- Servers/routers on the same physical LAN segment.
- Servers/routers connected by LAN repeaters (mainly Ethernet).
- Servers/routers on the same logical LAN segment such as:
  - Servers/routers connected by local bridges.
  - Servers/routers connected by split bridges.

The internal network number defines a logical internal network that uniquely identifies the NCP processor in a particular server. This processor is the heart of the server and is used for all file/print service requests.

The external network number identifies a logical network to which a group of stations can be attached. Both the internal and external network numbers are primarily used for routing the IPX packets. The server/router will have an internal table showing how to reach the various networks.

If there is a requirement for the IPX network to be connected to another company's IPX or an IPX internetwork the network numbers used must be unique. To ensure that all the network numbers are unique, Novell provides a registry service. See 5.2.1.1, "Register IPX Network Number" on page 60 for more information.

## 4.2 Single LAN Novell NetWare Network

First let's first look at a very simple Novell NetWare network where all the devices are connected to a single physical LAN segment.

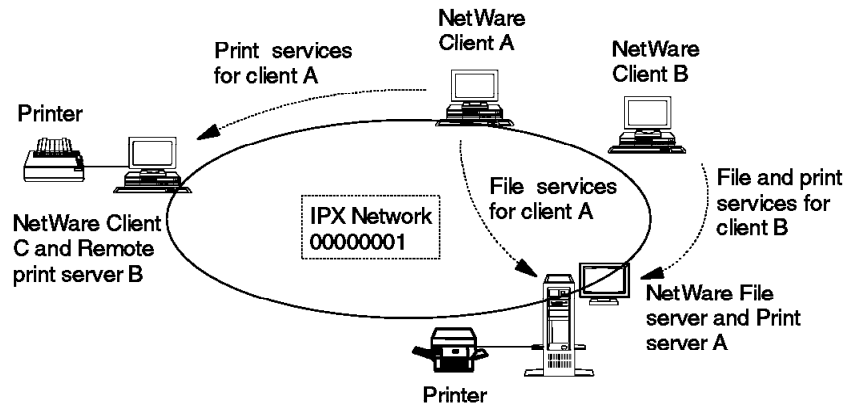


Figure 29. Single LAN NetWare Network

This is probably still the most common Novell NetWare environment and is suitable where there is no requirement for remote access to the Novell server.

In the above environment the NetWare server is providing file server services for all the clients and print server services for client B. Client C is providing remote printer services for client A.

In the above single-segment network, all the devices would use the same external network number. The NetWare servers would also have internal network numbers. These would be different from each other and different from the external network number.

In the above network, NetWare file server A may, for example, have the IPX network addresses shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Single IPX Server			
Server Name	Internal Network Number	External LAN Network Number	Node Number
Server A	C024E800	00000001	4000E2BB0003

### Server Name

This is configured when the server network operating software is installed. This name should be something meaningful, for example the company name, department name, etc.

### Internal Network Number

This is also configured during installation. This number can be manually decided or be randomly generated by the installation process.

**External Network Number**

This *must* be manually entered, and care taken to ensure it matches any previously generated external network numbers on the same LAN segment.

**Node Number**

This defaults to the MAC address of the device.

### 4.3 A Bridged Novell NetWare Network

In the above example the network was comprised of a single LAN segment. In this example we look at a bridged network example. The bridge provides the connection between two LAN segments.

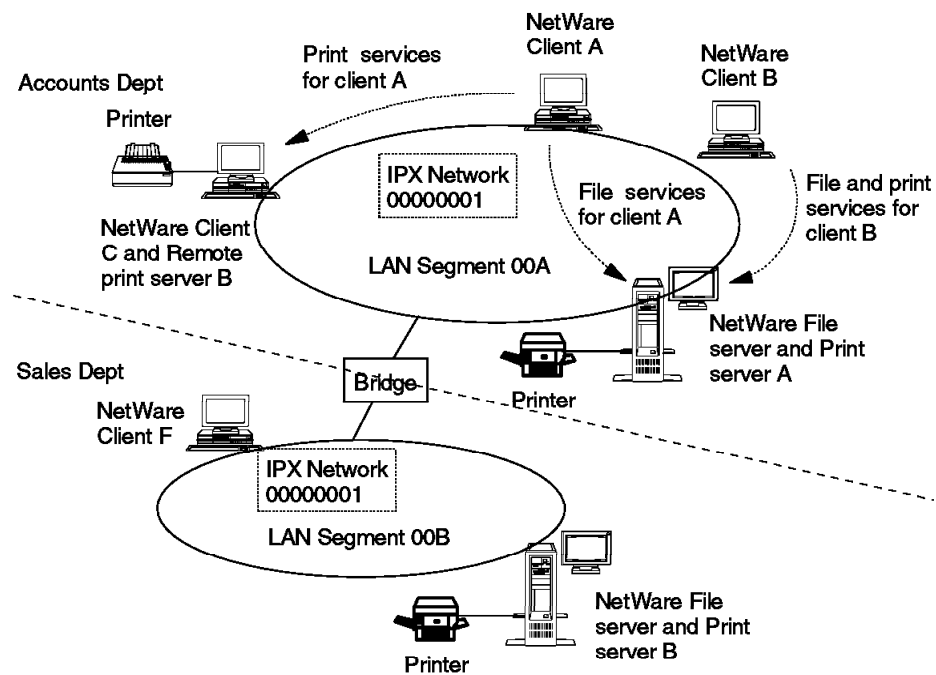


Figure 30. Bridged LAN NetWare Network

In this bridged network there are two servers, one in LAN segment 00A and the other in LAN segment 00B. All clients in both departments require access to both servers. As this is a *Bridged* LAN, both servers must use the same external IPX network number, but have unique internal IPX network numbers.

In the above network, the NetWare servers may, for example, have the IPX network addresses shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Multiple IPX Servers

Server	Internal Network Number	External LAN Network Number	Node Number
Server A	C024E800	00000001	4000E2BB0003
Server B	E21BA661	00000001	4000E2C10001

## 4.4 LAN/WAN Novell NetWare Network

Now let's look at a network where two LAN segments are remote from each other but are connected via a wide area network (WAN) to allow users at one location to access NetWare resources at the other.

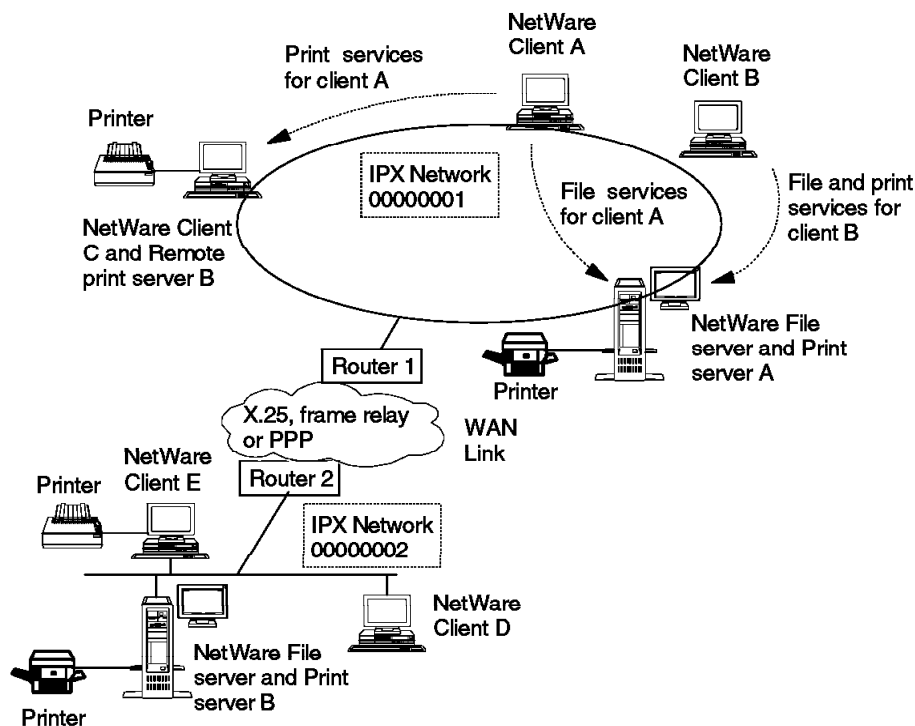


Figure 31. LAN/WAN NetWare Network

In this network, we have a single remote site requiring access to the host site. This may be for a variety of reasons, for example:

- Remote access to the AS/400 (host) for interactive sessions.

- Remote access to the host site Novell NetWare server.

In this network, we are using IPX routers for the link to the remote site. One of the main reasons to use routers and not bridges (as shown in the previous example) is to prevent unwanted traffic (such as all routes broadcasts) flowing over the WAN link.

We have shown the common protocols used (X.25, frame relay and PPP) to connect routers over a WAN. However, these are not the only methods used. Please refer to the specific router documentation for a complete list. If routers 1 and 2 were AS/400s, the WAN protocols supported are X.25 and frame relay. The IBM 2210 and 6611 routers can participate in all of the shown protocols, plus many more.

IPX has an address at OSI layer 3 (network) and is therefore capable of being routed natively.

Note that, unlike in the previous bridged network example, in this NetWare network example each of the LAN segments has a unique network number. The IPX routers will route the traffic between these two networks.

In the above network, the NetWare servers and routers may, for example, have the IPX network addresses shown in Table 7.

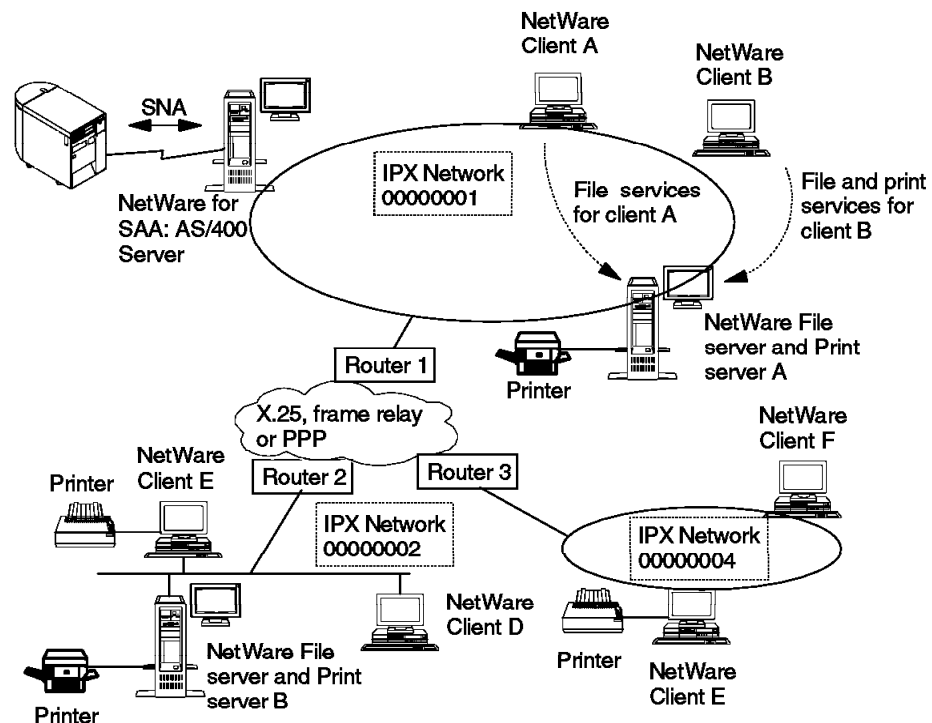
*Table 7. Multiple IPX Servers and Routers*

Server or Router	Internal IPX Network Number	LAN IPX Network Number	Node Number
Server A	C024E800	00000001	4000E2BB0003
Server B	E21BA661	00000002	080001033FC1
Router 1		00000001	4000E1CC0001
Router 2		00000002	080001034FA2

In the above example the routers do not have internal network numbers. This is true for the IBM 2210 and 6611 routers. If, however, these routers were AS/400s then they would have internal network numbers.

## 4.5 Complex Novell NetWare Network

Lastly we look at a more complex NetWare network. In this network example we have multiple networks connected by IPX routers.



*Figure 32. Complex NetWare Network*



In this network, we have multiple Novell servers. One of these servers is running NetWare for SAA to give the NetWare users access to Client Access/400 functions on the AS/400.

NetWare for SAA AS/400 edition is a set of NetWare Loadable Modules (NLMs). This allows NetWare for SAA to run on an existing NetWare server. If, however, the current servers have no spare capacity to allow for this, then NetWare for SAA AS/400 edition is shipped with a NetWare runtime license to allow it to run on a dedicated server. NetWare for SAA AS/400 edition can support multiple concurrent AS/400 connections from a single server over token-ring, Ethernet, SDLC and QLLC/X.25 data links. NetWare for SAA AS/400 edition includes two PC router programs: NetWare AS/400 Router for DOS and NS/Router for Microsoft Windows. These two programs support standard IBM Client Access/400 applications as well as other vendors workstation applications for AS/400 access.

In this network it is possible for:

- Any client on IPX network 1 to access servers on its own network and networks 2 and 4. These clients may also have concurrent access to the SNA host via the NetWare for SAA server.
- Any client on IPX network 2 to access servers on its own network and networks 1 and 4. These clients may also have concurrent access to the SNA host via the NetWare for SAA server.
- Any client on IPX network 4 to access servers on its own network and networks 1 and 2. These clients may also have concurrent access to the SNA host via the NetWare for SAA server.

In the above network, the NetWare servers and routers may, for example, have the IPX network addresses shown in Table 8.

<i>Table 8. Multiple IPX Servers</i>			
<b>Server or Router</b>	<b>Internal IPX Network Number</b>	<b>LAN IPX Network Number</b>	<b>Node Number</b>
Server A	C024E800	00000001	4000E2BB0003
Server B	E21BA661	00000002	080001033FC1
NetWare for SAA server	A2500764	00000001	4000E2AA0004
Router 1		00000001	4000E1CC0001
Router 2		00000002	080001034FA2
Router 3		00000004	4000E1CA0003

---

## 4.6 NetWare Login Sequence

For a client to be able to access the services of a server, it must first establish a connection to the server. To give you an example of this process, the main steps for a DOS/Windows client are:

1. The client STARTNET.BAT batch file (normally located in a subdirectory called NWCLIENT and pointed to by AUTOEXEC.BAT) would normally load the following:
  - a. Link Support Layer (LSL.COM)
  - b. A LAN driver (In our case we were using TOKENCS.COM for the token-ring PCMCIA adapter and PCMDMCS.COM for the Ethernet 10 base 2 PCMCIA adapter)
  - c. The IPX Interface (IPXODI.COM)
  - d. ROUTE.COM (this step is required if the client is source route bridged to the server)
2. Establish Link. This is achieved by running VLM.EXE (NetWare 3.12 and higher) or NETX.EXE (NetWare 3.11). The following steps now take place:
  - a. The client sends a get nearest service request in a SAP packet.
  - b. The nearest server or router replies with a nearest server response SAP packet. This packet includes the internal IPX network number of the server.
  - c. The client then sends a RIP packet requesting routing information to the server's internal network number.
  - d. The nearest server or router replies with a RIP packet containing the complete IPX network address (network/node/socket) of the router that can locate a route to this server.
  - e. From here, the upper-layer NCP protocols take over to complete the attachment of the client to the server.

On the NetWare server a process called *track on* can be used to trace this connection process. Figure 33 is a screen capture from a server to illustrate this. In the screen capture a NetWare client with MAC address 4000755CD002 is establishing a connection with NetWare server NW41. This screen is taken from server NW41. This screen is accessed from the server System Console by entering the command Track On.

```

NW41 Remote Console
Option Help
SYSMAN_____ 1 MANSERV1_____ 1
IN [00000009:4000755CD002] 11:48:54 am Get Nearest Server
OUT [00000009:4000755CD002] 11:48:54 am Give Nearest Server NW41
IN [00000009:4000755CD002] 11:48:54 am Route Request
IN [00000009:4000755CD002] 11:48:54 am Route Request
OUT [00000009:4000755CD002] 11:48:54 am 30ABA507 1/2
IN [30ABA507:000000000001] 11:49:02 am NW41_____ 1
IN [00000009:400010020001] 11:49:04 am 96A00D47 1/3
OUT [30ABA507:FFFFFFFFFFFF] 11:49:05 am MIKAEL_____ 2 500NDM_____ 2
MIKAEL_____ 2 FERGUS_TREE_____ 1 FERGUS_TREE_____ 1 MANSERV1_____ 2
SYSMAN_____ 2
OUT [00000009:FFFFFFFFFFFF] 11:49:05 am FERGUS_TREE_____ 1 FERGUS_TREE_____ 1
NW41_____ 1 NW41_____ 1 NW41_____ 1 NW41_____ 1
NW41_____ 1
OUT [00000009:FFFFFFFFFFFF] 11:49:05 am NW41_____ 1
OUT [30ABA507:FFFFFFFFFFFF] 11:49:05 am LANPROTECT18_____ 2 SYSMAN_____ 2
IVMANSERV118_____ 2 MANSERV1_____ 2 MANSERV1_____ 2 ISMANSERV118_____ 2
BSER4.00-6.1_____ 2
OUT [30ABA507:FFFFFFFFFFFF] 11:49:05 am MANSERV1_____ 2 MANSERV1_____ 2
IBM8235_031_____ 2 NW41_____ 1 NW41_____ 1 NW41_____ 1
NW41_____ 1
OUT [30ABA507:FFFFFFFFFFFF] 11:49:05 am NW41_____ 1 NW41_____ 1
IN [00000009:0001C862FE09] 11:49:12 am IBM8235_031_____ 1
<Display is paused, press any key to continue>

```

Figure 33. NetWare Track On Display

From this screen we can see:

A get nearest server request coming from (IN) the client at node ID 4000755CD002 on network 9 (00000009).

The server responds (OUT) with a nearest server response (give nearest server) and the server name NW41.

The client now requests (IN) a route to NW41 (Route Request).

The server responds (OUT) to the route request with its MAC address indicating that it has a connection to NW41 (internal network number 30ABA507).

The connection is now established and the higher layer protocol (NCP) now takes over.

**Note:** In Appendix A, "Communication Traces" on page 271 we have included an IBM DatagLANce Network Analyzer trace taken of the same login procedure. This trace shows all the protocol packets including some of the NCP protocol packets.



---

## Chapter 5. AS/400 IPX support

OS/400 V3R2 (CISC) and V3R7 (RISC) provide support for the following NetWare protocol suite protocols:

- Internetwork Packet eXchange (IPX)
- Sequenced Packet eXchange (SPX)
- Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
- Service Advertising Protocol (SAP)
- NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP)

IPX router support is included in the base operating system of these releases. IPX router support was also available for OS/400 V3R1 via Network Extensions (5733-SA1).

---

### February 1997 V3R7 Enhancements

Although not covered in this book, the AS/400 IPX router support was enhanced in February 1997 to include the following:

- Support for SPX II

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## 5.1 Introduction to IPX Protocols on the AS/400

Network protocols are sets of rules that control the communication and transfer of data between two or more devices in a communications system.

IPX consists of a layered structure of protocols that range from low-level hardware-dependent programs, to middle-level transport and network layer services. Each IPX layer provides services to the layer above it and uses the services provided by the layer below it.

**Note:** The topics that follow discuss only those protocols that are available on the AS/400.

Figure 34 shows the relationship between the IPX protocols within the IPX layered architecture as implemented on the AS/400.

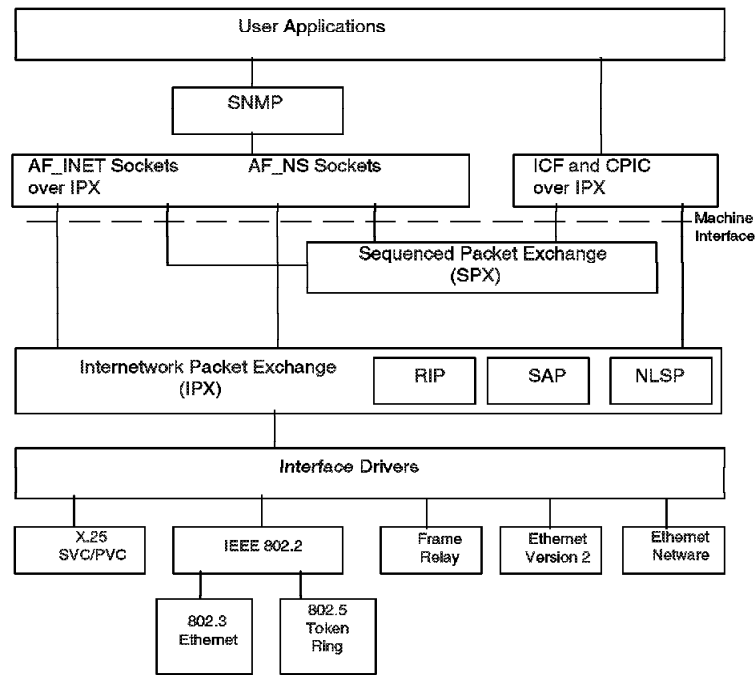


Figure 34. IPX Support on AS/400

### 5.1.1 Upper Protocol Layers

The AS/400 IPX router function is independent of the upper IPX protocol layers. In addition to the IPX router function, IPX APIs are provided.

The sockets interface is an API that allows customers the ability to write applications directly to different protocol stacks. Sockets allow unrelated processes to exchange data locally and over networks. On the AS/400 system, the sockets interface can be used to write applications directly to the SPX and IPX protocols. It provides access to Service Advertising Protocol (SAP) functions and access to NLSP and RIP routing information. Sockets operate over the IPX support using an address family of NS (AF\_NS). The sockets interface can also be used by AF\_INET applications via AnyNet/400.

### 5.1.2 Transport Protocol Layer

The Sequenced Packet Exchange (SPX) protocol and the Multiprotocol Transport Networking architecture (MPTN) provides transport services for IPX support. MPTN on the AS/400 is known as, and provided through, AnyNet/400. AnyNet/400 support is included with the OS/400 licensed program. AnyNet/400 support for IPX provides:

- APPC over IPX

The APPC over IPX support allows APPC applications written for CPI-Communications and ICF APIs to communicate between systems in an

IPX network. Both systems running the APPC applications (for example, STRPASTHR ) must have APPC over IPX support.

- AF\_INET Sockets over IPX

The AF\_INET Sockets over IPX support allows sockets applications to communicate between systems in an IPX network. Both systems running the AF\_INET applications must have AF\_INET over IPX support.

Additional information on AnyNet/400 support for IPX can be found in *AS/400 AnyNet Scenarios*, SG24-2531.

### 5.1.3 Network Protocol Layer

The internetwork package exchange (IPX) protocol is the most important protocol in this layer because IPX is the base protocol of the NetWare protocol suite. All other NetWare protocols are carried inside an IPX packet. Routing information protocol (RIP), service advertising protocol (SAP) and NetWare link services protocol (NLSP) are the other network layer protocols.

### 5.1.4 Lower Layer Protocols

IPX relies on the network hardware or the media access protocols to perform the services of the data link layer and the physical layer.

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## 5.2 AS/400 IPX Configuration Terms

When configuring IPX on the AS/400, the following terms are used:

- IPX Network Address
- IPX Node Address
- IPX Circuit
- IPX Circuit Route
- IPX Circuit Service

Here we give a short description of each of these terms.

### 5.2.1 IPX Network Address

For LANs, an IPX network is defined as running on a unique source service access point (SSAP). Multiple IPX networks (each with a different SSAP) can run over a single LAN.

For WANs, OS/400 IPX support uses data link connection identifiers (DLCIs) when running over frame relay, and logical channel identifiers (SVCs or PVCs) when running over X.25.

**Note:** Multiple DLCIs (or SVCs/PVCs) can share a single WAN connection. Each of these may be running a different protocol. We can therefore potentially have SNA, TCP/IP and IPX using a WAN connection concurrently. Each protocol would be allocated a separate DLCI or SVC/PVC.

In addition to an external IPX network address, the AS/400 IPX router function also has an internal IPX network address. These external and internal network addresses must be different and unique within the IPX internetwork.

### 5.2.1.1 Register IPX Network Number

If now, or at any time in the future, you want to connect your IPX network to another IPX network or internetwork, you must ensure that all internal and external network addresses in the connected internetwork are unique. Novell provides the Novell Registry service to assign and track IPX network addresses and organization names. Such a registry allows participating organizations to share data between interconnected IPX networks without name and IPX address conflicts.

The Novell Network Registry assigns contiguous blocks of IPX addresses that are unique to your organization.

To reserve a block of IPX addresses:

- Call +1-408-321-1506
- FAX +1-408-956-0463
- Send Internet e-mail to [registry@novell.com](mailto:registry@novell.com)

**Note:** If your IPX network will *never* be connected to another IPX network, you can select any IPX network numbers for your internal and external networks providing they are unique within your network.

### 5.2.1.2 Netware on the Integrated PC Server (FSIOP)

When NetWare is installed on the AS/400 integrated PC server, that support also has an internal network number. The AS/400 IPX router communicates with NetWare on the integrated PC server in a peer-to-peer relationship. The integrated PC server NetWare provides routing to the networks it is attached to; the AS/400 acts as a router between this and other IOPs.

## 5.2.2 IPX Node Address

Network connections are assigned an address that must be unique in an IPX network. This address is known as the node address. Like most IPX routers (and servers), the AS/400 uses its MAC address (LAN adapter address) as its node address. The node address associated with its internal network address is 000000000001. The AS/400 is therefore known by two addresses: its external network address and MAC address, and by its internal network address and a node address of 000000000001.

## 5.2.3 IPX Circuit

An IPX circuit on the AS/400 is a logical representation of a path for IPX communication. Up to 255 circuits can be configured on one system.

- For a LAN, it defines the path or point of attachment from the IPX protocol layer to the IPX network.
- For a WAN, it defines the path from the IPX protocol layer to a remote IPX node or system.

Circuits are not physical objects. Each circuit is associated with a line description. The line description describes the physical connection from the AS/400 to the network. The circuit defines the logical path from IPX layer to the line description.



#### **5.2.4 IPX Circuit Route and Circuit Service Entries**

IPX uses route and service table entries to locate resources in the network. In most cases these tables will be dynamically built and maintained via RIP/SAP/NLSP. If there is a requirement to not have these flows (for example, when using IPX over a switched connection) the route and service tables can be built and maintained manually. On the AS/400 this is via circuit route and circuit service entries.



---

## Chapter 6. IPX Support Installation

In this chapter we look at the installation of IPX on the AS/400 and the adapters supported.

IPX router support is part of the base OS/400 V3R2 (CICS) and V3R7 (RISC) and as such there are no unique installation instructions. Optionally, NetWare server support may also be installed on an AS/400 (on an Integrated PC adapter).

---

### 6.1 Hardware Supported

For OS/400 V3R1, IPX router support is available via the Network Extensions (5733-SA1) optional feature.

AS/400 IPX router support is supported on any AS/400 model. The following I/O adapters are supported:

- 2617 Ethernet adapter
- 2619 Token-ring adapter
- 2666 Frame relay adapter
- Any IOP that supports X.25 will support IPX
- Any Integrated PC Server LAN adapter will support IPX



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## Chapter 7. AS/400 IPX Configuration Overview

In this chapter we give an overview of all the AS/400 IPX configuration objects and the parameters associated with each of these.

---

### 7.1 AS/400 IPX Configuration Objects

Although it is not always necessary to configure all of these, the following AS/400 IPX configuration objects exist:

- IPX Description
- IPX Circuit
- IPX Circuit route
- IPX Circuit service

An IPX description is always required and defines global (system-wide) IPX configuration values. For example, the internal IPX network number associated with the AS/400.

An IPX circuit is required for each IOP over which IPX is to be used. Configuration values associated with the network to which this IOP attaches are defined here, for example, the external network number associated with this network. Each IPX circuit is associated with a line description representing the IOP over which IPX is to be used.

IPX circuit routes can optionally be defined when there is a requirement to define static routes. Each circuit route is associated with a specific IPX circuit and defines an IPX network that can be reached via the IOP associated with that circuit.

IPX circuit services can optionally be defined when there is a requirement to define static services. Each circuit service is associated with a specific IPX circuit and defines an IPX service that can be reached via the IOP associated with that circuit.

---

### 7.2 AS/400 IPX Configuration Steps

AS/400 IPX router support can be configured either via menu options or via CL commands. To access the IPX configuration menu, enter the command CFGIPX.

#### V3R1

For V3R1 the IPX configuration menu is accessed via the command GO CFGIPX.

#### Note

Your user profile must have \*IOSYSCFG special authority.

CFGIPX	Configure IPX	System: RALYAS4A
Select one of the following:		
Configure IPX		
1. Configure IPX circuits		
2. Work with IPX descriptions		
3. Work with IPX status		
Configure AnyNet/400 over IPX		
10. Work with IP over IPX interfaces		
11. Work with IP over IPX routes		
12. Work with IP over IPX addresses		
20. Work with SNA over IPX locations		
Selection or command		
===>		
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F9=Retrieve   F12=Cancel		

Figure 35. IPX Configuration Main Menu

### 7.2.1 IPX Description

An IPX description is a required configuration object and defines global (system-wide) IPX configuration values. Multiple IPX descriptions can be created but only one can be active at any one time. You might, for example, define multiple IPX descriptions each with different values. An IPX description becomes active when the STRIPX command is entered against that description name.

```
CFGIPX                                Configure IPX                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

  Configure IPX
    1. Configure IPX circuits
    2. Work with IPX descriptions
    3. Work with IPX status

  Configure AnyNet/400 over IPX
    10. Work with IP over IPX interfaces
    11. Work with IP over IPX routes
    12. Work with IP over IPX addresses

    20. Work with SNA over IPX locations

Selection or command
===> 2

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel
```

Figure 36. IPX Configuration Main Menu

To create an IPX description, select option 2 (Work with IPX descriptions).

```
                                Work with IPX Descriptions                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Create  2=Change  3=Copy  4=Delete  5=Display  6=Print  7=Rename
  9=Retrieve Source

  Opt      IPX      Text
  1         Desc
          QDCIPX1    This IPXD is IBM Supplied
          QDCIPX2    This IPXD is IBM Supplied

                                                                Bottom

Parameters or command
===>

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel  F17=Position to
```

Figure 37. Work IPX Descriptions

To create an IPX description, select option 1.

Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)			
Type choices, press Enter.			
IPX description . . . . .		Name	00000001-FFFFFFFE, *RANDOM
IPX internal network number . .			*NLSP, *RIP
IPX routing protocol . . . . .	*NLSP		
IPX router name . . . . .	*NONE		
IPX maximum datagram size . . .	576	576-65535	
Text 'description' . . . . .	*BLANK		
			Bottom
F3=Exit	F4=Prompt	F5=Refresh	F10=Additional parameters
F13=How to use this display		F24=More keys	F12=Cancel

Figure 38. Create IPX Description

**IPX description**

Specifies the name of the IPX description object being created. This name will be used later to start the IPX router on AS/400.

**Tip**

Use the system name for your IPX description name.

**IPX internal network number**

This is the internal network number for this AS/400. All IPX network numbers (internal or external) must be unique. Consult your network administrator for the internal network number to be used. If \*RANDOM is used, the AS/400 will randomly generate an IPX network number.

**Note:** If the randomly generated IPX network number is identical to an already existing IPX network number accessible from this AS/400 system, unpredictable results can occur.

**IPX routing protocol**

Specifies whether this IPX description supports RIP routing and SAP packet processing (RIP/SAP) only, or NLSP with RIP/SAP compatibility. If your network supports NLSP or has NLSP-enabled routers, then you should specify \*NLSP. Specifying \*NLSP also gives you RIP/SAP compatibility. This means that the AS/400 NLSP router can interoperate on a network that uses RIP and SAP packets. If your network only supports RIP routing and SAP packet processing, and does not contain any NLSP enabled routers, you should specify \*RIP.

**Note:** Specifying NLSP or RIP here defines whether NLSP can be used globally by the AS/400. Specifying NLSP or RIP in the IPX circuit defines whether NLSP can be used in that circuit. If RIP is specified globally (in the IPX description), then NLSP can not be used in any circuit.



**Tip**

The NetWare link services protocol (NLSP) is used by IPX routers to share their routing information with other devices on the network. NLSP is a link state routing protocol. NLSP provides better performance, scalability, reliability, and management of network traffic than the route information protocol (RIP) and the service advertising protocol (SAP).

**IPX router name**

The IPX router name parameter value is the readable, textual, symbolic name of the IPX router enabled by this IPX description. Using a symbolic name for the router is useful for network management purposes.

**IPX maximum datagram size**

Specifies the default maximum size of IPX data that can be contained in a single IPX packet. This maximum also applies to the SPX protocol since SPX data is sent in IPX packets.

**Notes:**

This parameter is important because there is no end-to-end negotiation of maximum datagram size. There may be intermediate hops in a route to the destination system that has a smaller maximum datagram size than the links that are directly attached to the AS/400 system.

This value is used in conjunction with the DFTMAXDTG parameter of the circuit used for sending the IPX packet and with the maximum datagram size parameter in the SAP definition of the line description object associated with the circuit, to determine the actual maximum IPX packet size that will be sent on a physical line.

This value is also used by the initial open on a socket to determine the size of the data to send on this socket, since at the socket open timeframe, there is no circuit associated with the socket.

This parameter is not used when the AS/400 is being used as a router. It is used to determine the maximum allowed datagram when an AS/400 sockets-based application is sending data over IPX (when the AS/400 is the source of the packet). If the AS/400 is routing, the important parameters that effect its ability to route packets on a particular circuit are the maximum datagram size in the IPX circuit and the maximum frame size in the associated line description.

**Attention**

The Add IPX circuit (ADDIPXCCT) command has a DFTMAXDTG parameter that needs to be considered when setting the IPXMAXDTG parameter for an IPX description. If the IPX description's IPXMAXDTG value is larger than the value of the IPX circuit's DFTMAXDTG value on a circuit chosen for the IPX connection, then the sending of the data will fail and the user will be requested to provide a smaller packet size that can fit on the circuit. Therefore, coordination of values is required between the DFTMAXDTG size on a circuit and the IPXMAXDTG value on an IPX description.

The default maximum datagram size value is 576 and the maximum datagram size that can be used is 65535 bytes.

Press F10 (additional parameters).

Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

IPX description . . . . .		Name	
IPX internal network number . .		00000001-FFFFFFFE, *RANDOM	
IPX routing protocol . . . . .	*NLSP	*NLSP, *RIP	
IPX router name . . . . .	*NONE		
IPX maximum datagram size . . .	576	576-65535	
Text 'description' . . . . .	*BLANK		

Additional Parameters

IPX packet forwarding . . . . .	*YES	*YES, *NO	
IPX hop count . . . . .	64	8-127	
SPX maximum sessions . . . . .	1000	100-9999	
SPX watchdog abort timeout . . .	30000	30000-3000000	
SPX watchdog verify timeout . .	3000	556-300000	

More...

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display

Figure 39. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters)

### IPX packet forwarding

The IPX packet forwarding parameter value controls the forwarding of IPX packets, including routing and service advertising packets, from one network to another. It specifies whether the IPX layer will act as a router or not. Setting this value to \*NO will ensure that no IPX packets are forwarded and no services are advertised between any networks known to the AS/400 system. The AS/400 system can still operate as a server and client, but not as a router.

**Tip**

This parameter enables or disables the AS/400 IPX router function.

### IPX hop count

The IPX hop count limit parameter value sets the hop count limit for outgoing IPX packets. The hop count limit is the maximum number of hops (routers) a packet can pass through before being discarded. The IPX hop count limit can be any number ranging from 8 through 127.

### SPX maximum sessions

Specifies the maximum number of SPX connections that can be concurrently established.

### SPX watchdog abort timeout

Specifies, in milliseconds, the SPX watchdog abort timeout value which is the amount of time that must elapse without receiving a packet on a connection before SPX will do a unilateral end of the connection.

### SPX watchdog verify timeout

Specifies, in milliseconds, the SPX watchdog verify timeout value. This value is the amount of time that SPX support waits between packet transmissions before sending a connection *keep-alive* packet. A keep-alive packet is a packet sent to the remote system of a connection to inform that remote system that this side of the connection (the sender's side) is still active or alive. It is also referred to as an "I am here" packet. This packet does not request the receiving side to respond with an acknowledgement packet.

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).

Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

SPX are you there timeout . . .	6000	556-600000
SPX default retry count . . . .	10	1-255
LAN hello . . . . .	20	1-600
WAN hello . . . . .	20	1-600
Designated router interval . . .	10	1-100
Holding time multiplier . . . .	3	2-20
Log protocol errors . . . . .	*NO	*NO, *YES
Authority . . . . .	*LIBCRTAUT	Name, *LIBCRTAUT, *CHANGE...

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display

Figure 40. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters Next Screen)

### SPX are you there timeout

Specifies, in milliseconds, the SPX are-you-there timeout value which is the time that SPX waits for a packet from the connection. If no packet arrives in the specified time, SPX will send an are-you-there packet. The SPX are-you-there time out is also known as the SPX listen time out. Sending an are-you-there packet should cause an acknowledgement to be received from the remote destination if the connection is still active.

**SPX default retry count**

Specifies the SPX default retry count value which is the number of times the SPX support attempts to resend a packet. If the number of retries is exceeded, then the connection is ended.

**LAN hello** Specifies, in seconds, the interval at which NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP) Hello packets are sent on local area network (LAN) circuits when this system is not the designated router. For simplicity, the term local area network refers to any network that supports the broadcast transmission method. The designated router is the NLSP router responsible for exchanges of link state information on behalf of all other NLSP routers on the same LAN. The LAN Hello interval value is used for all LAN circuits that have the Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP) parameter equal to \*YES. A low LAN Hello interval value allows NLSP to quickly determine when a router is no longer available. A high LAN Hello interval value results in less network traffic, but requires a longer period of time for NLSP to recognize when a router is no longer available.

**WAN hello**

Specifies, in seconds, the interval at which NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP) Hello packets are sent on wide area network (WAN) circuits. For simplicity, the term wide area network refers to any network that does not support the broadcast transmission method. The WAN Hello interval value is used for all WAN circuits that have the Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP) parameter equal to \*YES. A low WAN Hello interval value allows NLSP to quickly determine when a router is no longer available. A high WAN Hello interval value results in less network traffic, but requires a longer period of time for NLSP to recognize when a router is no longer available.

**Designated router interval**

Specifies, in seconds, the interval at which NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP) Hello packets are sent on circuits for which this system is the designated router. The designated router is the NLSP router responsible for exchanges of link state information on behalf of all other NLSP routers on the same LAN. The designated router Hello interval value is used for all LAN circuits that have the Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP) parameter equal to \*YES. A low value allows NLSP to quickly determine when a router is no longer available. A high value results in less network traffic, but requires a longer period of time for NLSP to recognize when a router is no longer available.

**Holding time multiplier**

Specifies the holding time multiplier value used when sending NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP) Hello packets on a circuit. This value is used for both LAN and WAN circuits that have the Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP) parameter equal to \*YES. This value is multiplied by the current Hello interval to calculate the holding time. The current Hello interval is either the IPX description's LAN Hello, WAN Hello or designated router interval depending on whether the circuit is a LAN or WAN and whether the AS/400 is the designated router. The holding time is the time that a neighboring system considers this system active if the neighboring system does not receive another Hello packet.

### Log protocol errors

Specifies whether or not to log protocol errors that occur during processing of IPX data. These errors are not necessarily APARable conditions. This parameter should be used when error conditions require the logging of IPX data in order to determine network problems. The data is logged in the system error log. This error log is available by using the STRSST command and selecting option 1.

**Authority** Specifies the authority given to users who do not have specific authority to the IPX description, who are not on an authorization list, and whose user group has no specific authority to the IPX description.

### 7.2.1.1 IPX Description CL Command

The CL command CRTIPXD can also be used to create an IPX description.

## 7.2.2 IPX Circuit

A circuit must be defined for each line description over which IPX routing will be used.

### Tip

An IPX circuit is a logical representation of a path for IPX communication. Circuits are not physical objects. Each circuit is associated with a line description. The line description describes the physical connection from the AS/400 to the network. The circuit defines the logical path from the IPX protocol layer to the line. A line description is a shared configuration object; a previously created line description can be used for IPX also.

```
CFGIPX                                Configure IPX                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

  Configure IPX
    1. Configure IPX circuits
    2. Work with IPX descriptions
    3. Work with IPX status

  Configure AnyNet/400 over IPX
    10. Work with IP over IPX interfaces
    11. Work with IP over IPX routes
    12. Work with IP over IPX addresses

    20. Work with SNA over IPX locations

Selection or command
===> 1

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel
```

Figure 41. IPX Configuration Main Menu

To configure an IPX circuit, select option 1 (Configure IPX Circuits).

```

                                Configure IPX Circuits
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

    1. Work with IPX circuits
    2. Work with IPX circuit routes
    3. Work with IPX circuit services

Selection or command
===> 1

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel
    
```

Figure 42. Configure IPX Circuits

Then select option 1 (Work with IPX circuits).

```

                                Work with IPX Circuits
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
    1=Add  2=Change  4=Remove  5=Display  7=Display associated services
    8=Display associated routes  9=Start  10=End

    Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
    Opt   Name      Description  Type      Status
    1

                                Bottom

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom
    
```

Figure 43. Work with IPX Circuits

To add an IPX circuit, select option 1.

Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . .		Name
Line description . . . . .		00000001-FFFFFFFFD
IPX network number . . . . .		*SSAP, *SNAP, *ETHV2, *ETHNTW
Frame type . . . . .	*SSAP	001-FFF
X.25 PVC logical channel id . .	' '	
X.25 SVC network address . . . .	' '	
X.25 SVC call type . . . . .	*DEMAND	*DEMAND, *PERM
X.25 SVC reverse charge . . . .	*NONE	*NONE, *REQUEST, *ACCEPT...
X.25 SVC idle circuit timeout .	60	0-600
X.25 default packet size:		
Transmit packet size . . . . .	*LIND	*LIND, 64, 128, 256, 512...
Receive packet size . . . . .	*LIND	*LIND, *TRANSMIT, 64, 128...
X.25 default window size:		
Transmit window size . . . . .	*LIND	1-15, *LIND
Receive window size . . . . .	*LIND	1-15, *LIND, *TRANSMIT
Enable for NLSP . . . . .	*YES	*YES, *NO
More...		
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display		
F24=More keys		

Figure 44. Add IPX Circuit

#### Circuit name

Specifies the name of the IPX circuit being added. The circuit name must be unique.

#### Tip

Use the Line description name for the Circuit name.

#### Line description

Specifies the name of the line description associated with the circuit. IPX is supported over token-ring, Ethernet (using an Ethernet standard value of 802.3, Version 2, or \*ALL), frame relay and X.25. There can be multiple circuits defined per line description. However, in most cases, there will be one circuit for a LAN type line description.

**Note:** See 6.1, "Hardware Supported" on page 63 for which LAN/WAN adapters are supported.

#### IPX network number

This parameter defines the *external* network number for this LAN/WAN connection. Consult your network administrator to determine the value to be used.

#### Attention

If there are devices on the network that are broadcasting the wrong network number, the IPX circuit won't start. You can check the Novell Server system console for messages relating to this.

#### Frame type

Specifies the type of LAN framing that is used by the circuit being added. The framing type is controlled by the source service access points (SSAP) of the line description being used by the circuit. Only one IPX network number can be specified for a specific SSAP per line

description. This parameter is valid only for LAN type line descriptions. All devices communicating on this LAN MUST use the same frame type. Consult your network administrator to determine the value to be used.

**Attention**

If you are using \*SSAP as the frame type for IPX communications, the 'EO'X SSAP cannot be defined in the token-ring or Ethernet line description. If the 'EO'X SSAP is defined in the line description, activation of the circuit will fail.

**X.25 PVC logical channel id**

Specifies the permanent virtual circuit (PVC) that is to be used by IPX. The logical channel must have been previously defined in the X.25 line description.

**X.25 SVC network address**

Specifies the X.25 network address of the data terminal equipment (DTE) that is associated with the remote X.25 system or network that supports IPX over X.25. This is the remote system's DTE address. The user can specify a decimal number up to 17 digits in length.

**X.25 SVC call type**

Specifies either an on-demand or a permanent X.25 SVC connection call.

**On-demand SVC circuit.** The SVC connection is established only when there is data to transfer to the remote destination. It is active for the duration of the data transfer plus the idle timeout value. The SVC connection is ended whenever the connection has not had any data for longer than the idle virtual circuit timeout (IDLVCTTIMO) parameter value.

**Note:** Static routes and services must be configured for SVC on-demand circuits, using the Add Circuit Route (ADDCCCTRTE) and the Add Circuit Service (ADDCCCTSRV) commands.

**Permanent SVC circuit.** The SVC connection is set up for data transfer when the circuit is activated. It is active for as long as the circuit is active. A permanent SVC is ended when the circuit is ended.

**Note:** You can use permanent SVC circuits if you don't have PVCs defined in the X.25 network and still want a permanent connection.

**X.25 SVC reverse charge**

Specifies the type of X.25 SVC reverse charging that should occur for this circuit and whether reverse charges are accepted or requested on an X.25 remote system basis.

**X.25 SVC idle circuit timeout**

Specifies the X.25 SVC idle virtual circuit timeout for SVC on-demand circuits. This is the duration (in seconds) that IPX waits before clearing an idle X.25 virtual circuit. Clearing an idle virtual circuit frees resources on the network. IPX automatically reestablishes virtual circuits when required to send or receive data.

**X.25 default packet size**

Specifies the default X.25 packet size to be used. If \*LIND is specified, the packet size in the line description will be used and the



AS/400 will not specify a packet size in the call request packet. The line description default packet size must therefore match the X.25 network default packet size.

#### **X.25 default window size**

Specifies the default X.25 packet window size to be used. If \*LIND is specified, the window size in the line description will be used and the AS/400 will not specify a window size in the call request packet. The line description default window size must therefore match the X.25 network default window size.

#### **Enable for NLSP**

Specifies whether or not this circuit is enabled for NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP) processing.

**Note:** If a value of \*RIP is specified for the IPX routing protocol (IPXRTGPCL) parameter on the IPX description that is active when this circuit is active, then the circuit's ENBNLSP parameter value is not used.

#### **Tip**

If NLSP is supported by the remote IPX router, then NLSP is preferred to RIP/SAP for WAN connections.

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).

Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

MAC channel for NLSP . . . . .	*BROADCAST	*BROADCAST, *MULTICAST
Router priority for NLSP . . . .	44	0-127
Cost override for NLSP . . . . .	*CALC	1-63, *CALC
Enable for IW2 . . . . .	*YES	*YES, *NO
IW2 timer request retries . . .	16	1-256, *NOMAX
IW2 timer request interval . . .	20	1-60

Additional Parameters

Default maximum datagram size .	*LIND	576-16388, *LIND
Throughput . . . . .	*CALC	300-4294967295, *CALC
Delay time . . . . .	*CALC	1-5000000, *CALC
Automatic start . . . . .	*YES	*YES, *NO
RIP state . . . . .	*AUTO	*ON, *OFF, *AUTO
RIP update interval . . . . .	60	30-300000
RIP age multiplier . . . . .	4	1-10

More...

F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F13=How to use this display  
F24=More keys

Figure 45. Add IPX Circuit (Additional Parameters Next Screen)

#### **MAC channel for NLSP**

Specifies whether broadcast or multicast capabilities are supported for NLSP on this circuit. This parameter is valid only when ENBNLSP(\*YES) is specified and is valid only for LANs.

**Note:**

Broadcast is a transmission method where all devices on the LAN receive the transmitted packets.

Multicast is a transmission method where packets are sent to a special multicast address and only those systems listening for that address accept the packet. Using multicasting allows for reduced load on systems not listening for the multicast address. Use of the multicast transmission method requires all NLSP routers on the LAN to be configured for multicast, otherwise the broadcast transmission method is used.

When multicast addressing is specified for a circuit, the associated line description must have the correct multicast address enabled. The following table describes the commands and parameters that can be used to enable the correct multicast address for an existing line description:

Media	Command	Parameter	Value
Ethernet	CHGLINETH	GRPADDR	09001BFFFFF
Token-ring	CHGLINTRN	FCNADR	C0001000000

The default is broadcast since some older systems do not support multicasting capabilities.

**Router priority for NLSP**

Specifies the priority assigned to this router for the NLSP designated router election process. The designated router is the NLSP router responsible for exchanges of link state information on behalf of all other NLSP routers on the same LAN. The value specified here is a priority level value. The router with the highest priority is elected as the designated router in the LAN. You should set the priority high for the most stable router with enough memory to process NLSP routing information in your LAN. Valid values range from 0 through 127.

**Cost override for NLSP**

Specifies the cost associated with the circuit. This value is used by NLSP to help determine the network paths over which IPX packets are forwarded. A lower value means less cost associated with that circuit and a better chance that the circuit will be selected.

**Note:** The default value of \*CALC means that the cost override for this circuit is based on the circuit line description's line type and line medium's throughput.

**Enable for IW2**

The Enable for IPX WAN Version 2 (IW2) parameter specifies whether or not the IW2 negotiations for a wide area network (WAN) are enabled for this circuit.

**Note:** IW2 is the protocol used by Novell to exchange necessary router-to-router information prior to exchanging standard IPX routing information and traffic over WAN data links, such as X.25 and frame relay networks. Part of the IW2 exchange includes the negotiation of the IPX network and node numbers to be assigned to the WAN circuit.

**Tip**

Some systems may not support IW2 negotiations. In order to interoperate with these systems, set the ENBIW2 parameter value to \*NO. However, because the IW2 exchange is not performed when ENBIW2 is set to \*NO, an IPX network number (IPXNETNBR) must be specified so it can be assigned to the circuit. The system will generate an associated node number that consists of the specified network number followed by two bytes of binary zeroes. For example, an IPXNETNBR of 10045D08 would result in the generation of 10045D080000 for the IPX node number.

**IW2 timer request retries**

Specifies the number of IW2 timer requests IPX will attempt to transmit while waiting for a timer response from the remote router.

**IW2 timer request interval**

Specifies the number of seconds between the transmission of each IW2 timer request.

**Default maximum datagram size**

Specifies the maximum IPX packet size that can be sent over this circuit. This value includes the count of bytes up to and including the IPX header but not the LLC or MAC level header or trailer. This maximum also applies to the SPX protocol since SPX data is sent in IPX packets. The DFTMAXDTG parameter value will be used in conjunction with the line description's SSAP's maximum frame size parameter value to determine the actual maximum packet size that will be sent on a particular line. The minimum value allowed is 576.

**Notes:**

This parameter is important because there is no end-to-end negotiation of maximum datagram size in IPX processing, and there may be intermediate hops in the path to a destination system that have a smaller maximum datagram size than the directly attached links to the AS/400 system.

The IPX description has an IPXMAXDTG parameter that needs to be considered when setting this parameter value. The IPX description's IPXMAXDTG parameter value is used by the initial open of a socket (when using the sockets application programming interface (API)) to determine the size of the data to transmit. At socket open time, the actual circuit that the data will be transmitted on is not known. Also, the user might be doing an internal socket-to-socket process that never goes out on a circuit. If the IPX description IPXMAXDTG value is larger than the value of the DFTMAXDTG value on the circuit chosen for the connection, then the sending of the data will fail and the user will be requested to provide a smaller packet size that can fit on the circuit. Therefore, ensure that you coordinate the values between the DFTMAXDTG size on the circuit(s) and the IPXMAXDTG value on the IPX description which will be active when the circuit(s) is used.

If \*LIND is specified, the maximum datagram size value will be equal to the largest amount of data that can be transmitted on the

line based on the line description's frame size minus the length of the LLC and MAC headers.

### Throughput

Specifies the total amount of useful information (in bits per second) processed or communicated during a specific time period. NLSP uses the throughput and delay values to calculate the number of ticks for a path to a destination network when communicating with a routing information protocol (RIP) router. The number of ticks is used to help determine the best route to a destination network. Throughput is most commonly used for WAN networks.

**Note:** The default value of \*CALC means that the throughput value is based on the line type of the line description specified on the LIND parameter. For a token-ring line, the value is determined from the token-ring's line speed parameter. For Ethernet lines, the throughput value is 10 Mbps. For WAN type lines, the throughput value is calculated during the IPX WAN Version 2 (IW2) negotiations. This includes frame relay and X.25 line types.

### Delay time

Specifies the time, in milliseconds, it takes to send a byte of information from one system to another. NLSP uses the delay and throughput values to calculate the number of ticks for a path to a destination network when communicating with a routing information protocol (RIP) router.

**Note:** The default value of \*CALC means that the delay value is based on the line type of the line description specified on the LIND parameter. For a LAN-type line the delay value will be 100 milliseconds. This includes token-ring and Ethernet line types. For WAN-type lines the delay value will be determined during the IPX WAN Version 2 exchange (IW2), including frame relay and X.25 line types.

### Automatic start

Specifies whether the circuit is automatically started by Start IPX (STRIPX) command processing.

**RIP state** Specifies whether the routing information protocol (RIP) is used on this circuit.

#### **Note:**

If you want to minimize the non-productive data on a network, then \*RIPSTATE can be set to \*OFF. However, if \*OFF is used, then static routes (ADDCCTRTE) must be defined.

\*AUTO initially disables the transmission of RIP broadcasts but automatically enables RIP routing if non-NLSP devices are operating on the network. This value allows the network to eliminate RIP processing once all routers and servers in the network are running NLSP.

### RIP update interval

Specifies, in seconds, the RIP periodic update interval.

**Note:** The RIP periodic update interval determines the interval at which RIP packets are transmitted through this circuit. Each router on this circuit's network must use the same update interval value. NetWare servers use a RIP update interval of 1 minute. If, therefore,

there are NetWare servers on this circuit, then a value of 60 should be used.

#### RIP age multiplier

Specifies the number to multiply the RIP update interval (RIPUPDITV) parameter value by, to determine the amount of time a RIP packet's routing information should be held before it is discarded from the routing information table. The default is 4. Therefore, using the default values, a RIP entry will be kept for 240 seconds before being discarded or "aging out" if no RIP update is received.

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).

Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

SAP state . . . . .	*AUTO	*ON, *OFF, *AUTO
SAP update interval . . . . .	60	30-300000
SAP age multiplier . . . . .	4	1-10

F3=Exit

F4=Prompt

F5=Refresh

F12=Cancel

F13=How to use this display

F24=More keys

Bottom

Figure 46. Add IPX Circuit (Additional Parameters Next Screen)

**SAP state** Specifies whether the Service Advertising Protocol (SAP) is used on this circuit.

If you want to minimize the non-productive data on a network, then \*SAPSTATE can be set to \*OFF. However, if \*OFF is used, then static service entries (ADDCCTSRV) must be defined.

\*AUTO disables the transmission of SAP broadcasts but automatically enables SAP broadcasts if non-NLSP devices are operating on the network. \*AUTO allows the network to eliminate SAP processing once all routers and servers in the network are running NLSP.

#### SAP update interval

Specifies, in seconds, the SAP periodic update interval.

**Note:** The SAP periodic update interval determines the interval at which SAP advertisement packets are transmitted through this circuit. Each router on this circuit's network must use the same update interval value. NetWare servers use a SAP update interval of 1 minute. Therefore, if there are NetWare servers on this circuit, then a value of 60 should be used.

**SAP age multiplier**

Specifies how many to multiply the SAPUPDITV parameter value by to determine the amount of time a SAP packet's information should be held before it is discarded. The default is 4. Therefore, using the default values, a SAP entry is kept for 240 seconds before being discarded or "aging out" if no SAP update is received on this circuit.

**7.2.2.1 IPX Circuit CL Command**

The CL command CRTIPXCCT can also be used to create an IPX circuit.

**7.2.3 IPX Circuit Route**

An IPX circuit route defines a static route. Static routes are required when there is no exchange (via RIP or NLSP) of IPX routing information. Exchange of IPX routing information is enabled/disabled via the IPX circuit RIP state parameter. Exchange of IPX routing information is normally enabled for LAN interfaces but (to reduce unnecessary link initialization and link traffic) may be disabled for WAN interfaces.

```

                                Configure IPX Circuits
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

    1. Work with IPX circuits
    2. Work with IPX circuit routes
    3. Work with IPX circuit services

Selection or command
===> 2

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel
  
```

Figure 47. Configure IPX Circuits

To create an IPX circuit route, select option 2 (Work with IPX circuit routes) from the Configure IPX Circuits menu.

```

                                Work with Circuit Routes
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
    1=Add  2=Change  4=Remove  5=Display

Opt  Circuit      Remote   Number   Number   Next Hop
 1    Name         Network  of Hops  of Ticks  Node Address
  
```

Figure 48. Work with Circuit Routes

To add an IPX circuit route, select option 1.

Add Circuit Route (ADDCCT RTE)

Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . .		
Remote IPX network number . . .		00000001-FFFFFFFE
Number of hops . . . . .	1	1-127
Number of ticks . . . . .	1	1-32767
Next hop node address . . . . .	*NONE	000000000001-FFFFFFFFFFFF...

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display

Figure 49. Add Circuit Route

#### Circuit name

Specifies the unique name of the circuit for which this static route is being added. The circuit is usually an X.25 SVC on-demand type circuit. The static route is only associated with this circuit. The circuit must have been previously configured using the Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT) CL command or by selecting option 1 from the with the Work with IPX Circuits menu.

#### Remote IPX network number

Specifies the remote IPX network number or system that this route connects to.

#### Number of hops

Specifies the number of hops to the remote network. The number of hops is equal to the number of routers that are crossed in order to reach the network or system specified on the RMTNETNBR parameter.

**Note:** The number of hops must be less than or equal to the IPXHOPCNT parameter value associated with the active local AS/400 IPX description. If the number of hops for this route is greater than the number of hops specified in the IPX description that is active at the time this route is trying to be used, then this route is not used.

#### Number of ticks

Specifies the number of ticks needed to reach the destination network identified by the RMTNETNBR parameter.

#### Note:

A tick is equal to 1/18th of a second. The maximum value allowed is 32767 ticks which equals approximately 30 minutes.

If two routes have the same hop count, then the route with the lowest tick count is the preferred route.

#### Next hop node address

Specifies the node address of the system in the LAN to which packets destined for the remote destination IPX network (as identified by the RMTNETNBR parameter value) are sent. If the remote network is reached via a router in the local LAN, then this parameter specifies

the node address of that router. For a circuit route associated with a WAN, use the default value of \*NONE.

### 7.2.3.1 IPX Circuit Route CL Command

The CL command ADDCCTRTE can also be used to create an IPX circuit route.

## 7.2.4 IPX Circuit Service

We need to add IPX circuit services for static routes only. Static services are required when there is no exchange (via SAP or NLSP) of IPX services information. Exchange of IPX services information is enabled/disabled via the IPX circuit SAP state parameter. Exchange of IPX services information is normally enabled for LAN interfaces but (to reduce unnecessary link initialization and link traffic) may be disabled for WAN interfaces.

```

                                Configure IPX Circuits
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

    1. Work with IPX circuits
    2. Work with IPX circuit routes
    3. Work with IPX circuit services

Selection or command
===> 3

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel

```

Figure 50. Configure IPX Circuits

To create an IPX circuit service, select option 3 (Work with IPX circuit services) from the Configure IPX Circuits menu.

```

                                Work with Circuit Services
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
    1=Add  2=Change  4=Remove  5=Display

Opt      Circuit      Service      Service      Remote
 1       Name         Name         Type         Network

                                           Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 51. Work with Circuit Services

To add an IPX circuit service, select option 1.



Add Circuit Service (ADDCCTSRV)

Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . .

Service name . . . . . > ' ' ,

Service type . . . . . 0000-FFFF, \*ADVPRTSVR...

Remote IPX network number . . . 00000001-FFFFFFE

Remote IPX node address . . . . 000000000001-FFFFFFFFFEE

Remote socket address . . . . . 0001-FFFF

Number of hops . . . . . 1 1-127

Bottom

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display

Figure 52. Add Circuit Service

### Circuit name

Specifies the unique name of the circuit for which this static route is being added. The circuit is usually an X.25 SVC on-demand type circuit. The static service is only associated with this circuit. The circuit must have been previously configured using the Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT) CL command or by selecting option 1 from the with the Work with IPX Circuits display.

### Service name

Specifies the name of the service available on the remote system.

**Note:** This name is used locally only, for example, 'File Server in HQ'.

### Service type

Specifies the type of service available on the remote system. A set of special values are allowed including \*PRTQ and \*FILESVR that represent the well-known server type values. Users can also enter a variable 2-byte hexadecimal value. The hexadecimal values 0000 to 8000 and FFFF are reserved.

Any of the following special values and their hexadecimal values are valid:

- \*ADVPRTSVR: An advertising print server type is available. The hexadecimal value of 0047 is used.
- \*ARCHIVEQ: An archive queue type is available. The hexadecimal value of 0008 is used.
- \*ARCHIVESVR: An archive server type is available. The hexadecimal value of 0009 is used.
- \*FILESVR: A file server type is available. The hexadecimal value of 0004 is used.
- \*JOBQ: A job queue type is available. The hexadecimal value of 000A is used.
- \*JOBQSVR: A job server type is available. The hexadecimal value of 0005 is used.

- \*PRTQ: A print queue server type is available. The hexadecimal value of 0003 is used.
- \*PRTSVR: A print server type is available. The hexadecimal value of 0007 is used.
- \*RMTBRGSRV: A remote bridge server type is available. The hexadecimal value of 0024 is used.

Other Service types are:

- BTRIEVE Server '004B'X
- 386 NetWare '0107'X
- NetWare Management '0237'X
- Time Synchronization '026B'X

**Note:** For more information about other service types refer to the Novell documentation or the Novell Netwire (<http://netwire.novell.com/>).

#### **Remote IPX network number**

Specifies the remote IPX network number via which the service is available. The remote IPX network number is usually the internal IPX network number of the remote server. The remote IPX network number is a 4-byte hexadecimal number ranging from 00000001 through FFFFFFFE. A route must exist to this network, for example, a route defined via the ADDCCTRTTE command.

#### **Remote IPX node address**

Specifies the node address where the service resides. If this service is available on a NetWare 3.x or 4.x server or router, then the service IPX node address should be equal to a value of 1. If the server or router does not have an internal network number, such as a NetWare 2 file server, then specify the network interface card (NIC) or medium access control (MAC) address of the server's adapter for the service IPX node address.

#### **Remote socket address**

Specifies the socket on which this service listens for incoming requests. This is the socket found on the remote system. For example, for file services, the standard socket address is '0451'X. The range of values allowed for the service socket address is '0001'X to 'FFFF'X.

Other well-known sockets are:

- NCP '0451'X
- VMS '8046'X
- BTRIEVE '8058'X
- BTRIEVE '8059'X
- SQL '805A'X
- SQL '805B'X
- Print Server '8060'X
- Rlogin '8063'X
- Remote Console '8104'X
- Print Server '811E'X

**Note:** For more information about well-known sockets refer to the Novell documentation or the Novell Netwire (<http://netwire.novell.com/>).

**Number of hops**

Specifies the number of hops to the remote network. The number of hops is equal to the number of routers that are crossed in order to reach the network or system specified on the RMTNETNBR parameter.

**7.2.4.1 IPX Circuit Service CL Command**

The CL command ADDCCTSRV can also be used to create an IPX circuit service.



## Chapter 8. Scenario 1. IPX Routing between AS/400 LAN Interfaces

In this simple scenario we use an AS/400 as an IPX router between a token-ring LAN and an Ethernet LAN.

Since we are simply routing over LANs, we use RIP/SAP rather than NLSP or static routes.

Only three configuration objects are required for this example. First we create an IPX description then we add IPX circuits for the token-ring and Ethernet LANs. Although we show the creation of Ethernet and token-ring line descriptions, in most cases these will already exist.

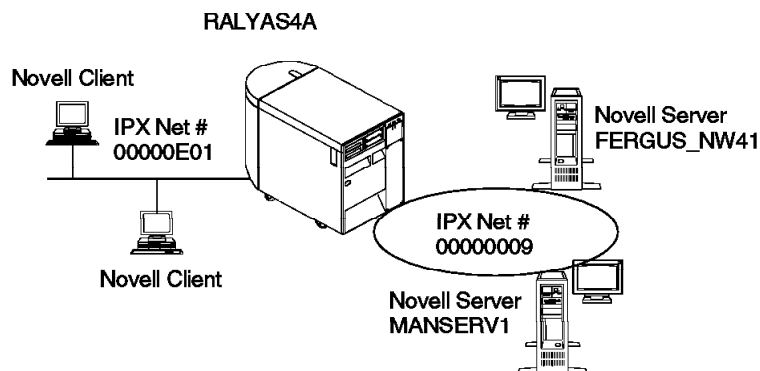


Figure 53. Environment for Scenario 1

### 8.1 What Information Do We Need before We Start?

Table 9 (Page 1 of 2). Scenario 1 - Information Needed.

	Whom/Where	Ethernet	Token-Ring	RALLYAS4A
AS/400 Adapter Resource Names	WRKHDWRSC *CMN	LIN221	LIN191	N/A
LAN Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	RIP	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	SSAP	N/A
AS/400 IPX Internal Network Number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	RANDOM
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000E01	00000009	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	N/A	4 Mb	N/A

Table 9 (Page 2 of 2). Scenario 1 - Information Needed.

	Whom/Where	Ethernet	Token-Ring	RALYAS4A
IPX Router Name	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	Router_1

## 8.2 RALYAS4A Configuration

For this scenario we have to create the following configuration objects on RALYAS4A:

- Ethernet line description
- Token-ring line description
- IPX description
- IPX circuit for Ethernet interface
- IPX circuit for token-ring interface

### 8.2.1 Ethernet Line Description

To create the Ethernet line description, enter the command CRTLINETH and press F4.

#### Tip

An existing Ethernet line description can be used; there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not been defined and that the Ethernet standard is \*ALL in the line description.

Create Line Desc (Ethernet) (CRTLINETH)

Type choices, press Enter.

Line description . . . . .	> ETH2617A	Name
Resource name . . . . .	> LIN221	Name, *NWID, *NWS
Online at IPL . . . . .	*YES	*YES, *NO
Vary on wait . . . . .	*NOWAIT	*NOWAIT, 15-180 (1 second)
Local adapter address . . . . .	*ADPT	020000000000-7EFFFFFFF...
Exchange identifier . . . . .	*SYSGEN	05600000-056FFFFF, *SYSGEN
Ethernet standard . . . . .	*ALL	*ETHV2, *IEEE802
SSAP list:		
Source service access point . . . . .	*SYSGEN	02-FE, *SYSGEN
SSAP maximum frame . . . . .		*MAXFRAME, 265-1496, 265...
SSAP type . . . . .		*CALC, *NONSNA, *SNA, *HPR
+ for more values		
Text 'description' . . . . .	> 'Ethernet Line #2617'	

Bottom

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F10=Additional parameters   F12=Cancel

Figure 54. Create Ethernet Line Description

The important parameters in an Ethernet line description for IPX are:

<b>Line description</b>	Specifies the unique name of the Ethernet line description.
<b>Resource name</b>	Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with *CMN to find the correct resource name for the Ethernet adapter you want to use.
<b>Ethernet standard</b>	This value <i>must</i> be *ALL when the line is used for an Ethernet NetWare protocol network. This is the default.
<b>Source service access point (SSAP)</b>	Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size and an SSAP type. The default value, *SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

**Attention**

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

## 8.2.2 Token-Ring Line Description

To create the token-ring line description, enter the command CRTLINTRN and press F4.

**Tip**

An existing token-ring line description can be used; there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not been defined in the line description.

Create Line Desc (Token-Ring) (CRTLINTRN)

Type choices, press Enter.

Line description . . . . .	> TRN2619A	Name
Resource name . . . . .	> LIN191	Name, *NWID, *NWS
Online at IPL . . . . .	*YES	*YES, *NO
Vary on wait . . . . .	*NOWAIT	*NOWAIT, 15-180 (1 second)
Maximum controllers . . . . .	40	1-256
Line speed . . . . .	4M	4M, 16M, *NWI
Maximum frame size . . . . .	1994	265-16393, 265, 521, 1033...
Local adapter address . . . . .	400010020001	400000000000-7FFFFFFFFF...
Exchange identifier . . . . .	*SYSGEN	05600000-056FFFFF, *SYSGEN
SSAP list:		
Source service access point .	*SYSGEN	02-FE, *SYSGEN
SSAP maximum frame . . . . .		*MAXFRAME, 265-16393
SSAP type . . . . .		*CALC, *NONSNA, *SNA, *HPR
	+ for more values	
Text 'description' . . . . .	> '4M Token-ring line LIN191'	

Bottom

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F10=Additional parameters   F12=Cancel

Figure 55. Create Token-Ring Line Description

The important parameters in a token-ring line description for IPX are:

<b>Line description</b>	Specifies the unique name of the token-ring line description.
<b>Resource name</b>	Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with *CMN to find the correct resource name for the token-ring adapter you want to use.
<b>Source service access point (SSAP)</b>	Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size and an SSAP type.  The default value, *SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

**Attention**

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

### 8.2.3 IPX Configuration

To access the Configure IPX menu, enter the command CFGIPX (Configure IPX).

**Attention**

Your user profile must have the \*IOSYSCFG special authority in order to configure the IPX support.

```

CFGIPX                                Configure IPX                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

  Configure IPX
    1. Configure IPX circuits
    2. Work with IPX descriptions
    3. Work with IPX status

  Configure AnyNet/400 over IPX
    10. Work with IP over IPX interfaces
    11. Work with IP over IPX routes
    12. Work with IP over IPX addresses

    20. Work with SNA over IPX locations

Selection or command
===>

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel
  
```

Figure 56. IPX Configuration Main Menu



### 8.2.3.1 IPX Description

To create the IPX description, select option 2 (Work with IPX descriptions) from the IPX configuration main menu.

```

                                Work with IPX Descriptions
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Create  2=Change  3=Copy  4=Delete  5=Display  6=Print  7=Rename
  9=Retrieve Source

Opt      IPX      Text
  1      Desc
        RALYAS4A
        QDCIPX1    This IPXD is IBM Supplied
        QDCIPX2    This IPXD is IBM Supplied

                                Bottom

Parameters or command
===>
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel  F17=Position to

```

Figure 57. Work with IPX Descriptions

Then select option 1.

```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

IPX description . . . . . > RALYAS4A      Name
IPX internal network number . . *RANDOM      00000001-FFFFFFFE, *RANDOM
IPX routing protocol . . . . . > *RIP      *NLSP, *RIP
IPX router name . . . . . > ROUTER_1

IPX maximum datagram size . . . 576          576-65535
Text 'description' . . . . . > 'IPX Description for RALYAS4A'

                                Bottom

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F10=Additional parameters  F12=Cancel
F13=How to use this display      F24=More keys

```

Figure 58. Create IPX Description

The important parameters in an IPX description are:

**IPX description** We use the system name for the IPX description name.

**IPX internal network number** We use a randomly generated IPX internal network number.

**IPX routing protocol** Over a LAN it is normal to use RIP/SAP rather than NLSP or define static routes and services.

**IPX router name** We have chosen to use the name Router\_1 for this IPX router.

Press F10 for additional parameters.

```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

IPX description . . . . . > RALYAS4A      Name
IPX internal network number . . > *RANDOM    00000001-FFFFFFFE, *RANDOM
IPX routing protocol . . . . . *RIP        *NLSP, *RIP
IPX router name . . . . . > ROUTER_1

IPX maximum datagram size . . . 576        576-65535
Text 'description' . . . . . > 'IPX Description for RALYAS4A'

                                Additional Parameters

IPX packet forwarding . . . . . *YES        *YES, *NO
IPX hop count . . . . . 64                8-127
SPX maximum sessions . . . . . 1000        100-9999
SPX watchdog abort timeout . . . 120000     30000-3000000
SPX watchdog verify timeout . . 30000       556-300000

                                                                More...
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display

```

Figure 59. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters)

#### IPX packet forwarding

Be sure this value is \*YES if you want to use the AS/400 as an IPX router. \*YES is the default.

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).

```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

SPX are you there timeout . . . 60000      556-600000
SPX default retry count . . . 10           1-255
LAN hello . . . . . 20                   1-600
WAN hello . . . . . 20                   1-600
Designated router interval . . 10         1-100
Holding time multiplier . . . 3           2-20
Log protocol errors . . . . . *NO        *NO, *YES
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT           Name, *LIBCRTAUT, *CHANGE...

                                                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display

```

Figure 60. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters Next Screen)

### CL Command

The above IPX description could also have been created by entering:

```
CRTIPXD IPXD(RALYAS4A)
        IPXNETNBR(*RANDOM)
        IPXRTGPCL(*RIP)
        IPXRTRNAME(ROUTER_1)
        TEXT(' IPX Description for RALYAS4A')
```

### 8.2.3.2 IPX Circuits

To create IPX circuits for the Ethernet and token-ring network interfaces, select option 1 (Configure IPX circuits) from the IPX configuration main menu followed by option 1 (Work with IPX circuits).

```

                                Work with IPX Circuits
                                System:  RALYAS4A
Type options, press Enter.
  1=Add  2=Change  4=Remove  5=Display  7=Display associated services
  8=Display associated routes  9=Start  10=End

Opt      Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
1        Name          Description  Type      Status
1        ETH2617A

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 61. Work with IPX Circuits

To add an IPX circuit, select option 1.

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)
Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . . > ETH2617A
Line description . . . . . > ETH2617A
IPX network number . . . . . > E01
Frame type . . . . . *SSAP
Enable for NLSP . . . . . > *NO
MAC channel for NLSP . . . . . *BROADCAST
Router priority for NLSP . . . . . 44
Cost override for NLSP . . . . . *CALC

                                Name
                                00000001-FFFFFFFFD
                                *SSAP, *SNAP, *ETHV2, *ETHNTW
                                *YES, *NO
                                *BROADCAST, *MULTICAST
                                0-127
                                1-63, *CALC

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F10=Additional parameters  F12=Cancel
F13=How to use this display  F24=More keys

```

Figure 62. Add IPX Circuit for the Ethernet Network Interface

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for the Ethernet interface are:

<b>Circuit name</b>	We use the line description name for the circuit name.
<b>Line description</b>	The Ethernet line description created above.
<b>IPX network number</b>	The network number associated with the Ethernet LAN segment.
<b>Frame type</b>	The frame type to be used on this LAN segment.
<b>Enable for NLSP</b>	We only use RIP and SAP.

Next we create an IPX circuit for the token-ring network interface.

```

                                Work with IPX Circuits
                                System:  RALYAS4A
Type options, press Enter.
  1=Add  2=Change  4=Remove  5=Display  7=Display associated services
  8=Display associated routes  9=Start   10=End

Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
Opt  Name      Description  Type      Status
  1   TRN2619A
      ETH2617A      ETH2617A  *ETHLAN   Inactive

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 63. Work with IPX Circuits

To add an IPX circuit, select option 1.

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)
Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . . > TRN2619A
Line description . . . . . > TRN2619A      Name
IPX network number . . . . . > 9           00000001-FFFFFFFD
Frame type . . . . . *SSAP                 *SSAP, *SNAP, *ETHV2, *ETHNTW
Enable for NLSP . . . . . > *NO            *YES, *NO
MAC channel for NLSP . . . . . *BROADCAST  *BROADCAST, *MULTICAST
Router priority for NLSP . . . . . 44      0-127
Cost override for NLSP . . . . . *CALC     1-63, *CALC

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F10=Additional parameters  F12=Cancel
F13=How to use this display  F24=More keys

```

Figure 64. Add IPX Circuit for Token-Ring

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for the token-ring interface are:

<b>Circuit name</b>	We use the line description name for the circuit name.
<b>Line description</b>	The token-ring line description created above.

<b>IPX network number</b>	The network number associated with the token-ring LAN segment.
<b>Frame type</b>	The frame type to be used on this LAN segment.
<b>Enable for NLSP</b>	We only use RIP and SAP.

#### CL Command

The above IPX circuits could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(ETH2617A) LIND(ETH2617A)
IPXNETNBR(00000E01) ENBNLSP(*NO)
```

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(TRN2619A) LIND(TRN2619A)
IPXNETNBR(00000009) ENBNLSP(*NO)
```

#### Note

Since we have configured the circuits to allow RIP and SAP to flow, we do not have to configure IPX circuit routes or IPX circuit services.

## 8.3 Starting and Verifying the IPX Router Support

Before we can start the IPX support on the AS/400, we have to vary on the Ethernet and token-ring line descriptions. We can do this by entering the following commands:

```
VRFCFG CFGOBJ(ETH2617A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
VRFCFG CFGOBJ(TRN2619A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
```

### 8.3.1 Starting IPX

To start IPX using the IPX description we created above, enter the following command:

```
STRIPX RALYAS4A
```

Starting the AS/400 IPX support creates a \*NET controller and an \*NET device description.

#### Tip

The \*NET controller is also used by the AS/400 TCP/IP support if this is also configured on the system.

### 8.3.2 Verifying the IPX Configuration

To verify that the line descriptions have become active and that the \*NET controller and device descriptions have been created and are also active, use the command WRKCFGSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKCFGSTS \*LIN ETH2617A on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 65 on page 98.

```

                                Work with Configuration Status                                RALYAS4A
                                                                                   03/18/97 15:51:29
Position to . . . . .           Starting characters

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Vary on   2=Vary off   5=Work with job   8=Work with description
  9=Display mode status ...

Opt  Description      Status      -----Job-----
      ETH2617A        ACTIVE
      ETH26NET        ACTIVE
      ETH26IPX        ACTIVE          QIPX      QSYS      008054

                                                                                   Bottom

Parameters or command
===>
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F12=Cancel   F23=More options   F24=More keys

```

Figure 65. Work with Configuration Status

**Tip**

STRIPX starts all IPX circuits that have AUTOSTART set to \*YES.

The QIPX application job runs in the QSYSWRK subsystem and uses the QSYS/QZSPJOB job description. To display the job, enter the command WRKACTJOB SBS(QSYSWRK).

```

                                Work with Active Jobs                                RALYAS4A
                                                                                   03/18/97 15:52:52
CPU %:      .8   Elapsed time:  00:19:34   Active jobs:  61

Type options, press Enter.
  2=Change   3=Hold   4=End   5=Work with   6=Release   7=Display message
  8=Work with spooled files   13=Disconnect ...

Opt  Subsystem/Job  User      Type  CPU %  Function      Status
      QSYSWRK      QSYS      SBS    .0      PGM-QZPAIJOB  DEQW
      QAPPCIPX     QSYS      BCH    .0
      QAPPCTCP     QSYS      BCH    .0      PGM-QZPAIJOB  TIMW
      QIPX          QSYS      BCH    .0      DEQW
      QSNMPA      QTCP      BCH    .0      PGM-QNMSARTR  DEQW
      QTCPIP      QTCP      BCH    .0
      QTFTP04283   QTCP      BCH    .0
      QTFTP04486   QTCP      BCH    .0
      QTFTP04769   QTCP      BCH    .0      TIMW

                                                                                   More...

Parameters or command
===>
F3=Exit   F5=Refresh   F10=Restart statistics   F11=Display elapsed data

```

Figure 66. Work with Active Jobs

To verify that the IPX circuits have started, select option 3 (Work with IPX status) from the IPX configuration main menu.

```

                                Work with IPX Status
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

    1. Work with IPX circuit status
    2. Display IPX route information
    3. Display IPX service information
    4. Work with IPX/SPX connection status
    5. Display active IPX description

Selection or command
==> 1

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel
```

Figure 67. Work with IPX Circuit Status

Then select option 1 (Work with IPX circuit status).

```

                                Work with IPX Circuit Status
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
5=Display details  7=Display associated services
8=Display associated routes  9=Start  10=End
12=Work with configuration status

    Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
    Name      Description  Type      Status
Opt  ETH2617A      ETH2617A  *ELAN    Active
    TRN2619A      TRN2619A  *TRLAN    Active

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom
```

Figure 68. Work with IPX Circuit Status Screen

Here you can see that both the circuits have become active. Both circuits were started automatically because we accepted the default of \*YES for Automatic start in the IPX circuits.

Now let's look at the IPX RIP table on the AS/400.

```

                                Work with IPX Status
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

    1. Work with IPX circuit status
    2. Display IPX route information
    3. Display IPX service information
    4. Work with IPX/SPX connection status
    5. Display active IPX description

Selection or command
===> 2

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel

```

Figure 69. Display IPX Routing Information

Select option 2 (Display IPX route information) from the work with IPX Status menu.

```

                                Display IPX Route Information
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
5=Display details

Opt      Remote      Number      Number      Next Hop      Route
         Network     of Hops     of Ticks     Node Address  Source
00000009 0           0           1      *NONE          *CCT
00000E01 0           0           1      *NONE          *CCT
30AA0F92 1           1           2      400052005240  *RIP
31ECF1DD 1           1           2      08005A0D2860  *RIP
A0CF7707 0           0           1      000000000001  *LOCAL

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 70. Display IPX Route Information Screen

This display shows the IPX routing information from the different networks.

**Remote Network** The remote network number. This may be an external network number or an internal network number.

**00000009** This is the network attached to the AS/400's token-ring network interface. \*CCT indicates that the network is defined in an IPX circuit.



<b>00000E01</b>	This is the network attached to the AS/400's Ethernet network interface. *CCT indicates that the network is defined in an IPX circuit.
<b>A0CF7707</b>	This is the AS/400's internal network number as indicated by *LOCAL for route source. This is the number that was randomly generated.
<b>30AA0F92 and 31ECF1DD</b>	These are the internal network numbers of servers on the respective networks. The MAC addresses of these servers are shown under Next Hop Node Address. These network numbers were located via RIP broadcasts.
<b>Number of Hops</b>	The number of hops necessary to reach the remote network. The number of hops is equal to the number of routers that are crossed in order to reach the network or system.
<b>Number of Ticks</b>	The number of ticks needed to reach the remote network. The number of ticks value is used to weight a route. If there is more than one route to a remote network and both have the same hop count, then the route with the least ticks is chosen.

**Tip**

A tick is defined as 1/18 of a second. The time that a packet takes to go to an IPX node and be returned as a response is measured in terms of ticks.

**Next Hop Node Address**

The IPX node address of the next hop. The next hop node address is usually the LAN adapter MAC address. The node address associated with an internal network address is 000000000001.

**Route Source**

The source from which knowledge of this route was obtained:

- \*CCT (Circuit) - The route was generated from a locally defined circuit.
- \*CFG (Configuration) - The route was configured using the add circuit route (ADDCCTRTE) CL command.
- \*NLSP - The route was discovered via NLSP.
- \*RIP - The route was discovered via RIP.

Now let's look at the IPX SAP table on the AS/400.

```

                                Work with IPX Status
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

    1. Work with IPX circuit status
    2. Display IPX route information
    3. Display IPX service information
    4. Work with IPX/SPX connection status
    5. Display active IPX description

Selection or command
===> 3

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel

```

Figure 71. Display IPX Service Information

Select option 3 (Display IPX service information) from the work with IPX Status menu.

```

                                Display IPX Service Information
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
5=Display details

```

Opt	Service name	Service Type	Remote Network	Hops to Service	Service Source
	FERGUS_NW41	*FILESVR	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	MANSERV1	*FILESVR	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	BSER4.00-6.10_30A>	004B	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	ISMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	IVMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	LANPROTECT1841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41	0107	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	MANSERV1	0107	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41_____>	0115	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41_____>	0130	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41_TREE_>	026B	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	SYSMAN_____>	026B	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41_TREE_>	0278	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	SYSMAN_____>	0278	30AA0F92	1	*SAP

More...

```

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 72. Display IPX Service Information Screen

This display shows the IPX service information from servers on the networks.

**Service name** Shows the name of the service available on the remote system.

**Service Type** Shows the type of the service available on the remote system. The service type is a 2-byte hexadecimal value. The hexadecimal values 0000 to 8000 and FFFF are reserved.

Any of the following special values and their hexadecimal values are valid:

- \*FILESVR: A file server type is available. The hexadecimal value of 0004 is used.
- 004B: BTRIEVE server.
- 0107: 386 server.
- 0237: NetWare management.
- 026B: Time synchronization.

**Remote Network**

Shows the remote IPX network number via which the service is available. There should be a corresponding route table entry for this remote network.

**Tip**

The remote IPX network number is usually the internal IPX network number of the remote server.

**Hops to Service**

Shows the number of hops to reach the service on the remote system.

**Service Source**

Shows the source from which knowledge of this service was obtained:

- \*LOCAL - This is a locally known service.
- \*CFG (Configuration) - The service was configured using the add circuit service (ADDCCTSRV) CL command.
- \*NLSP - The service was discovered via NLSP.
- \*SAP - The service was discovered via SAP.

From the IPX routing and service information above we can see, for example, that two file servers exist in the network:

- A NetWare file server with the name FERGUS\_NW41 located at node number 08005A48816B with an internal network number of 31ECF1DD.
- A NetWare file server with the name MANSERV1 located at node number 400052005240 with an internal network number of 30AA0F92.

We can also see that both are one hop away from the AS/400. This means that they are on the same LAN as the AS/400 and two ticks are needed to reach each.

The server entries in the table allows the AS/400 to respond to a GET NEAREST SERVER query from the Novell client.

As a final verification step we verified a successful login to a NetWare server from a NetWare client.

### 8.3.3 Ending IPX

We can end an individual IPX circuit either from the Work with IPX Circuit Status menu or by using the command ENDIPXCCT.

We can end the AS/400 IPX router by using the ENDIPX command.

**Attention**

No confirmation display is shown when the ENDIPX command is entered.  
The ENDIPX command *immediately* ends all IPX processing on the AS/400.

## Chapter 9. Scenario 2. IPX Routing between AS/400s via an On-Demand X.25 SVC Connection

In this scenario we use the AS/400's IPX router capability over an X.25 SVC (switched virtual circuit) WAN connection. We use dial-on-demand so that the switched connection is only established when we have data to send. Because we are using on-demand, we have to define static RIP and SAP tables entries. However, rather than turn RIP/SAP/NLSP off completely for the WAN connection, we allow these to flow when the connection is established. With on-demand, only data (not RIP, SAP or NLSP) will establish the connection. We also show how the AS/400's X.25 interface can be used for SNA, TCP/IP and IPX concurrently. X.25 provides a relatively low-speed (up to 64 Kbps) connection.

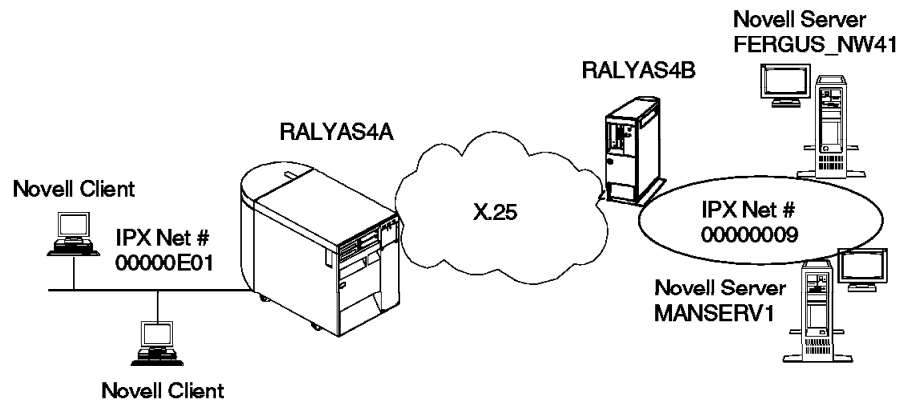


Figure 73. Environment for Scenario 2

### 9.1 What Information Do We Need before We Start?

Table 10 (Page 1 of 2). RALYAS4A - Information Needed.

	Whom/Where	Ethernet	WAN/X.25	RALYAS4A
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000E01	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	N/A
SVC Logical Channel	X.25 Provider	N/A	004	N/A
WAN Speed	X.25 Provider	N/A	9600	N/A

*Table 10 (Page 2 of 2). RALYAS4A - Information Needed.*

	<b>Whom/Where</b>	<b>Ethernet</b>	<b>WAN/X.25</b>	<b>RALYAS4A</b>
X.25 Network Address	X.25 Provider	N/A	101100205	N/A
AS/400 Adapter Resource Names	WRKHDWRSC *CMN	LIN221	LIN072	N/A
IPX Router Name	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	Router_1
AS/400 IPX Internal Network Number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	96AD0D47

*Table 11. RALYAS4B - Information Needed.*

	<b>Whom/Where</b>	<b>Token-ring</b>	<b>WAN/X.25</b>	<b>RALYAS4B</b>
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000009	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	4 Mb	N/A	N/A
SVC Logical Channel	X.25 Provider	N/A	003	N/A
WAN Speed	X.25 Provider	N/A	9600	N/A
X.25 Network Address	X.25 Provider	N/A	101100201	N/A
AS/400 Adapter Resource Names	WRKHDWRSC *CMN	LIN101	LIN182	N/A
IPX Router Name	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	Router_2
AS/400 IPX Internal Network Number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	76AD0117

## 9.2 RALYAS4A Configuration

For this scenario we have to create the following configuration objects on RALYAS4A:

- Ethernet line description

- X.25 line description

- IPX description

- IPX circuit for Ethernet interface

- IPX circuit for X.25 interface

- IPX circuit routes

## IPX circuit service

### 9.2.1 Ethernet Line Description

To create the Ethernet line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINETH LIND(ETH2617A)
          RSRCTYPE(LIN221)
          TEXT('Ethernet LAN LIN221')
```

#### Tip

An existing Ethernet line description can be used; there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not been defined and that the Ethernet standard is \*ALL in the line description.

The important parameters in an Ethernet line description for IPX are:

#### Line description (LIND)

The unique name for this line description.

#### Resource name (RSRCNAME)

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the Ethernet adapter you want to use.

#### Ethernet standard (ETHSTD)

This value *must* be \*ALL when the line is used for an Ethernet NetWare protocol network. This is the default.

#### Source service access point (SSAP)

Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size and an SSAP type. The default value, \*SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

#### Attention

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

### 9.2.2 X.25 Line Description

To create the X.25 line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINX25 LIND(X25LINE_A)
          RSRCTYPE(LIN072)
          LGLCHLE((004 *SVCBOTH))
          NETADR(101100205)
          CNNINIT(*LOCAL)
          MAXFRAME(4096)
          MAXPKTSIZE(4096)
          TEXT('X.25 line to RALYAS4B via X.25 NET')
```

The important parameters in an X.25 line description for IPX are:

#### Line description (LIND)

The unique name for this line description.

**Resource name (R SRCNAME)**

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the communications adapter you want to use.

**X.25 logical channels (LGLCHLE)**

Specify here the X.25 logical channels as per your X.25 network provider subscription.

**X.25 network address (NETADR)**

Specify here the X.25 network address as per your X.25 network provider subscription.

**Connection initiation (CNNINIT)**

This parameter determines who initiates the X.25 connection. This parameter is network-dependant. This parameter does not determine who initiates the X.25 call.

**Maximum frame size (MAXFRAME)**

This parameter sets the maximum frame size supported by the X.25 connection.

**Maximum packet size (MAXPKTSIZE)**

This parameter sets the maximum packet size supported by the X.25 connection. Setting this value at 4096 allows us to use a packet size of up to 4096. The packet size we use is set in the X.25 IPX circuit.

**Default packet size (DFTP KTSIZE) and default window size (DFTWDWSIZE).**

These parameters are also network dependant. The default packet and window sizes should match the network defaults. The AS/400 defaults are a packet size of 128 with a window size of 2. These values are frequently also the network defaults as was the case with the network we were using.

**Tip**

An X.25 line description is a shared resource. Had we configured more logical channels, the above line description could also have been used for SNA and TCP/IP. When in use, each protocol would use a logical channel. A logical channel can only be used to a single remote location. Concurrent sessions (SNA, TCP/IP or IPX) to multiple remote locations would therefore require multiple logical channels.

### 9.2.3 IPX Configuration

To access the Configure IPX menu, enter the command CFGIPX (Configure IPX).

**Attention**

Your user profile must have the \*IOSYSCFG special authority in order to configure the IPX support.



```
CFGIPX                                Configure IPX                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

  Configure IPX
    1. Configure IPX circuits
    2. Work with IPX descriptions
    3. Work with IPX status

  Configure AnyNet/400 over IPX
    10. Work with IP over IPX interfaces
    11. Work with IP over IPX routes
    12. Work with IP over IPX addresses

    20. Work with SNA over IPX locations

Selection or command
===>

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel
```

Figure 74. IPX Configuration Main Menu

### 9.2.3.1 IPX Description

To create the IPX description, select option 2 (Work with IPX Descriptions) from the IPX configuration main menu.

```
                                Work with IPX Descriptions                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Create  2=Change  3=Copy  4=Delete  5=Display  6=Print  7=Rename
  9=Retrieve Source

Opt      IPX      Text
  1      Desc
        RALYAS4A
        QDCIPX1   This IPXD is IBM Supplied
        QDCIPX2   This IPXD is IBM Supplied

Bottom

Parameters or command
===>

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel  F17=Position to
```

Figure 75. Work with IPX Descriptions

Then select option 1.

Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

IPX description . . . . .	> RALYAS4A	Name	
IPX internal network number . . .	> 96AD0D47	00000001-FFFFFFFE, *RANDOM	
IPX routing protocol . . . . .	*NLSP	*NLSP, *RIP	
IPX router name . . . . .	> ROUTER_1		
IPX maximum datagram size . . .	576	576-65535	
Text 'description' . . . . .	> 'IPX Description for RALYAS4A'		

Bottom

F3=Exit	F4=Prompt	F5=Refresh	F10=Additional parameters	F12=Cancel
F13=How to use this display	F24=More keys			

Figure 76. Create IPX Description

The important parameters in an IPX description are:

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>IPX description</b>             | We use the system name for the IPX description name.  |
| <b>IPX internal network number</b> | The IPX network number used for the AS/400's internal network number must be unique to all other network numbers (internal and external) in this IPX internetwork.  |
| <b>IPX routing protocol</b>        | We use *DEMAND for the X.25 IPX circuit so that the connection is only established for data. However, when the connection has been established (by data), specifying *NLSP here and in the X.25 IPX circuit (ENBNLSP(*YES)) allows *NLSP to be used over the X.25 connection. We specify ENBNLSP(*NO) in the LAN IPX circuit. |
| <b>IPX router name</b>             | We have chosen to use the name Router_1 for this IPX router.  |

Press F10 for additional parameters.

```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

IPX description . . . . . > RALYAS4A      Name
IPX internal network number . . > 96AD0D47 00000001-FFFFFFFE, *RANDOM
IPX routing protocol . . . . . *NLSP      *NLSP, *RIP
IPX router name . . . . . > ROUTER_1

IPX maximum datagram size . . . 576        576-65535
Text 'description' . . . . . > 'IPX Description for RALYAS4A'

                                Additional Parameters

IPX packet forwarding . . . . . *YES        *YES, *NO
IPX hop count . . . . . 64                8-127
SPX maximum sessions . . . . . 1000        100-9999
SPX watchdog abort timeout . . . 120000     30000-3000000
SPX watchdog verify timeout . . 30000       556-300000

                                                                More...
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display

```

Figure 77. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters)

### IPX packet forwarding

Be sure this value is \*YES if you want to use the AS/400 as an IPX Router. \*YES is the default.

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).

```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

SPX are you there timeout . . . 60000      556-600000
SPX default retry count . . . 10           1-255
LAN hello . . . . . 20                   1-600
WAN hello . . . . . 20                   1-600
Designated router interval . . . 10        1-100
Holding time multiplier . . . 3           2-20
Log protocol errors . . . . . *NO         *NO, *YES
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT           Name, *LIBCRTAUT, *CHANGE...

                                                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display

```

Figure 78. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters Next Screen)

**CL Command**

The above IPX description could also have been created by entering:

```
CRTIPXD IPXD(RALYAS4A)
        IPXNETNBR(96AD0D47)
        IPXRTRNAME(ROUTER_1)
        TEXT(' IPX Description for RALYAS4A')
```

**9.2.3.2 IPX Circuits**

To create IPX circuits for the Ethernet and X.25 network interfaces, select option 1 (Configure IPX circuits) from the IPX configuration main menu followed by option 1 (Work with IPX circuits).

```

                                Work with IPX Circuits
                                System:  RALYAS4A
Type options, press Enter.
  1=Add  2=Change  4=Remove  5=Display  7=Display associated services
  8=Display associated routes  9=Start   10=End

Opt      Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
 1      Name          Description  Type      Status
 1      ETH2617A

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 79. Work with IPX Circuits

To add an IPX circuit, select option 1.

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)
Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . . > ETH2617A
Line description . . . . . > ETH2617A
IPX network number . . . . . > E01
Frame type . . . . . *SSAP
Enable for NLSP . . . . . > *NO
MAC channel for NLSP . . . . . *BROADCAST
Router priority for NLSP . . . . . 44
Cost override for NLSP . . . . . *CALC

                                Name
                                00000001-FFFFFFFD
                                *SSAP, *SNAP, *ETHV2, *ETHNTW
                                *YES, *NO
                                *BROADCAST, *MULTICAST
                                0-127
                                1-63, *CALC

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F10=Additional parameters  F12=Cancel
F13=How to use this display  F24=More keys

```

Figure 80. Add IPX Circuit for the Ethernet Network Interface

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for Ethernet are:

<b>Circuit name</b>	We use the line description name for the circuit name.
<b>Line description</b>	The Ethernet line description created above.
<b>IPX network number</b>	The network number associated with the Ethernet LAN segment.
<b>Frame type</b>	The frame type to be used on this LAN segment.
<b>Enable for NLSP</b>	We only use RIP and SAP.

#### CL Command

The above IPX circuit could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(ETH2617A) LIND(ETH2617A)
IPXNETNBR(00000E01) ENBNLSP(*NO)
```

Next we create an IPX circuit for the X.25 network interface.

Work with IPX Circuits				System: RALYAS4A
Type options, press Enter.				
1=Add 2=Change 4=Remove 5=Display 7=Display associated services				
8=Display associated routes 9=Start 10=End				
Opt	Circuit Name	Line Description	Line Type	Circuit Status
1	X25SVC_A ETH2617A	ETH2617A	*ETHLAN	Inactive
				Bottom
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom				

Figure 81. Work with IPX Circuits

To add an IPX circuit, select option 1.

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . . > X25SVC_A
Line description . . . . . > X25LINE_A      Name
X.25 PVC logical channel id . .      001-FFF
X.25 SVC network address . . . . . > 101100201
X.25 SVC call type . . . . . *DEMAND      *DEMAND, *PERM
X.25 SVC reverse charge . . . . . *NONE   *NONE, *REQUEST, *ACCEPT...
X.25 SVC idle circuit timeout . . . 60     1-600
X.25 default packet size:
  Transmit packet size . . . . . > 4096    *LIND, 64, 128, 256, 512...
  Receive packet size . . . . . > *TRANSMIT *LIND, *TRANSMIT, 64, 128...
X.25 default window size:
  Transmit window size . . . . . > 7       1-15, *LIND
  Receive window size . . . . . > *TRANSMIT 1-15, *LIND, *TRANSMIT
Enable for NLSP . . . . . *YES           *YES, *NO
Cost override for NLSP . . . . . *CALC    1-63, *CALC
Enable for IW2 . . . . . *YES            *YES, *NO
More...

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys

```

Figure 82. Add IPX Circuit for X.25 SVC

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for X.25 are:

<b>Circuit name</b>	Specifies the name of the IPX circuit being added.
<b>Line description</b>	The X.25 line description created above.
<b>X.25 SVC network address</b>	This is the remote system's X.25 network address.
<b>X.25 SVC call type</b>	This circuit is to be an on-demand SVC circuit. The SVC connection is only be established when there is data to transfer to the remote destination. It is active for the duration of the data transfer plus the idle timeout value. This is the default value.
<b>X.25 SVC idle circuit timeout</b>	This is the length of time the connection is held up following the end of data transmission.
<b>X.25 default packet size and default window size</b>	Providing the network is reliable, increasing the packet and window sizes used improves data throughput. We have specified here the maximum values supported by the X.25 network we were using. When higher values are specified here than in the X.25 line description default packet and window sizes, the AS/400 requests the values specified here in the CALL REQUEST packet.

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).

Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

IW2 timer request retries . . .	16	1-256, *NOMAX
IW2 timer request interval . . .	20	1-60

Additional Parameters

Default maximum datagram size .	*LIND	576-16388, *LIND
Throughput . . . . .	*CALC	300-4294967295, *CALC
Delay time . . . . .	*CALC	1-5000000, *CALC
Automatic start . . . . .	*YES	*YES, *NO
RIP state . . . . .	*AUTO	*ON, *OFF, *AUTO
RIP update interval . . . . .	60	30-300000
RIP age multiplier . . . . .	4	1-10
SAP state . . . . .	*AUTO	*ON, *OFF, *AUTO
SAP update interval . . . . .	60	30-300000
SAP age multiplier . . . . .	4	1-10

Bottom

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display  
F24=More keys

Figure 83. Add IPX Circuit for X.25 SVC (Next Screen)

#### RIP state and SAP state

Setting X.25 SVC call type to \*DEMAND causes the switched connection to only be established when there is data to send. Having these two values set to \*AUTO (rather than \*OFF) allows RIP and SAP to be exchanged when the connection has been established for data.

#### CL Command

The above IPX circuit could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(X25SVC_A)
LIND(X25LINE_A) SVCNETADR(101100201)
SVCTYPE(*DEMAND) DFTPKTSIZE(4096 *TRANSMIT)
DFTWDWSIZE(7 *TRANSMIT)
```

### 9.2.3.3 IPX Circuit Routes

With the X.25 IPX circuit set to \*DEMAND the switched connection is not to be established for RIP or SAP. The AS/400s do not, therefore, automatically learn about the networks available via the remote router. Therefore we must configure static RIP table entries (circuit routes). To create IPX circuit routes, select option 1 (Configure IPX circuits) from the IPX configuration main menu followed by option 2 (Work with IPX circuit routes).

Work with Circuit Routes					
Type options, press Enter.					System: RALYAS4A
1=Add 2=Change 4=Remove 5=Display					
Opt	Circuit Name	Remote Network	Number of Hops	Number of Ticks	Next Hop Node Address
	X25SVC_A	31ECF1DD	2	30	*NONE
	X25SVC_A	76AD0117	1	30	*NONE
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					

Figure 84. Work with Circuit Routes

We used option 1 (Add) to add the following routes for circuit X25SVC\_A:

#### Remote Network

##### 31ECF1DD

This is the internal network number of the Novell server the Novell client will login to.

##### 76AD0117

This is the internal IPX network number of the remote IPX router, in this case the AS/400 RALYAS4B. This route entry is not required for successful operation of the scenario but it allows us to verify the connection via an IXPING between the AS/400s.

#### CL Command

The above IPX circuit routes could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDCCTRTE CCTNAME(X25SVC_A)
RMTNETNBR(31ECF1DD) NBRHOP(2) NBRTICK(30)
ADDCCTRTE CCTNAME(X25SVC_A)
RMTNETNBR(76AD0117) NBRHOP(1) NBRTICK(30)
```

### 9.2.3.4 IPX Circuit Services

With the X.25 IPX circuit set to \*DEMAND the switched connection is not to be established for RIP or SAP. The AS/400s do not, therefore, automatically learn about the services available via the remote router. Therefore we must configure a static SAP table entry (circuit service). To create IPX circuit services, select option 1 (Configure IPX circuits) from the IPX configuration main menu followed by option 3 (Work with IPX circuit services).



Add Circuit Service (ADDCCTSRV)

Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . . > X25SVC\_A  
 Service name . . . . . > 'FERGUS\_NW41'

Service type . . . . . > \*FILESVR      0000-FFFF, \*ADVPRTSVR...  
 Remote IPX network number . . . . 31ECF1DD      00000001-FFFFFFFFE  
 Remote IPX node address . . . . . 1      000000000001-FFFFFFFFFEE  
 Remote socket address . . . . . 0451      0001-FFFF  
 Number of hops . . . . . 1      1-127

Bottom

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display  
 F24=More keys

Figure 85. Work with Circuit Services

We used option 1 (Add) to add the following service for circuit X25SVC\_A:

**Service Name**

**NW41**

Here we define a static SAP table entry for the NetWare server the client will login to. The server (FERGUS\_NW41) is a file server and has an internal network number 31ECF1DD. In Figure 84 on page 116 we configured a circuit route for this network number.

**CL Command**

The above IPX circuit service could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDCCTSRV CCTNAME(X25SVC_A)
          SRVNAME('FERGUS_NW41')
          SRVTYPE(*FILESVR)
          RMTNETNBR(31ECF1DD)
          RMTNDEADR(1)
          RMTSCKADR(0451)
```

## 9.3 RALYAS4B Configuration

For this scenario we have to create the following configuration objects on RALYAS4B:

- Token-ring line description
- X.25 line description
- IPX description
- IPX circuit for token-ring interface

IPX circuit for X.25 interface

IPX circuit routes

### 9.3.1 Token-Ring Line Description

To create the Ethernet line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINTRN LIND(TRN2619B)
          RSRNAME(LIN101)
          LINESPEED(4M)
          TEXT('4M Token-Ring')
```

#### Tip

An existing token-ring line description can be used; there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not be defined in the line description.

The important parameters in a token-ring line description for IPX are:

#### Line description (LIND)

The unique name for this line description.

#### Resource name (RSRCNAME)

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the token-ring adapter you want to use.

#### Source service access point (SSAP)

Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size and an SSAP type. The default value, \*SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

#### Attention

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

### 9.3.2 X.25 Line Description

To create the X.25 line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINX25 LIND(X25LINE_B)
          RSRNAME(LIN182)
          LGLCHLE((003 *SVCBOTH))
          NETADR(101100201)
          CNNINIT(*LOCAL)
          MAXFRAME(4096)
          MAXPKTSIZE(4096)
          TEXT('X.25 line to RALYAS4A via X.25 NET')
```

### 9.3.3 IPX Configuration

To access the Configure IPX menu, enter the command CFGIPX (Configure IPX).

```
CFGIPX                                Configure IPX                                System:  RALYAS4B

Select one of the following:

  Configure IPX
    1. Configure IPX circuits
    2. Work with IPX descriptions
    3. Work with IPX status

  Configure AnyNet/400 over IPX
    10. Work with IP over IPX interfaces
    11. Work with IP over IPX routes
    12. Work with IP over IPX addresses

    20. Work with SNA over IPX locations

Selection or command
===>

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel
```

Figure 86. IPX Configuration Main Menu

#### 9.3.3.1 IPX Description

To create the IPX description, select option 2 (Work with IPX Descriptions) from the IPX configuration main menu.

```
                                Work with IPX Descriptions                                System:  RALYAS4B

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Create  2=Change  3=Copy  4=Delete  5=Display  6=Print  7=Rename
  9=Retrieve Source

Opt      IPX      Desc      Text
  1      RALYAS4B
        QDCIPX1    This IPXD is IBM Supplied
        QDCIPX2    This IPXD is IBM Supplied

Bottom

Parameters or command
===>

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel  F17=Position to
```

Figure 87. Work with IPX Descriptions

Then select option 1.

```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

IPX description . . . . . > RALYAS4B      Name
IPX internal network number . . > 76AD0117      00000001-FFFFFFFE, *RANDOM
IPX routing protocol . . . . . *NLSP          *NLSP, *RIP
IPX router name . . . . . > ROUTER_2

IPX maximum datagram size . . . 576          576-65535
Text 'description' . . . . . > 'IPX Description for RALYAS4B'

                                                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F10=Additional parameters  F12=Cancel
F13=How to use this display      F24=More keys

```

Figure 88. Create IPX Description

Press F10 for additional parameters.

```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

IPX description . . . . . > RALYAS4B      Name
IPX internal network number . . > 76AD0117      00000001-FFFFFFFE, *RANDOM
IPX routing protocol . . . . . *NLSP          *NLSP, *RIP
IPX router name . . . . . > ROUTER_2

IPX maximum datagram size . . . 576          576-65535
Text 'description' . . . . . > 'IPX Description for RALYAS4B'

                                Additional Parameters

IPX packet forwarding . . . . . *YES          *YES, *NO
IPX hop count . . . . . 64          8-127
SPX maximum sessions . . . . . 1000          100-9999
SPX watchdog abort timeout . . . 120000          30000-3000000
SPX watchdog verify timeout . . 30000          556-300000

                                                                More...
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display

```

Figure 89. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters)

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).

```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

SPX are you there timeout . . . 6000          556-600000
SPX default retry count . . . . 10            1-255
LAN hello . . . . .                20          1-600
WAN hello . . . . .                20          1-600
Designated router interval . . . 10           1-100
Holding time multiplier . . . . 3             2-20
Log protocol errors . . . . . *NO            *NO, *YES
Authority . . . . .                *LIBCRTAUT  Name, *LIBCRTAUT, *CHANGE...

                                           Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display

```

Figure 90. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters Next Screen)

#### CL Command

The above IPX description could also have been created by entering:

```

CRTIPXD IPXD(RALYAS4B)
        IPXNETNBR(76AD0117)
        IPXRTRNAME(ROUTER_2)
        Text('IPX Description for RALYAS4B')

```

### 9.3.3.2 IPX Circuits

To create IPX circuits for the token-ring and X.25 network interfaces, select option 1 (Configure IPX circuits) from the IPX configuration main menu followed by option 1 (Work with IPX circuits).

```

                                Work with IPX Circuits
                                           System:  RALYAS4B

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Add  2=Change  4=Remove  5=Display  7=Display associated services
  8=Display associated routes  9=Start   10=End

Opt      Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
1         TRN2619B     Description  Type      Status

                                           Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 91. Work with IPX Circuits

To add an IPX circuit, select option 1.

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . . > TRN2619B
Line description . . . . . > TRN2619B
IPX network number . . . . . > 9
Frame type . . . . . *SSAP
Enable for NLSP . . . . . > *NO
MAC channel for NLSP . . . . . *BROADCAST
Router priority for NLSP . . . . . 44
Cost override for NLSP . . . . . *CALC

                                Name
                                00000001-FFFFFFD
                                *SSAP, *SNAP, *ETHV2, *ETHNTW
                                *YES, *NO
                                *BROADCAST, *MULTICAST
                                0-127
                                1-63, *CALC

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F10=Additional parameters  F12=Cancel
F13=How to use this display  F24=More keys

```

Figure 92. Add IPX Circuit for the Token-Ring Interface

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for the token-ring interface are:

- Circuit name** We use the line description name for the circuit name.
- Line description** The token-ring line description created above.
- IPX network number** The network number associated with the token-ring LAN segment.
- Enable for NLSP** We only use RIP and SAP.

#### CL Command

The above IPX circuit could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(TRN2619B) LIND(TRN2619B)
IPXNETNBR(00000009) ENBNLSP(*NO)
```

Next we create an IPX circuit for the X.25 network interface.

```

                                Work with IPX Circuits
                                System:  RALYAS4B

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Add  2=Change  4=Remove  5=Display  7=Display associated services
  8=Display associated routes  9=Start  10=End

Opt  Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
   1  Name        Description  Type      Status
   1  X25SVC_B    TRN2619B   *TRNLAN   Inactive
      TRN2619B

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 93. Work with IPX Circuits

To add an IPX circuit, select option 1.

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . . > X25SVC_B
Line description . . . . . > X25LINE_B
X.25 PVC logical channel id . . . . .
X.25 SVC network address . . . . . > 101100205
X.25 SVC call type . . . . . *DEMAND      *DEMAND, *PERM
X.25 SVC reverse charge . . . . . *NONE    *NONE, *REQUEST, *ACCEPT...
X.25 SVC idle circuit timeout . . . . . 60    1-600
X.25 default packet size:
  Transmit packet size . . . . . > 4096      *LIND, 64, 128, 256, 512...
  Receive packet size . . . . . > *TRANSMIT  *LIND, *TRANSMIT, 64, 128...
X.25 default window size:
  Transmit window size . . . . . > 7          1-15, *LIND
  Receive window size . . . . . > *TRANSMIT  1-15, *LIND, *TRANSMIT
Enable for NLSP . . . . . *YES              *YES, *NO
Cost override for NLSP . . . . . *CALC      1-63, *CALC
Enable for IW2 . . . . . *YES              *YES, *NO
More...

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys
  
```

Figure 94. Add IPX Circuit for X.25 SVC

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

IW2 timer request retries . . . . . 16          1-256, *NOMAX
IW2 timer request interval . . . . . 20         1-60

                                Additional Parameters

Default maximum datagram size . . . . . *LIND    576-16388, *LIND
Throughput . . . . . *CALC      300-4294967295, *CALC
Delay time . . . . . *CALC     1-5000000, *CALC
Automatic start . . . . . *YES   *YES, *NO
RIP state . . . . . *AUTO      *ON, *OFF, *AUTO
RIP update interval . . . . . 60    30-300000
RIP age multiplier . . . . . 4      1-10
SAP state . . . . . *AUTO      *ON, *OFF, *AUTO
SAP update interval . . . . . 60    30-300000
SAP age multiplier . . . . . 4      1-10

                                Bottom

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys
  
```

Figure 95. Add IPX Circuit for X.25 SVC (Next Screen)

**CL Command**

The above IPX circuit could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(X25SVC_B) LIND(X25LINE_B)
SVCNETADR(101100205)
SVCTYPE(*DEMAND) DFTPKTSIZE(4096 *TRANSMIT)
DFTWDWSIZE(7 *TRANSMIT)
```

**9.3.3.3 IPX Circuit Routes**

With the X.25 IPX circuit set to \*DEMAND the switched connection is not be established for RIP or SAP. The AS/400s do not, therefore, automatically learn about the networks available via the remote router. Therefore we must configure static RIP table entries (circuit routes). To create IPX circuit routes, select option 1 (Configure IPX circuits) from the IPX configuration main menu followed by option 2 (Work with IPX circuit routes).

Work with Circuit Routes					
Type options, press Enter.					System: RALYAS4B
1=Add 2=Change 4=Remove 5=Display					
Opt	Circuit Name	Remote Network	Number of Hops	Number of Ticks	Next Hop Node Address
	X25SVC_B	00000E01	2	30	*NONE
	X25SVC_B	96AD0D47	1	30	*NONE
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					

Figure 96. Work with Circuit Routes

We used option 1 (Add) to add the following routes for circuit X25SVC\_B:

**Remote Network**

**00000E01**

This is the external network number of the network the Novell client is attached to. This route entry is required for the server to be able to find a route back to the client.

**96AD0D47**

This is the Internal IPX network number of the remote IPX router, in this case the AS/400 RALYAS4A.

This route entry is not required for the successful operation of the scenario but it allows us to verify the connection via an IXPING between the AS/400s.



#### CL Command

The above IPX circuit routes could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDCCTRTE CCTNAME(X25SVC_B) RMTNETNBR(00000E01)
NBRHOP(2) NBRTICK(30)
ADDCCTRTE CCTNAME(X25SVC_B) RMTNETNBR(96AD0D47)
NBRHOP(1) NBRTICK(30)
```

#### 9.3.3.4 IPX Circuit Services

Since there are no servers on the RALYAS4A network, no circuit service entries are required on RALYAS4B.

## 9.4 Starting and Verifying the IPX Router Support

Before we can start the IPX support on the AS/400, we have to vary on the line descriptions being used by the IPX circuits. We can do this by entering the following commands:

- RALYAS4A  
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(ETH2617A) CFGTYPE(\*LIN) STATUS(\*ON)  
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(X25LINE\_A) CFGTYPE(\*LIN) STATUS(\*ON)
- RALYAS4B  
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(TRN2619B) CFGTYPE(\*LIN) STATUS(\*ON)  
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(X25LINE\_B) CFGTYPE(\*LIN) STATUS(\*ON)

### 9.4.1 Starting IPX

To start IPX using the IPX descriptions we created above, enter the following commands:

- RALYAS4A  
STRIPX RALYAS4A
- RALYAS4B  
STRIPX RALYAS4B

Starting the AS/400 IPX support creates a \*NET controller and an \*NET device description.

#### Tip

The \*NET controller is also used by the AS/400 TCP/IP support if this is also configured on the system.

### 9.4.2 Verifying the IPX Configuration

To verify that the line descriptions have become active and that the \*NET controller and device descriptions have been created and are also active, use the command WRKCFGSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKCFGSTS \*LIN X25LINE\_A on RALYAS4A, we would see the panel shown in Figure 97 on page 126.

```

Work with Configuration Status                                RALYAS4A
                                                           03/19/97 12:55:41
Position to . . . . . Starting characters

Type options, press Enter.
 1=Vary on   2=Vary off   5=Work with job   8=Work with description
 9=Display mode status ...

Opt  Description      Status      -----Job-----
      X25LINE_A        ACTIVE
      X25LINET         ACTIVE
      X25LIIPX         ACTIVE          QIPX      QSYS      008105

Parameters or command                                         Bottom
===>
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F12=Cancel   F23=More options   F24=More keys

```

Figure 97. WRKCFGSTS X25 Line RALYAS4A

From Figure 97 we can see that the IPX network controller (\*NET) has become active with the QIPX job.

**Tip**

STRIPX will start all IPX Circuits that have AUTOSTART set to \*YES.

The QIPX application job runs in the QSYSWRK subsystem and uses the QSYS/QZSPJOB job description. To display the job, enter the command WRKACTJOB SBS(QSYSWRK).

```

                                Work with Active Jobs
                                03/19/97 13:00:34 RALYAS4A
CPU %:      .0    Elapsed time: 00:00:00    Active jobs: 44

Type options, press Enter.
  2=Change  3=Hold  4=End  5=Work with  6=Release  7=Display message
  8=Work with spooled files  13=Disconnect ...

Opt Subsystem/Job User      Type CPU % Function      Status
   QSYSWRK      QSYS      SBS   .0      DEQW
   QAPPCIPX      QSYS      BCH   .0      TIMW
   QIPX         QSYS      BCH   .0      DEQW

                                                                Bottom

Parameters or command
===>
F3=Exit      F5=Refresh  F10=Restart statistics  F11=Display elapsed data
F12=Cancel   F23=More options  F24=More keys

```

Figure 98. Work with Active Jobs

To verify that the IPX circuits have started, select option 3 (Work with IPX status) from the IPX configuration main menu.

```

                                Work with IPX Status
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

  1. Work with IPX circuit status
  2. Display IPX route information
  3. Display IPX service information
  4. Work with IPX/SPX connection status
  5. Display active IPX description

Selection or command
===> 1

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel

```

Figure 99. Work with IPX Circuit Status

Then select option 1 (Work with IPX circuit status).

```

                                Work with IPX Circuit Status
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
 5=Display details  7=Display associated services
 8=Display associated routes  9=Start  10=End
12=Work with configuration status

Opt   Circuit          Line      Line      Circuit
      Name            Description  Type      Status
      ETH2617A        ETH2617A   *ELAN     Active
      X25SVC_A        X25LINE_A *X25      Waiting

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 100. Work with IPX Circuit Status Screen

In Figure 100 we can see that the LAN circuit has become active but the X.25 circuit is in a waiting state. Both circuits were started automatically because we accepted the default of \*YES for Automatic start in the IPX circuits. However, because we configured the X.25 circuit for \*DEMAND, instead of going to an active state it has instead gone to a waiting state. It stays in a waiting state until a connection is established for data transfer.

Now let's look at the IPX RIP table on the AS/400.

```

                                Work with IPX Status
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

 1. Work with IPX circuit status
 2. Display IPX route information
 3. Display IPX service information
 4. Work with IPX/SPX connection status
 5. Display active IPX description

Selection or command
==> 2

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel

```

Figure 101. Display IPX Routing Information

Select option 2 (Display IPX route information) from the Work with IPX Status menu.

Display IPX Route Information					
Type options, press Enter. 5=Display details					System: RALYAS4A
Opt	Remote Network	Number of Hops	Number of Ticks	Next Hop Node Address	Route Source
	00000E01	0	1	*NONE	*CCT
	31ECF1DD	2	30	*NONE	*CFG
	76AD0117	1	30	*NONE	*CFG
	96AD0D47	0	1	000000000001	*LOCAL
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					Bottom

Figure 102. Display IPX Route Information

This display shows the following IPX routing information from the different networks:

**Remote Network** The remote network number. This may be an external network number or an internal network number.

**00000E01** This is the network attached to the AS/400's Ethernet network interface. \*CCT indicates that the network is defined in an IPX circuit.

**31ECF1DD and 76AD0117** These entries represent the two manually entered routes as indicated by \*CFG.

**96AD0D47** This is the AS/400's internal network number as indicated by \*LOCAL for route source.

**Number of Hops** The number of hops necessary to reach the remote network. The number of hops is equal to the number of routers that are crossed in order to reach the network or system.

**Number of Ticks** The number of ticks needed to reach the remote network. The Number of Ticks value is used to weight a route. If there is more than one route to a remote network and both have the same hop count then the route with the least ticks is chosen.

**Tip**

A tick is defined as 1/18 of a second. The time that a packet takes to go to an IPX node and be returned as a response is measured in terms of ticks.

**Next Hop Node Address**

The IPX node address of the next hop. The next hop node address is usually the LAN adapter MAC address.

**Route Source**

The source from which knowledge of this route was obtained:

- \*CCT (Circuit) - The route was generated from a locally defined circuit.
- \*CFG (Configuration) - The route was configured using the Add Circuit Route (ADDCCTRTE) CL command.
- \*NLSP - The route was discovered via NLSP.
- \*RIP - The route was discovered via RIP.

Because we have configured \*AUTO for RIP state in the X.25 IPX circuit (rather than \*OFF), the table is be updated (via NLSP) when the connection to RALYAS4B is established for data transfer (for example when the client requires a connection with the server). However, these new entries are deleted when the connection is ended.

Now let's look at the IPX SAP table on the AS/400.

Work with IPX Status

System: RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

1. Work with IPX circuit status

2. Display IPX route information

3. Display IPX service information

4. Work with IPX/SPX connection status

5. Display active IPX description

Selection or command

==> 3

F3=Exit F4=Prompt F9=Retrieve F12=Cancel

*Figure 103. Display IPX Service Information*

Select option 3 (Display IPX service information) from the Work with IPX Status menu.

Display IPX Service Information

System: RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.  
5=Display details

Opt	Service name	Service Type	Remote Network	Hops to Service	Service Source
	FERGUS_NW41	*FILESVR	31ECF1DD	1	*CFG

Bottom

F3=Exit
F5=Refresh
F6=Print list
F12=Cancel
F17=Top
F18=Bottom

Figure 104. Display IPX Service Information Screen

There are no service table entries reported by SAP. Clients on this network can only reach the file server with internal IPX network number 31ECF1DD. This service table entry allows the AS/400 to respond to a GET NEAREST SERVER query from the Novell client. Because we have configured \*AUTO for SAP state in the X.25 IPX circuit (rather than \*OFF), the table is be updated (via SAP) when the connection to RALYAS4B is established for data transfer (for example when the client requires a connection with the server). However, these new entries are deleted when the connection is ended.

We can now verify the connection with the IPXPING command. IPXPING is very similar to TCP/IP PING. Here we ping RALYAS4B's internal IPX network address from RALYAS4A.

```

Verify IPX Connection (IPXPING)

Type choices, press Enter.

Remote IPX network number . . . > 76AD0117      00000001-FFFFFFFD
Remote IPX node address . . . > 1                000000000001-FFFFFFFFFE...

Additional Parameters

Message mode . . . . . *VERBOSE      *VERBOSE, *QUIET
Packet length (in bytes) . . . . . 256      8-65495
Number of packets . . . . . 5          1-999
Wait time (in seconds) . . . . . > 5      1-120

Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys

```

Figure 105. Verify IPX Connection

```

Display All Messages

Job . . : QPADEV0002  User . . : MICK          System:  RALYAS4A
Number . . . : 008109

3 > IPXPING RMTNETNBR(76AD0117) RMTNDEADR(1) WAITTIME(5)
Verifying connection to remote system at network number 76AD0117, node
address 000000000001.
No response from remote system within 5 seconds for connection
verification 1.
Connection verification 2 took .584 seconds.  1 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 3 took .330 seconds.  2 successful connection
verifications.
Response received after time limit.
Connection verification 4 took .304 seconds.  3 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 5 took .290 seconds.  4 successful connection
verifications.
Round-trip (in milliseconds) min/avg/max = 290/377/584
Connection verification statistics: 4 of 5 successful (80 %).

More...

Press Enter to continue.

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 106. Verify IPX Connection Joblog

As a final verification step we verified a successful login to a NetWare server from a NetWare client.



### 9.4.3 Ending IPX

We can end an individual IPX circuit either from the Work with IPX Circuit Status menu or by using the command ENDIPXCCT.

We can end the AS/400 IPX router by using the ENDIPX command.

**Attention**

No confirmation display is shown when the ENDIPX command is entered. The ENDIPX command *immediately* ends all IPX processing on the AS/400.



## Chapter 10. Scenario 3. IPX Routing between AS/400s via an X.25 PVC Connection

In this scenario we use the AS/400's IPX router capability over an X.25 PVC (permanent virtual circuit) WAN connection. Since the connection is permanent and not switched, we allow RIP and SAP to be exchanged over the connection. However, since both routers (the two AS/400s) support NLSP, we use this in preference to standard RIP/SAP. For a WAN connection, NLSP is more efficient than RIP/SAP. We also show how the AS/400's X.25 interface can be used for SNA, TCP/IP and IPX concurrently. X.25 provides a relatively low speed (up to 64 Kbps) connection. While normally used via an X.25 network, X.25 can be used in a point-to-point mode with one system acting as a DCE (DCE \*YES in line description).

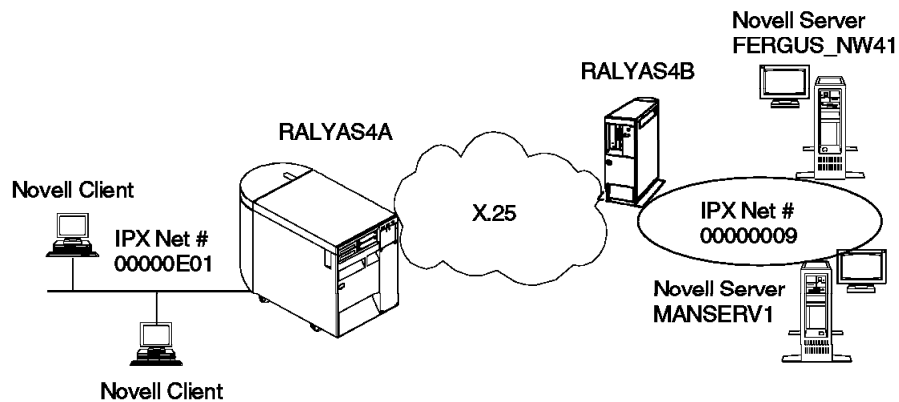


Figure 107. Environment for Scenario 3

### 10.1 What Information Do We Need before We Start?

Table 12 (Page 1 of 2). RALYAS4A - Information Needed

	Whom/Where	Ethernet	WAN/X.25	RALYAS4A
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000E01	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	N/A
PVC Logical Channel	X.25 Provider	N/A	001	N/A
WAN Speed	X.25 Provider	N/A	9600	N/A

*Table 12 (Page 2 of 2). RALYAS4A - Information Needed*

	<b>Whom/Where</b>	<b>Ethernet</b>	<b>WAN/X.25</b>	<b>RALYAS4A</b>
AS/400 Adapter Resource Names	WRKHDWRSC *CMN	LIN221	LIN072	N/A
IPX Router Name	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	Router_1
AS/400 IPX Internal Network Number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	96AD0D47

*Table 13. RALYAS4B - Information Needed*

	<b>Whom/Where</b>	<b>Token-Ring</b>	<b>WAN/X.25</b>	<b>RALYAS4B</b>
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000009	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	4 Mb	N/A	N/A
PVC Logical Channel	X.25 Provider	N/A	001	N/A
WAN Speed	X.25 Provider	N/A	9600	N/A
AS/400 Adapter Resource Names	WRKHDWRSC *CMN	LIN101	LIN182	N/A
IPX Router Name	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	Router_2
AS/400 IPX Internal Network Number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	76AD0117

## 10.2 RALYAS4A Configuration

For this scenario we have to create the following configuration objects on RALYAS4A:

- Ethernet line description

- X.25 line description

- IPX description

- IPX circuit for Ethernet interface

- IPX circuit for X.25 interface

## 10.2.1 Ethernet Line Description

To create the Ethernet line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINETH LIND(ETH2617A)
          RSRCTYPE(LIN221)
          TEXT('Ethernet LAN LIN221')
```

### Tip

An existing Ethernet line description can be used; there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not be defined and that the Ethernet standard is \*ALL in the line description.

The important parameters in an Ethernet line description for IPX are:

#### Line description (LIND)

The unique name for this line description.

#### Resource name (RSRCNAME)

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the Ethernet adapter you want to use.

#### Ethernet standard (ETHSTD)

This value *must* be \*ALL when the line is used for an Ethernet NetWare protocol network. This is the default.

#### Source service access point (SSAP)

Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size and an SSAP type. The default value, \*SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

### Attention

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

## 10.2.2 X.25 Line Description

To create the X.25 line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINX25 LIND(X25LINE_A)
          RSRCTYPE(LIN072)
          LGLCHLE((001 *PVC))
          NETADR(101100205)
          CNNINIT(*LOCAL)
          MAXFRAME(4096)
          MAXPKTSIZE(4096)
          TEXT('X.25 line to RALYAS4B via X.25 NET')
```

The important parameters in an X.25 line description for IPX are:

#### Line description (LIND)

The unique name for this line description.

**Resource name (R SRCNAME)**

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the communications adapter you want to use.

**X.25 logical channels (LGLCHLE)**

Specify here the X.25 logical channels as per your X.25 network provider subscription.

**Connection initiation (CNNINIT)**

This parameter determines who initiates the X.25 connection. This parameter is network-dependant. This parameter does not determine who initiates the X.25 call.

**Maximum frame size (MAXFRAME)**

This parameter sets the maximum frame size supported by the X.25 connection.

**Maximum packet size (MAXPKTSIZE)**

This parameter sets the maximum packet size supported by the X.25 connection. Setting this value at 4096 allows us to use a packet size of up to 4096. The packet size requested is set in the X.25 IPX circuit.

**Default packet size (DFTP KTSIZE) and default window size (DFTWDWSIZE)**

These parameters are also network-dependant. The default packet and window sizes should match the network defaults. The AS/400 defaults are a packet size of 128 with a window size of 2; these values are frequently also the network defaults as was the case with the network we were using.

**Tip**

An X.25 line description is a shared resource. Had we configured more logical channels, the above line description could also have been used for SNA and TCP/IP. When in use, each protocol would use a logical channel. A logical channel can only be used to a single remote location. Concurrent sessions (SNA, TCP/IP or IPX) to multiple remote locations would therefore require multiple logical channels.

### 10.2.3 IPX Configuration

To access the Configure IPX menu, enter the command CFGIPX (Configure IPX).

**Attention**

Your user profile must have the \*IOSYSCFG special authority in order to configure the IPX support.

```
CFGIPX                                Configure IPX                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

  Configure IPX
    1. Configure IPX circuits
    2. Work with IPX descriptions
    3. Work with IPX status

  Configure AnyNet/400 over IPX
    10. Work with IP over IPX interfaces
    11. Work with IP over IPX routes
    12. Work with IP over IPX addresses

    20. Work with SNA over IPX locations

Selection or command
===>

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel
```

Figure 108. IPX Configuration Main Menu

### 10.2.3.1 IPX Description

To create the IPX description, select option 2 (Work with IPX Descriptions) from the IPX configuration main menu.

```
                                Work with IPX Descriptions                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Create  2=Change  3=Copy  4=Delete  5=Display  6=Print  7=Rename
  9=Retrieve Source

Opt      IPX      Text
  1      RALYAS4A
        QDCIPX1    This IPXD is IBM Supplied
        QDCIPX2    This IPXD is IBM Supplied

Bottom

Parameters or command
===>

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel  F17=Position to
```

Figure 109. Work with IPX Descriptions

Then select option 1.

Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

IPX description . . . . . > RALYAS4A      Name  
 IPX internal network number . . > 96AD0D47      00000001-FFFFFFFE, \*RANDOM  
 IPX routing protocol . . . . . \*NLSP      \*NLSP, \*RIP  
 IPX router name . . . . . > ROUTER\_1

IPX maximum datagram size . . . 576      576-65535  
 Text 'description' . . . . . > 'IPX Description for RALYAS4A'

Bottom

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F10=Additional parameters   F12=Cancel  
 F13=How to use this display      F24=More keys

Figure 110. Create IPX Description

The important parameters in an IPX description:

**IPX description**      We use the system name for the IPX description name.

**IPX internal network number**  
 The IPX network number used for the AS/400's internal network number must be unique to all other network numbers (internal and external) in this IPX internetwork.

**IPX routing protocol**      In this configuration we use RIP over the LAN connections and NLSP over the WAN connection. In the IPX circuit for the LAN we specify \*RIP.

**IPX router name**      We have chosen to use the name Router\_1 for this IPX router.

Press F10 for additional parameters.



```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

IPX description . . . . . > RALYAS4A      Name
IPX internal network number . . > 96AD0D47  00000001-FFFFFFFE, *RANDOM
IPX routing protocol . . . . . *NLSP      *NLSP, *RIP
IPX router name . . . . . > ROUTER_1

IPX maximum datagram size . . . 576        576-65535
Text 'description' . . . . . > 'IPX Description for RALYAS4A'

                                Additional Parameters

IPX packet forwarding . . . . . *YES        *YES, *NO
IPX hop count . . . . . 64                8-127
SPX maximum sessions . . . . . 1000        100-9999
SPX watchdog abort timeout . . . 120000     30000-3000000
SPX watchdog verify timeout . . 30000       556-300000

                                                                More...
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display

```

Figure 111. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters)

### IPX packet forwarding

Be sure this value is \*YES if you want to use the AS/400 as an IPX Router. \*YES is the default.

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).

```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

SPX are you there timeout . . . 60000      556-600000
SPX default retry count . . . 10           1-255
LAN hello . . . . . 20                   1-600
WAN hello . . . . . 20                   1-600
Designated router interval . . . 10        1-100
Holding time multiplier . . . 3            2-20
Log protocol errors . . . . . *NO         *NO, *YES
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT           Name, *LIBCRTAUT, *CHANGE...

                                                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display

```

Figure 112. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters Next Screen)

**CL Command**

The above IPX description could also have been created by entering:

```
CRTIPXD IPXD(RALYAS4A)
      IPXNETNBR(96AD0D47)
      IPXRTRNAME(ROUTER_1)
      TEXT(' IPX Description for RALYAS4A')
```

**10.2.3.2 IPX Circuits**

To create IPX circuits for the Ethernet and X.25 network interfaces, select option 1 (Configure IPX circuits) from the IPX configuration main menu followed by option 1 (Work with IPX circuits).

```

                                Work with IPX Circuits
                                System:  RALYAS4A
Type options, press Enter.
  1=Add  2=Change  4=Remove  5=Display  7=Display associated services
  8=Display associated routes  9=Start   10=End

Opt      Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
 1      Name      Description  Type      Status
 1      ETH2617A

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom
```

Figure 113. Work with IPX Circuits

To add an IPX circuit, select option 1.

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)
Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . . > ETH2617A
Line description . . . . . > ETH2617A      Name
IPX network number . . . . . > E01          00000001-FFFFFFFD
Frame type . . . . . *SSAP                  *SSAP, *SNAP, *ETHV2, *ETHNTW
Enable for NLSP . . . . . > *NO             *YES, *NO
MAC channel for NLSP . . . . . *BROADCAST   *BROADCAST, *MULTICAST
Router priority for NLSP . . . . . 44       0-127
Cost override for NLSP . . . . . *CALC      1-63, *CALC

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F10=Additional parameters  F12=Cancel
F13=How to use this display  F24=More keys
```

Figure 114. Add IPX Circuit for the Ethernet Network Interface

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for Ethernet are:

<b>Circuit name</b>	We use the line description name for the circuit name.
<b>Line description</b>	The Ethernet line description created above.
<b>IPX network number</b>	The network number associated with the Ethernet LAN segment.
<b>Frame type</b>	The frame type to be used on this LAN segment.
<b>Enable for NLSP</b>	We only use RIP and SAP on the LAN interface.

#### CL Command

The above IPX circuit could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(ETH2617A) LIND(ETH2617A)
IPXNETNBR(00000E01) ENBNLSP(*NO)
```

Next we create an IPX circuit for the X.25 network interface.

Work with IPX Circuits

System: RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.

1=Add 2=Change 4=Remove 5=Display 7=Display associated services  
8=Display associated routes 9=Start 10=End

Opt	Circuit Name	Line Description	Line Type	Circuit Status
1	X25PVC_A ETH2617A	ETH2617A	*ETHLAN	Inactive

Bottom  
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom

Figure 115. Work with IPX Circuits

To add an IPX circuit, select option 1.

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . . > X25PVC_A
Line description . . . . . > X25LINE_A      Name
X.25 PVC logical channel id . . > 001        001-FFF
X.25 SVC network address . . . . ' '
X.25 SVC call type . . . . . *DEMAND        *DEMAND, *PERM
X.25 SVC reverse charge . . . . *NONE        *NONE, *REQUEST, *ACCEPT...
X.25 SVC idle circuit timeout . . 60         1-600
X.25 default packet size:
  Transmit packet size . . . . . > 4096      *LIND, 64, 128, 256, 512...
  Receive packet size . . . . . > *TRANSMIT  *LIND, *TRANSMIT, 64, 128...
X.25 default window size:
  Transmit window size . . . . . > 7         1-15, *LIND
  Receive window size . . . . . > *TRANSMIT  1-15, *LIND, *TRANSMIT
Enable for NLSP . . . . . *YES             *YES, *NO
Cost override for NLSP . . . . . *CALC      1-63, *CALC
Enable for IW2 . . . . . *YES             *YES, *NO
More...

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys

```

Figure 116. Add IPX Circuit for X.25 PVC

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for X.25 are:

<b>Circuit name</b>	Specifies the name of the IPX circuit being added.
<b>Line description</b>	The X.25 line description created above.
<b>X.25 PVC logical channel id</b>	This is PVC logical channel to the remote system to be used for IPX.
<b>X.25 default packet size and default window size</b>	Providing the network is reliable, increasing the packet and window sizes used improves data throughput. We have specified here the maximum values supported by the X.25 network we were using.
<b>Enable for NLSP</b>	We use NLSP over the WAN. *YES is the default.

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).

Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

IW2 timer request retries . . .	16	1-256, *NOMAX
IW2 timer request interval . . .	20	1-60

Additional Parameters

Default maximum datagram size .	*LIND	576-16388, *LIND
Throughput . . . . .	*CALC	300-4294967295, *CALC
Delay time . . . . .	*CALC	1-5000000, *CALC
Automatic start . . . . .	*YES	*YES, *NO
RIP state . . . . .	*AUTO	*ON, *OFF, *AUTO
RIP update interval . . . . .	60	30-300000
RIP age multiplier . . . . .	4	1-10
SAP state . . . . .	*AUTO	*ON, *OFF, *AUTO
SAP update interval . . . . .	60	30-300000
SAP age multiplier . . . . .	4	1-10

Bottom

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display  
F24=More keys

Figure 117. Add IPX Circuit for X.25 PVC (Next Screen)

#### RIP State and SAP State

With these values set to \*AUTO, the local system negotiates the routing and service protocols to be used with the remote system. This negotiation process first tries NLSP. Since the AS/400 supports NLSP, this is the protocol that will be used over the WAN.

#### CL Command

The above IPX circuit could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(X25PVC_A) LIND(X25LINE_A) PVCLGLCHLI(001)
DFTPKTSIZE(4096 *TRANSMIT) DFTWDWSIZE(7 *TRANSMIT)
```

#### Note

Since we have configured the circuits to allow RIP and SAP to flow (via NLSP), we do not have to configure IPX circuit routes or IPX circuit services.

## 10.3 RALYAS4B Configuration

For this scenario we have to create the following configuration objects on RALYAS4B:

- Token-ring line description
- X.25 line description
- IPX description
- IPX circuit for token-ring interface
- IPX circuit for X.25 interface

### 10.3.1 Token-Ring Line Description

To create the token-ring line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINTRN LIND(TRN2619B)
          RSRNAME(LIN101)
          LINESPEED(4M)
          TEXT('4M Token-Ring')
```

#### Tip

An existing token-ring line description can be used; there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not be defined in the line description.

The important parameters in a token-ring line description for IPX are:

#### Line description (LIND)

The unique name for this line description.

#### Resource name (RSRCNAME)

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the token-ring adapter you want to use.

#### Source service access point (SSAP)

Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size and an SSAP type. The default value, \*SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

#### Attention

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

### 10.3.2 X.25 Line Description

To create the X.25 line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINX25 LIND(X25LINE_B)
          RSRNAME(LIN182)
          LGLCHLE((001 *PVC))
          NETADR(101100201)
          CNNINIT(*LOCAL)
          MAXFRAME(4096)
          MAXPKTSIZE(4096)
          TEXT('X.25 line to RALYAS4A via X.25 NET')
```

### 10.3.3 IPX Configuration

To access the Configure IPX menu, enter the command CFGIPX (Configure IPX).

#### Attention

Your user profile must have the \*IOSYSCFG special authority in order to configure the IPX support.

```
CFGIPX                                Configure IPX                                System:  RALYAS4B

Select one of the following:

  Configure IPX
    1. Configure IPX circuits
    2. Work with IPX descriptions
    3. Work with IPX status

  Configure AnyNet/400 over IPX
    10. Work with IP over IPX interfaces
    11. Work with IP over IPX routes
    12. Work with IP over IPX addresses

    20. Work with SNA over IPX locations

Selection or command
===>

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel
```

Figure 118. IPX Configuration Main Menu

### 10.3.3.1 IPX Description

To create the IPX description, select option 2 (Work with IPX Descriptions) from the IPX configuration main menu.

```
                                Work with IPX Descriptions                                System:  RALYAS4B

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Create  2=Change  3=Copy  4=Delete  5=Display  6=Print  7=Rename
  9=Retrieve Source

Opt      IPX      Text
  1      Desc
        RALYAS4B
        QDCIPX1   This IPXD is IBM Supplied
        QDCIPX2   This IPXD is IBM Supplied

Bottom

Parameters or command
===>

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel  F17=Position to
```

Figure 119. Work with IPX Descriptions

Then select option 1.

```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

IPX description . . . . . > RALYAS4B      Name
IPX internal network number . . > 76AD0117      00000001-FFFFFFFE, *RANDOM
IPX routing protocol . . . . . *NLSP      *NLSP, *RIP
IPX router name . . . . . > ROUTER_2

IPX maximum datagram size . . . 576      576-65535
Text 'description' . . . . . > 'IPX Description for RALYAS4B'

                                                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F10=Additional parameters  F12=Cancel
F13=How to use this display      F24=More keys

```

Figure 120. Create IPX Description

Press F10 for additional parameters.

```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

IPX description . . . . . > RALYAS4B      Name
IPX internal network number . . > 76AD0117      00000001-FFFFFFFE, *RANDOM
IPX routing protocol . . . . . *NLSP      *NLSP, *RIP
IPX router name . . . . . > ROUTER_2

IPX maximum datagram size . . . 576      576-65535
Text 'description' . . . . . > 'IPX Description for RALYAS4B'

                                Additional Parameters

IPX packet forwarding . . . . . *YES      *YES, *NO
IPX hop count . . . . . 64      8-127
SPX maximum sessions . . . . . 1000      100-9999
SPX watchdog abort timeout . . . 120000      30000-3000000
SPX watchdog verify timeout . . 30000      556-300000

                                                                More...
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display

```

Figure 121. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters)

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).



```

                                Create IPX Description (CRTIPXD)

Type choices, press Enter.

SPX are you there timeout . . . 60000          556-600000
SPX default retry count . . . . 10             1-255
LAN hello . . . . .                20          1-600
WAN hello . . . . .                20          1-600
Designated router interval . . . 10            1-100
Holding time multiplier . . . . 3              2-20
Log protocol errors . . . . .    *NO          *NO, *YES
Authority . . . . .                *LIBCRTAUT  Name, *LIBCRTAUT, *CHANGE...

                                           Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display

```

Figure 122. Create IPX Description (Additional Parameters Next Screen)

#### CL Command

The above IPX description could also have been created by entering:

```

CRTIPXD IPXD(RALYAS4B)
        IPXNETNBR(76AD0117)
        IPXRTRNAME(ROUTER_2)
        Text(' IPX Description for RALYAS4B')

```

### 10.3.3.2 IPX Circuits

To create IPX circuits for the token-ring and X.25 network interfaces, select option 1 (Configure IPX circuits) from the IPX configuration main menu followed by option 1 (Work with IPX circuits).

```

                                Work with IPX Circuits
                                           System:  RALYAS4B

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Add  2=Change  4=Remove  5=Display  7=Display associated services
  8=Display associated routes  9=Start   10=End

Opt      Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
 1      Name      Description  Type      Status
 1      TRN2619B

                                           Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 123. Work with IPX Circuits

To add an IPX circuit, select option 1.

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . . > TRN2619B
Line description . . . . . > TRN2619B   Name
IPX network number . . . . . > 9         00000001-FFFFFFD
Frame type . . . . . *SSAP              *SSAP, *SNAP, *ETHV2, *ETHNTW
Enable for NLSP . . . . . > *NO         *YES, *NO
MAC channel for NLSP . . . . . *BROADCAST *BROADCAST, *MULTICAST
Router priority for NLSP . . . . . 44    0-127
Cost override for NLSP . . . . . *CALC   1-63, *CALC

                                                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F10=Additional parameters  F12=Cancel
F13=How to use this display  F24=More keys

```

Figure 124. Add IPX Circuit for the Token-Ring network Interface

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for the token-ring interface are:

- Circuit name** We use the line description name for the circuit name.
- Line description** The token-ring line description created above.
- IPX network number** The network number associated with the token-ring LAN segment.
- Enable for NLSP** We only use RIP and SAP.

#### CL Command

The above IPX circuit could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(TRN2619B) LIND(TRN2619B)
IPXNETNBR(00000009) ENBNLSP(*NO)
```

Next we create an IPX circuit for the X.25 network interface.

```

                                Work with IPX Circuits
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Add  2=Change  4=Remove  5=Display  7=Display associated services
  8=Display associated routes  9=Start  10=End

Opt  Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
   1  Name        Description Type      Status
   1  X25PVC_B    TRN2619B  *TRNLAN  Inactive
      TRN2619B

                                                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 125. Work with IPX Circuits

To add an IPX circuit, select option 1.

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

Circuit name . . . . . > X25PVC_B
Line description . . . . . > X25LINE_B      Name
X.25 PVC logical channel id . . > 001        001-FFF
X.25 SVC network address . . . . ' '
X.25 SVC call type . . . . . *DEMAND        *DEMAND, *PERM
X.25 SVC reverse charge . . . . *NONE        *NONE, *REQUEST, *ACCEPT...
X.25 SVC idle circuit timeout . . 60         1-600
X.25 default packet size:
  Transmit packet size . . . . . > 4096      *LIND, 64, 128, 256, 512...
  Receive packet size . . . . . > *TRANSMIT  *LIND, *TRANSMIT, 64, 128...
X.25 default window size:
  Transmit window size . . . . . > 7         1-15, *LIND
  Receive window size . . . . . > *TRANSMIT  1-15, *LIND, *TRANSMIT
Enable for NLSP . . . . . *YES              *YES, *NO
Cost override for NLSP . . . . . *CALC      1-63, *CALC
Enable for IW2 . . . . . *YES               *YES, *NO
More...

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys
  
```

Figure 126. Add IPX Circuit for X.25 PVC

Press Page Down (additional parameters on next screen).

```

                                Add IPX Circuit (ADDIPXCCT)

Type choices, press Enter.

IW2 timer request retries . . . 16          1-256, *NOMAX
IW2 timer request interval . . . 20         1-60

                                Additional Parameters

Default maximum datagram size . *LIND      576-16388, *LIND
Throughput . . . . . *CALC              300-4294967295, *CALC
Delay time . . . . . *CALC              1-5000000, *CALC
Automatic start . . . . . *YES          *YES, *NO
RIP state . . . . . *AUTO               *ON, *OFF, *AUTO
RIP update interval . . . . . 60         30-300000
RIP age multiplier . . . . . 4           1-10
SAP state . . . . . *AUTO               *ON, *OFF, *AUTO
SAP update interval . . . . . 60         30-300000
SAP age multiplier . . . . . 4           1-10

                                Bottom

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys
  
```

Figure 127. Add IPX Circuit for X.25 PVC (Next Screen)

#### CL Command

The above IPX circuit could also have been created by entering:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(X25PVC_B) LIND(X25LINE_B) PVCLGLCHLI(001)
DFTPKTSIZE(4096 *TRANSMIT) DFTWDWSIZE(7 *TRANSMIT)
```

#### Note

Since we have configured the circuits to allow RIP and SAP to flow (via NLSP), we do not have to configure IPX circuit routes or IPX circuit services.

## 10.4 Starting and Verifying the IPX Router Support

Before we can start the IPX support on the AS/400, we have to vary on the line descriptions being used by the IPX circuits. We can do this by entering the following commands:

- RALYAS4A  
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(ETH2617A) CFGTYPE(\*LIN) STATUS(\*ON)  
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(X25LINE\_A) CFGTYPE(\*LIN) STATUS(\*ON)
- RALYAS4B  
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(TRN2619B) CFGTYPE(\*LIN) STATUS(\*ON)  
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(X25LINE\_B) CFGTYPE(\*LIN) STATUS(\*ON)

### 10.4.1 Starting IPX

To start IPX using the IPX descriptions we created above, enter the following commands:

- RALYAS4A  
STRIPX RALYAS4A
- RALYAS4B  
STRIPX RALYAS4B

Starting the AS/400 IPX Support creates a \*NET controller and an \*NET device description.

#### Tip

The \*NET controller is also be used by the AS/400 TCP/IP support if this is configured on the system.

### 10.4.2 Verifying the IPX Configuration

To verify that the line descriptions have become active and that the \*NET controller and device descriptions have been created and are also active, use the command WRKCFGSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKCFGSTS \*LIN X25LIN\_A on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 128 on page 153.

Work with Configuration Status				RALYAS4A	
				03/19/97	16:14:46
Position to . . . . .			Starting characters		
Type options, press Enter.					
1=Vary on   2=Vary off   5=Work with job   8=Work with description					
9=Display mode status ...					
Opt	Description	Status	-----Job-----		
	X25LINE_A	ACTIVE			
	X25LINET	ACTIVE			
	X25LIIPX	ACTIVE	QIPX	QSYS	008119
					Bottom
Parameters or command					
===>					
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F12=Cancel   F23=More options   F24=More keys					

Figure 128. WRKCFGSTS X25 Line RALYAS4A

From Figure 128 we can see that the IPX network controller (\*NET) has become active with the QIPX job.

**Tip**

STRIPX starts all IPX Circuits that have AUTOSTART set to \*YES.

The QIPX application job runs in the QSYSWRK subsystem and uses the QSYS/QZSPJOB job description. To display the job, enter the command WRKACTJOB SBS(QSYSWRK).

```

                                Work with Active Jobs
                                03/19/97 16:15:28 RALYAS4A
CPU %:      .0    Elapsed time: 00:00:00    Active jobs: 44

Type options, press Enter.
  2=Change  3=Hold  4=End  5=Work with  6=Release  7=Display message
  8=Work with spooled files  13=Disconnect ...

Opt  Subsystem/Job  User      Type  CPU %  Function      Status
    QSYSWRK        QSYS      SBS    .0          DEQW
    QAPPCIPX        QSYS      BCH    .0          TIMW
    QIPX           QSYS      BCH    .0          DEQW

                                                                Bottom

Parameters or command
===>
F3=Exit      F5=Refresh  F10=Restart statistics  F11=Display elapsed data
F12=Cancel   F23=More options  F24=More keys

```

Figure 129. Work with Active Jobs

To verify that the IPX circuits have started, select option 3 (Work with IPX status) from the IPX configuration main menu.

```

                                Work with IPX Status
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

  1. Work with IPX circuit status
  2. Display IPX route information
  3. Display IPX service information
  4. Work with IPX/SPX connection status
  5. Display active IPX description

Selection or command
===> 1

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel

```

Figure 130. Work with IPX Circuit Status

Then select option 1 (Work with IPX circuit status).

```

                                Work with IPX Circuit Status
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
 5=Display details  7=Display associated services
 8=Display associated routes  9=Start  10=End
12=Work with configuration status

Opt   Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
      Name        Description  Type      Status
      ETH2617A    ETH2617A   *ELAN     Active
      X25PVC_A    X25LINE_A *X25      Active

                                Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 131. Work with IPX Circuit Status Screen

Here you can see that the LAN and WAN circuits have become active. Both circuits were started automatically because we accepted the default of \*YES for Automatic start in the IPX circuits.

Now let's look at the IPX RIP table on the AS/400.

```

                                Work with IPX Status
                                System:  RALYAS4A

Select one of the following:

  1. Work with IPX circuit status
  2. Display IPX route information
  3. Display IPX service information
  4. Work with IPX/SPX connection status
  5. Display active IPX description

Selection or command
===> 2

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel

```

Figure 132. Display IPX Routing Information

Select option 2 (Display IPX route information) from the Work with IPX Status menu.

Display IPX Route Information					
Type options, press Enter. 5=Display details					System: RALYAS4A
Opt	Remote Network	Number of Hops	Number of Ticks	Next Hop Node Address	Route Source
	00000009	1	35	*NONE	*NLSP
	00000E01	0	1	*NONE	*CCT
	30AA0F92	2	36	*NONE	*RIP
	31ECF1DD	2	36	*NONE	*RIP
	76AD0117	1	35	*NONE	*NLSP
	96AD0D47	0	1	000000000001	*LOCAL
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					Bottom

Figure 133. Display IPX Route Information

This display shows the IPX routing information from the different networks.

<b>Remote Network</b>	The remote network number. This may be an external network number or an internal network number.
<b>00000E01</b>	This is the network attached to the AS/400's token-ring network interface. *CCT indicates that the network is defined in an IPX circuit.
<b>00000009</b>	This is the network number associated with the remote system's LAN interface. The route information was propagated to this system via NLSP.
<b>30AA0F92 and 31ECF1DD</b>	These network numbers are associated with NetWare servers attached to the same LAN as the remote system. The route information was propagated to this system via NLSP.
<b>96AD0D47</b>	This is the internal network number of this system.
<b>76AD0117</b>	This is the internal network number of the remote system. The route information was propagated to this system via NLSP.
<b>Number of Hops</b>	The number of hops necessary to reach the remote network. The number of hops is equal to the number of routers that are crossed in order to reach the network or system.
<b>Number of Ticks</b>	The number of ticks needed to reach the remote network. The number of ticks value is used to weight a route. If there is more than one route to a remote network and both have the same hop count then the route with the least ticks is chosen.



**Tip**

A tick is defined as 1/18 of a second. The time that a packet takes to go to an IPX node and be returned as a response is measured in terms of ticks.

**Next Hop Node Address**

The IPX node address of the next hop. The next hop node address is usually the LAN adapter MAC address.

**Route Source**

The source from which knowledge of this route was obtained:

- \*CCT (Circuit) - The route was generated from a locally defined circuit.
- \*CFG (Configuration) - The route was configured using the add circuit route (ADDCCTRTE) CL command.
- \*NLSP - The route was discovered via NLSP.
- \*RIP - The route was discovered via RIP.

Now let's look at the IPX SAP table on the AS/400.

```
Work with IPX Status                                     System:  RALYAS4A
Select one of the following:
1. Work with IPX circuit status
2. Display IPX route information
3. Display IPX service information
4. Work with IPX/SPX connection status
5. Display active IPX description

Selection or command
==> 3

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F12=Cancel
```

*Figure 134. Display IPX Service Information*

Select option 3 (Display IPX service information) from the Work with IPX Status menu.

Display IPX Service Information					
Type options, press Enter. 5=Display details					System: RALYAS4A
Opt	Service name	Service Type	Remote Network	Hops to Service	Service Source
	FERGUS_NW41	*FILESVR	31ECF1DD	2	*SAP
	MANSERV1	*FILESVR	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	BSER4.00-6.10_30A>	004B	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	ISMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	IVMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	LANPROTECT1841501>	0102	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41	0107	31ECF1DD	2	*SAP
	MANSERV1	0107	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41_____>	0115	31ECF1DD	2	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41	0130	31ECF1DD	2	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41_TREE_>	026B	31ECF1DD	2	*SAP
	SYSMAN_____>	026B	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41_TREE_>	0278	31ECF1DD	2	*SAP
	SYSMAN_____>	0278	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
					More...
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					

Figure 135. Display IPX Service Information Screen

This display shows the IPX service information from servers on the networks.

<b>Service name</b>	Shows the name of the service available on the remote system.
<b>Service Type</b>	Shows the type of the service available on the remote system. The service type is a 2-byte hexadecimal value. The hexadecimal values 0000 to 8000 and FFFF are reserved.  Any of the following special values and their hexadecimal values are valid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• *FILESVR: A file server type is available. The hexadecimal value of 0004 is used.</li> <li>• 004B: BTRIEVE Server</li> <li>• 0107: 386 Server</li> <li>• 0237: NetWare Management</li> <li>• 026B: Time Synchronization</li> </ul>
<b>Remote Network</b>	Shows the remote IPX network number or system that this service connects to.
<div> <b>Tip</b> <p>The remote IPX network number is usually the internal IPX network number of the remote server.</p> </div>	
<b>Hops to Service</b>	Shows the number of hops to reach the service on the remote system.

### Service Source

Shows the source from which knowledge of this service was obtained:

- \*LOCAL - This is a locally known service.
- \*CFG (Configuration) - The service was configured using the add circuit service (ADDCCTSRV) CL command.
- \*NLSP - The service was discovered via NLSP.
- \*SAP - The service was discovered via SAP.

From the IPX routing and service information above we can see, for example, that two file servers exist in the network:

- A NetWare file server with the name MANSERV1 with an internal network number of 30AA0F92
- A NetWare file server with the name FERGUS\_NW41 with an internal network number of 31ECF1DD

We can also see that both are two hops away from this AS/400.

The server entries in the table allows the AS/400 to respond to a GET NEAREST SERVER query from the Novell client.

We can now verify the connection with the IPXPING command. IPXPING is very similar to TCP/IP PING. Here we ping RALYAS4B's internal IPX network address from RALYAS4A.

Verify IPX Connection (IPXPING)

Type choices, press Enter.

Remote IPX network number . . . > 76AD0117

00000001-FFFFFFFD

Remote IPX node address . . . . > 1

000000000001-FFFFFFFFFE...

Additional Parameters

Message mode . . . . . \*VERBOSE

\*VERBOSE, \*QUIET

Packet length (in bytes) . . . . 256

8-65495

Number of packets . . . . . 5

1-999

Wait time (in seconds) . . . . . > 5

1-120

F3=Exit

F4=Prompt

F5=Refresh

F12=Cancel

F13=How to use this display

F24=More keys

Bottom

Figure 136. Verify IPX Connection

```

                                Display All Messages
Job . . . : QPADEV0002      User . . . : MICK      System:  RALYAS4A
                                Number . . . : 008125

5 > IPXPING RMTNETNBR(76AD0117) RMTNDEADR(1) WAITTIME(5)
    Verifying connection to remote system at network number 76AD0117, node
      address 0000000000001.
    Connection verification 1 took .307 seconds.  1 successful connection
      verifications.
    Connection verification 2 took .285 seconds.  2 successful connection
      verifications.
    Connection verification 3 took .285 seconds.  3 successful connection
      verifications.
    Connection verification 4 took .287 seconds.  4 successful connection
      verifications.
    Connection verification 5 took .284 seconds.  5 successful connection
      verifications.
    Round-trip (in milliseconds) min/avg/max = 284/289/307
    Connection verification statistics: 5 of 5 successful (100 %).
                                                                More...

Press Enter to continue.

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 137. Verify IPX Connection Joblog

As a final verification step we verified a successful login to a NetWare server from a NetWare client.

### 10.4.3 Ending IPX

We can end an individual IPX circuit either from the Work with IPX Circuit Status menu or by using the command ENDIPXCCT.

We can end the AS/400 IPX router by using the ENDIPX command.

#### Attention

No confirmation display is shown when the ENDIPX command is entered. The ENDIPX command *immediately* ends all IPX processing on the AS/400.

## Chapter 11. Scenario 4. IPX Routing between AS/400s via a Frame Relay Connection

In this scenario we use the AS/400's IPX router capability over a frame relay connection. Since the connection is permanent and not switched, we allow RIP and SAP to be exchanged over the connection. However, since both routers (the two AS/400s) support NLSP, we use this in preference to standard RIP/SAP. For a WAN connection, NLSP is more efficient than RIP/SAP. We also show how the AS/400's frame relay interface can be used for SNA, TCP/IP and IPX concurrently. Frame relay offers a relatively high speed (up to 2.048 Mbps) connection. While normally used via a frame relay network, frame relay can be used in a point-to-point mode with one system acting as a frame handler (by specifying \*FH in the frame relay network interface).

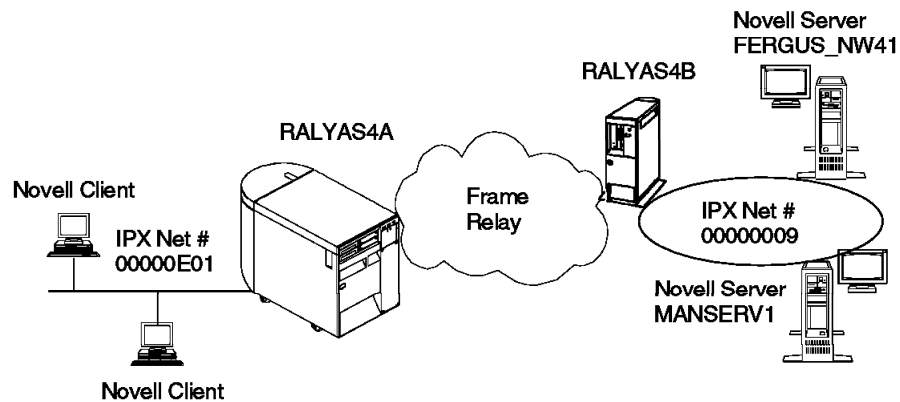


Figure 138. Environment for Scenario 4

### 11.1 What Information Do We Need before We Start?

Table 14 (Page 1 of 2). RALYAS4A - Information Needed.				
	Whom/Where	Ethernet	WAN/Frame relay	RALYAS4A
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000E01	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR DLCI	FR Provider	N/A	333	N/A
WAN Speed	FR Provider	N/A	256 Kbps	N/A

*Table 14 (Page 2 of 2). RALYAS4A - Information Needed.*

	<b>Whom/Where</b>	<b>Ethernet</b>	<b>WAN/Frame relay</b>	<b>RALYAS4A</b>
AS/400 Adapter Resource Names	WRKHDWRSC *CMN	LIN221	LIN111	N/A
IPX Router Name	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	Router_1
AS/400 IPX Internal Network Number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	96AD0D47

*Table 15. RALYAS4B - Information Needed.*

	<b>Whom/Where</b>	<b>Token-Ring</b>	<b>WAN/Frame relay</b>	<b>RALYAS4B</b>
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000009	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	4 Mb	N/A	N/A
FR DLCI	FR Provider	N/A	333	N/A
WAN Speed	FR Provider	N/A	256 Kbps	N/A
AS/400 Adapter Resource Names	WRKHDWRSC *CMN	LIN101	LIN191	N/A
IPX Router Name	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	Router_2
AS/400 IPX Internal Network Number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	760D0117

## 11.2 RALYAS4A Configuration

For this scenario we have to create the following configuration objects on RALYAS4A:

- Ethernet line description
- Frame relay interface description
- Frame relay line description
- IPX description
- IPX circuit for Ethernet interface
- IPX circuit for frame relay interface

## 11.2.1 Ethernet Line Description

To create the Ethernet line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINETH LIND(ETH2617A)
          RSRCTYPE(LIN221)
          TEXT(' Ethernet LAN LIN221')
```

### Tip

An existing Ethernet line description can be used - there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not been defined and that the Ethernet standard is \*ALL in the line description.

The important parameters in an Ethernet line description for IPX are:

#### Line description (LIND)

Specifies the uniquely name of the Ethernet line description.

#### Resource name (RSRCNAME)

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the Ethernet adapter you want to use.

#### Ethernet standard (ETHSTD)

This value *must* be \*ALL when the line is used for an Ethernet NetWare protocol network. This is the default.

#### Source service access point (SSAP)

Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size, and an SSAP type. The default value, \*SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

### Attention

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

## 11.2.2 Frame Relay Network Interface

To create the frame relay network interface, enter the following command:

```
CRTNWIFR NWID(FR_IPX_A)
          RSRCTYPE(LIN111)
          INTERFACE(*V35)
          LINESPEED(256000)
          TEXT(' Frame Relay NWI Description RALYAS4A')
```

The important parameters in a frame relay network interface for IPX are:

#### Network interface description (NWID)

Specifies the unique name of the frame relay interface.

#### Resource name (RSRCNAME)

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the communications adapter you want to use.

**Line speed (LINKSPEED)**

Specify here the line speed of the frame relay interface as per your frame relay network provider subscription.

### 11.2.3 Frame Relay Line Description

To create the frame relay line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINFR LIND(FR_IPX_A)
          NWI(FR_IPX_A)
          NWIDLCI(333)
          LINKSPEED(256000)
          TEXT('Frame Relay Line Description RALYAS4A')
```

The important parameters in a frame relay line description for IPX are:

**Line description (LIND)**

The unique name for this line description.

**Network interface (NWI)**

The network interface that this line description is to be associated with.

**Link speed (LINKSPEED)**

Specify here the link speed of the frame relay line as per your frame relay network provider subscription.

**Tip**

A frame relay interface is a shared resource. We could add additional line descriptions to be used for SNA and TCP/IP. A DLCI can only be used to a single remote location. Concurrent sessions (SNA, TCP/IP or IPX) to multiple remote locations would therefore require multiple DLCIs.

### 11.2.4 IPX Configuration

In this configuration example we create the IPX configuration via CL commands.

#### 11.2.4.1 IPX Description

To create the IPX description, enter the following command:

```
CRTIPXD IPXD(RALYAS4A)
          IPXNETNBR(96AD0D47)
          IPXRTRNAME(ROUTER_1)
          Text('IPX Description for RALYAS4A')
```

The important parameters in an IPX description are:

**IPX description (IPXD)**

We use the system name for the IPX description name.

**IPX internal network number (IPXNETNBR)**

The IPX network number used for the AS/400's internal network number must be unique to all other network numbers (internal and external) in this IPX network.

**IPX routing protocol (IPXRTPCL)**

In this configuration we use RIP over the LAN connections and NLSP over the WAN connection. In the IPX circuit for the LAN we specify \*RIP.



#### **IPX router name (IPXRTRNAME)**

We have chosen to use the name Router\_1 for this IPX router.

#### **11.2.4.2 IPX Circuits**

To create the IPX circuits for the Ethernet and frame relay interfaces, enter the following commands:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(ETH2617A) LIND(ETH2617A) IPXNETNBR(00000E01) ENBNLSP(*NO)
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(FR_IPX_A) LIND(FR_IPX_A)
```

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for Ethernet are:

##### **Circuit name (CCTNAME)**

We use the line description name for the circuit name.

##### **Line description (LIND)**

The line description created above.

##### **IPX network number (IPXNETNBR)**

For Ethernet interface circuit this is the network number associated with the Ethernet LAN segment.

##### **Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP)**

For the Ethernet interface circuit we only use RIP and SAP and hence have disabled NLSP.

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for frame relay are:

##### **Circuit name (CCTNAME)**

We use the line description name for the circuit name.

##### **Line description (LIND)**

The line description created above.

##### **Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP)**

For the frame relay interface circuit we use NLSP. This is the default.

#### **Note**

Since we have configured the circuits to allow RIP and SAP to flow (via NLSP), we do not have to configure IPX circuit routes or IPX circuit services.

---

## **11.3 RALYAS4B Configuration**

For this scenario we have to create the following configuration objects on RALYAS4B:

- Token-ring line description
- Frame relay interface description
- Frame relay line description
- IPX description
- IPX circuit for token-ring interface
- IPX circuit for frame relay interface

### 11.3.1 Token-Ring Line Description

To create the token-ring line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINRN LIND(TRN2619B)
          RSRNAME(LIN101)
          LINESPEED(4M)
          TEXT('4M Token-Ring')
```

#### Tip

An existing token-ring line description can be used; there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not be defined in the line description.

The important parameters in a token-ring line description for IPX are:

#### Line description (LIND)

The unique name for this line description.

#### Resource name (RSRCNAME)

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the token-ring adapter you want to use.

#### Source service access point (SSAP)

Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size and an SSAP type. The default value, \*SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

#### Attention

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

### 11.3.2 Frame Relay Network Interface

To create the frame relay network interface, enter the following command:

```
CRTNWIFR NWID(FR_IPX_B)
          RSRNAME(LIN191)
          INTERFACE(*V35)
          LINESPEED(256000)
          TEXT('Frame Relay NWI Description RALYAS4B')
```

### 11.3.3 Frame Relay Line Description

To create the frame relay line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINFR LIND(FR_IPX_B)
          NWI(FR_IPX_B)
          NWIDLCI(333)
          LINKSPEED(256000)
          TEXT('Frame Relay Line Description RALYAS4B')
```

## 11.3.4 IPX Configuration

In this configuration example we create the IPX configuration via CL commands.

### 11.3.4.1 IPX Description

To create the IPX description, enter the following command:

```
CRTIPXD IPXD(RALYAS4B)
      IPXNETNBR(76AD0117)
      IPXRTRNAME(ROUTER_2)
      Text('IPX Description for RALYAS4B')
```

### 11.3.4.2 IPX Circuits

To create the IPX circuits for the token-ring and frame relay interfaces, enter the following commands:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(TRN2619B) LIND(TRN2619B) IPXNETNBR(00000009) ENBNLSP(*NO)
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(FR_IPX_B) LIND(FR_IPX_B)
```

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for the token-ring interface are:

<b>Circuit name</b>	We use the line description name for the circuit name.
<b>Line description</b>	The token-ring line description created above.
<b>IPX network number</b>	The network number associated with the token-ring LAN segment.
<b>Enable for NLSP</b>	We only use RIP and SAP.

#### Note

Since we have configured the circuits to allow RIP and SAP to flow (via NLSP), we do not have to configure IPX circuit routes or IPX circuit services.

---

## 11.4 Starting and Verifying the IPX Router Support

Before we can start the IPX support on the AS/400, we have to vary on the network interface and line descriptions being used by the IPX circuits. We can do this by entering the following commands:

- RALYAS4A

```
VRFCFG CFGOBJ(ETH2617A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
VRFCFG CFGOBJ(FR_IPX_A) CFGTYPE(*NWI) STATUS(*ON)
VRFCFG CFGOBJ(FR_IPX_A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
```
- RALYAS4B

```
VRFCFG CFGOBJ(TRN2619B) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
VRFCFG CFGOBJ(FR_IPX_B) CFGTYPE(*NWI) STATUS(*ON)
VRFCFG CFGOBJ(FR_IPX_B) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
```

### 11.4.1 Starting IPX

To start IPX using the IPX descriptions we created above, enter the following commands:

- RALYAS4A

```
STRIPX RALYAS4A
```
- RALYAS4B

## STRIPX RALYAS4B

Starting the AS/400 IPX Support creates a \*NET controller and an \*NET device description.

**Tip**

The \*NET controller is also used by the AS/400 TCP/IP support if this is also configured on the system.

## 11.4.2 Verifying the IPX Configuration

To verify that the network interface and line description have become active and that the \*NET controller and device descriptions have been created and are also active, use the command WRKCFGSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKCFGSTS \*NWI FR\_IPX\_ A on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 139.

```

Work with Configuration Status                                RALYAS4A
                                                                03/20/97 10:57:48
Position to . . . . . Starting characters

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Vary on   2=Vary off   5=Work with job   8=Work with description
  9=Display mode status ...

Opt  Description      Status      -----Job-----
      FR_IPX_A        ACTIVE
      FR_IPX_A        ACTIVE
      FR_IPNET        ACTIVE
      FR_IPIX         ACTIVE      QIPX      QSYS      008170

Parameters or command                                         Bottom
===>
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F12=Cancel   F23=More options   F24=More keys

```

Figure 139. Work with Configuration Status

From Figure 139 we can see that the IPX network controller (\*NET) has become active with the IPX job.

To verify that the IPX circuits have become active, use the WRKIPXSTS command. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*CCT) on RALYAS4B, we see the panel shown in Figure 140 on page 169.

```

Work with IPX Circuit Status
System:  RALYAS4B

Type options, press Enter.
5=Display details  7=Display associated services
8=Display associated routes  9=Start  10=End
12=Work with configuration status

Opt      Circuit      Line      Line      Circuit
      Name      Description  Type      Status
      FR_IPX_B      FR_IPX_B      *FR      Active
      TRN2619B      TRN2619B      *TRLAN    Active

Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 140. Work with IPX Circuit Status

Here you can see that the LAN and WAN circuits have become active. Both circuits were started automatically because we accepted the default of \*YES for Automatic start in the IPX circuits.

To verify that the IPX routes have been propagated between the routers, we can use the command WRKIPXSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*RTE) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 141.

```

Display IPX Route Information
System:  RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.
5=Display details

Opt      Remote      Number      Number      Next Hop      Route
      Network      of Hops      of Ticks      Node Address      Source
      00000009      1          13          *NONE          *NLSP
      00000E01      0          1          *NONE          *CCT
      30AA0F92      2          14          *NONE          *RIP
      31ECF1DD      2          14          *NONE          *RIP
      53914BBA      2          14          *NONE          *RIP
      76AD0117      1          13          *NONE          *NLSP
      96AD0D47      0          1          0000000000001    *LOCAL
      E46366AE      2          36          *NONE          *RIP

Bottom
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print list  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 141. Display IPX Route Information

To verify that the IPX services information has been propagated between the routers, we can use the command WRKIPXSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*SRV) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 142 on page 170.

Display IPX Service Information					
Type options, press Enter. 5=Display details					System: RALYAS4A
Opt	Service name	Service Type	Remote Network	Hops to Service	Service Source
	FERGUS_NW41	*FILESVR	31ECF1DD	2	*SAP
	MANSERV1	*FILESVR	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	NW41SERV	*FILESVR	53914BBA	2	*SAP
	BSER4.00-6.10_30A>	004B	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	BSER4.00-6.10_539>	004B	53914BBA	2	*SAP
	ISMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	ISNW41SERV0787289>	0102	53914BBA	2	*SAP
	IVMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	IVNW41SERV0787289>	0102	53914BBA	2	*SAP
	LANPROTECT1841501>	0102	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	LDPNVIRUS_PROTECT>	0102	53914BBA	2	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41	0107	31ECF1DD	2	*SAP
	MANSERV1	0107	30AA0F92	2	*SAP
	NW41SERV	0107	53914BBA	2	*SAP
					More...
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					

Figure 142. Display IPX Service Information Screen

We can now verify the connection with the IPXPING command. IPXPING is very similar to TCP/IP PING. Here we ping RALYAS4B's internal IPX network address from RALYAS4A.

Verify IPX Connection (IPXPING)		
Type choices, press Enter.		
Remote IPX network number . . . . >	76AD0117	00000001-FFFFFFFFD
Remote IPX node address . . . . >	1	000000000001-FFFFFFFFFE...
Additional Parameters		
Message mode . . . . .	*VERBOSE	*VERBOSE, *QUIET
Packet length (in bytes) . . . .	256	8-65495
Number of packets . . . . .	5	1-999
Wait time (in seconds) . . . . .	> 5	1-120
		Bottom
F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F13=How to use this display		
F24=More keys		

Figure 143. Verify IPX Connection

```

                                Display All Messages
                                System:  RALYAS4A
Job . . :  WTR0528S01    User . . :  MICK    Number . . . :  008173

3 > IPXPING RMTNETNBR(76AD0117) RMTNDEADR(1) WAITTIME(5)
    Verifying connection to remote system at network number 76AD0117, node
      address 000000000001.
    Connection verification 1 took .122 seconds.  1 successful connection
      verifications.
    Connection verification 2 took .119 seconds.  2 successful connection
      verifications.
    Connection verification 3 took .118 seconds.  3 successful connection
      verifications.
    Connection verification 4 took .118 seconds.  4 successful connection
      verifications.
    Connection verification 5 took .118 seconds.  5 successful connection
      verifications.
    Round-trip (in milliseconds) min/avg/max = 118/119/122
    Connection verification statistics: 5 of 5 successful (100 %).
3 > dspjoblog
                                More...

Press Enter to continue.

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom
```

Figure 144. Verify IPX Connection Joblog

As a final verification step we verified a successful login to a NetWare server from a NetWare client.

### 11.4.3 Ending IPX

We can end an individual IPX circuit either from the Work with IPX Circuit Status menu or by using the command ENDIPXCCT.

We can end the AS/400 IPX router by using the ENDIPX command.

#### Attention

No confirmation display is shown when the ENDIPX command is entered. The ENDIPX command *immediately* ends all IPX processing on the AS/400.





## Chapter 12. Scenario 5. IPX Routing between an AS/400 and an IBM 2210 via a Frame Relay Connection

In this scenario we use an AS/400 (RALYAS4A) as an IPX Router to an IBM 2210 Nways Multiprotocol Router via frame relay. Frame relay offers a relatively high-speed (up to 2.048 Mbps) connection. While normally used via a frame relay network, frame relay can be used in a point-to-point mode with one system acting as a frame handler (by specifying \*FH in the AS/400 frame relay network interface). We use RIP and SAP because the IBM2210 does not support NLSP. The IBM 2210 does not support IW2 either and therefore we configure the AS/400 to allow for this also.

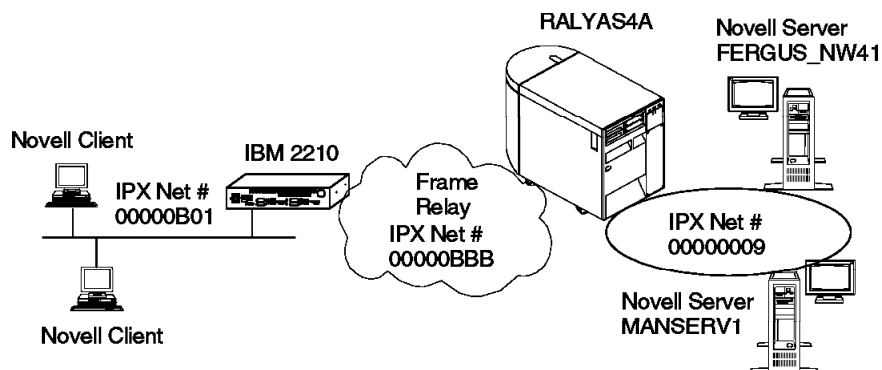


Figure 145. Environment for Scenario 5

Note that this configuration would work as above (with the Novell clients attached to the IBM 2210 and the Novell servers attached to the AS/400) or with the clients attached to the AS/400 and the servers attached to the 2210.

### 12.1 What Information Do We Need before We Start?

Table 16 (Page 1 of 2). RALYAS4A - Information Needed.				
	Whom/Where	Token-Ring	WAN/Frame relay	RALYAS4A
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	RIP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000009	00000BBB	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	4 Mb	N/A	N/A
FR DLCI	FR Provider	N/A	333	N/A
WAN Speed	FR Provider	N/A	256 Kbps	N/A

*Table 16 (Page 2 of 2). RALYAS4A - Information Needed.*

	Whom/Where	Token-Ring	WAN/Frame relay	RALYAS4A
AS/400 Adapter Resource Names	WRKHDWRSC *CMN	LIN191	LIN111	N/A
IPX Router Name	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	Router_1
AS/400 IPX Internal Network Number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	96AD0D47

*Table 17. IBM 2210 - Information Needed.*

	Whom/Where	Token-ring	WAN/Frame relay	IBM 2210
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	RIP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000B01	00000BBB	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	16 Mb	N/A	N/A
FR DLCI	FR Provider	N/A	333	N/A
WAN Speed	FR Provider	N/A	256 Kbps	N/A
2210 Host number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	2210A

## 12.2 RALYAS4A Configuration

For this scenario we have to create the following configuration objects on RALYAS4A:

- Token-ring line description
- Frame relay interface description
- Frame relay line description
- IPX description
- IPX circuit for token-ring interface
- IPX circuit for frame relay interface

### 12.2.1 Token-Ring Line Description

To create the token-ring line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINTRN LIND(TRN2619A)
          RSRNAME(LIN191)
          LINESPEED(4M)
          TEXT('4M Token-Ring')
```

**Tip**

An existing token-ring line description can be used; there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not be defined in the line description.

The important parameters in a token-ring line description for IPX are:

**Line description (LIND)**

The unique name for this line description.

**Resource name (RSRCNAME)**

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the token-ring adapter you want to use.

**Source service access point (SSAP)**

Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size and an SSAP type. The default value, \*SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

**Attention**

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

## 12.2.2 Frame Relay Network Interface

To create the frame relay network interface, enter the following command:

```
CRTNWIFR NWID(FR_IPX_A)
          RSRCNAME(LIN111)
          INTERFACE(*V35)
          LINESPEED(256000)
          TEXT('Frame Relay NWI Description RALYAS4A')
```

The important parameters in a frame relay network interface for IPX are:

**Network interface description (NWID)**

Specifies the unique name of the frame relay interface.

**Resource name (RSRCNAME)**

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the communications adapter you want to use.

**Line speed (LINESPEED)**

Specify here the line speed of the frame relay interface as per your frame relay network provider subscription.

## 12.2.3 Frame Relay Line Description

To create the frame relay line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINFR LIND(FR_IPX_A)
          NWI(FR_IPX_A)
          NWIDLCI(333)
          LINKSPEED(256000)
          TEXT('Frame Relay Line Description RALYAS4A')
```

The important parameters in a frame relay line description for IPX are:

**Line description (LIND)**

The unique name for this line description.

**Network interface (NWI)**

The network interface that this line description is to be associated with.

**Link speed (LINKSPEED)**

Specify here the link speed of the frame relay line as per your frame relay network provider subscription.

**Tip**

A frame relay interface is a shared resource. We could add additional line descriptions to be used for SNA and TCP/IP. A DLCI can only be used to a single remote location. Concurrent sessions (SNA, TCP/IP or IPX) to multiple remote locations would therefore require multiple DLCIs.

## 12.2.4 IPX Configuration

In this configuration example we create the IPX configuration via CL commands.

### 12.2.4.1 IPX Description

To create the IPX description, enter the following command:

```
CRTIPXD IPXD(RALYAS4A)
      IPXNETNBR(96AD0D47)
      IPXRTGPCL(*RIP)
      IPXRTRNAME(ROUTER_1)
      Text(' IPX Description for RALYAS4A')
```

The important parameters in an IPX description are:

**IPX description (IPXD)**

We use the system name for the IPX description name.

**IPX internal network number (IPXNETNBR)**

The IPX network number used for the AS/400's internal network number must be unique to all other network numbers (internal and external) in this IPX network.

**IPX routing protocol (IPXRTGPCL)**

In this configuration we use RIP over the LAN connections and over the WAN connection.

**IPX router name (IPXRTRNAME)**

We have chosen to use the name Router\_1 for this IPX router.

### 12.2.4.2 IPX Circuits

To create the IPX circuits for the token-ring and frame relay interfaces, enter the following commands:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(TRN2619A) LIND(TRN2619A) IPXNETNBR(00000009)
ENBNLSP(*NO)
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(FR_IPX_A) LIND(FR_IPX_A) IPXNETNBR(00000BBB)
ENBNLSP(*NO) ENBIW2(*NO)
```

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for token-ring are:

**Circuit name (CCTNAME)**

We use the line description name for the circuit name.

**Line description (LIND)**

The line description created above.

**IPX network number (IPXNETNBR)**

For the token-ring interface circuit this is the network number associated with the token-ring LAN segment.

**Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP)**

For the token-ring interface circuit we only use RIP and SAP and hence have disabled NLSP.

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for frame relay are:

**Circuit name (CCTNAME)**

We use the line description name for the circuit name.

**Line description (LIND)**

The line description created above.

**IPX network number (IPXNETNBR)**

For a connection to an IBM 2210 we cannot use IW2, therefore we need to configure a network number for the frame relay interface.

**Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP)**

The 2210 does not support NLSP, therefore we have disabled NLSP for the WAN circuit.

**Enable for IW2 (ENBIW2)**

The IBM 2210 does not support IW2, therefore we have disabled IW2 for the WAN circuit.

**Note**

Since we have configured the circuits to allow RIP and SAP to flow, we do not have to configure IPX circuit routes or IPX circuit services.

## 12.3 2210 Configuration

The base 2210 configuration was created using "Quick Configuration" process.

```

Config> QCONFIG Quick Configuration 1
Configure interfaces? > yes
Intf 0 is Ethernet
Intf 1 is WAN Frame Relay
Encapsulation for WAN 1 (PPP, Frame Relay) = [PPP] frame relay
Cable type (RS-232 modem, RS-232 direct attach, V.35 modem,
V.35 direct attach, V.36, X.21) = [RS-232 modem] V.35 modem
Intf 2 is WAN Frame Relay
Encapsulation for WAN 2 (PPP, Frame Relay) = [PPP] PPP
Cable type (RS-232 modem, RS-232 direct attach, V.35 modem,
V.35 direct attach, V.36, X.21) = [RS-232 modem] RS-232 modem
This is all configured device information:
Intf 0 is Ethernet, Connector (10baseT, AUI) auto-configured
Intf 1 is WAN 1 with Frame Relay Encapsulation, V.35 modem cable
Intf 2 is WAN 2 with PPP Encapsulation, RS-232 modem cable
Save this configuration? (Yes, No) = [Yes] (press enter to save)

Configure bridging? (Yes, No, Quit) = [Yes] no

Configure protocols? (Yes, No, Quit) = [Yes] yes
Configure IP? (Yes, No) = [Yes] no 2

Configure IPX? (Yes, No) = [Yes] yes
Configuring Interface 0 (Ethernet)
Configure IPX on this interface? (Yes, No): Yes
Ethernet encapsulation (frame) type? (ETHERNET_II, ETHERNET_SNAP,
ETHERNET_8022, ETHERNET_8023): [ETHERNET_8023] ethernet_8022
Network Number (hex) (1 - FFFFFFFE): [ ] B01
Configuring Interface 1 (WAN Frame Relay )
Configure IPX on this interface? (Yes, No) = [Yes] Yes
Network number (hex) (1 - FFFFFFFE): [ ] BBB
Configuring Interface 2 (WAN PPP)
Configure IPX on this interface? (Yes, No) = [Yes] no
This is the information you have entered:

      Per-Interface Configuration Information

Ifc  IPX Net (hex)  Encapsulation    IPXWAN
0    B01           ETHERNET_8023    N/A
1    BBB
Save this configuration? (Yes, No) = [Yes] (press enter to save)

IPX configuration saved

Configure DNA? (Yes, No) no
Configure booting? (Yes, No, Quit) = [Yes] no
Enable console modem control? (Yes, No, Quit) = [Yes] no
Restart the router? (Yes,No) = [Yes] (press enter to restart the router)

```

Figure 146. 2210 MRNS Quick Configuration

```
*Talk 6
Config> network 1
Frame-Relay user configuration
FR config> add permanent-virtual-circuit
Circuit-number [16]? 333 3
Committed Information Rate (CIR) in bps [64000]? 64000
Committed Burst Size (Bc) in bits [64000]? 64000
Excess Burst Size (Be) in bits [0]? 0
Assign circuit name [ ]? as400
Is circuit required for interface operation? [N] no
FR config> add protocol-address
Protocol name or number [IP]? ipx
Host number (in hex) [ ] 96AD0D470000 4
Circuit number [16]? 333
FR config> list all (to verify)
FR config> exit
Config> protocol ipx
IPX protocol user configuration
IPX config> set host
Host number for serial lines (in hex) [ ]? 2210a 5
IPX config> list all (to verify)
```

Figure 147. 2210 MRNS Frame Relay Configuration

The restart command is used (from the OPCON prompt) to read and activate the 2210 configuration. Press Ctrl P to access the OPCON prompt (\*). For example:

```
Config> Ctrl P
* restart
Are you sure you want to restart the gateway? (Yes or [No]): yes
```

Figure 148. 2210 MRNS Restart Confirmation

#### Notes:

- 1 When you power up a brand new IBM 2210 router that has not been configured previously, you automatically go into the QCONFIG program. This part of the configuration must always be done via the console.
- 2 The process of going through the steps to configure protocols and then specifying no for each interface deletes any existing interface protocol configurations. In practice, you might want to configure IP support to manage the router.
- 3 Since this is a point-to-point frame relay connection, the DLCI number configured here must match the DLCI configured on the AS/400.
- 4 As the 2210 does not support IW2 which allows IPXWAN over a frame relay link, a static route must be provided for IPX. This static route would normally point to a remote node address (48 bits long) on the frame relay network. The AS/400 does not allow the configuration of node addresses, so the AS/400 internal IPX network number is appended with four zeros (0000) to create a pseudo node number.
- 5 We have to configure a remote IPX host node number in the 2210 frame relay configuration.

## 12.4 Starting and Verifying the IPX Router Support

Before we can start the IPX support on the AS/400, we have to vary on the the network interface and line descriptions being used by the IPX circuits. We can do this by entering the following commands:

```
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(TRN2619A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(FR_IPX_A) CFGTYPE(*NWI) STATUS(*ON)
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(FR_IPX_A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
```

### 12.4.1 Starting IPX

To start IPX on the AS/400 using the IPX description we created above, enter the following command:

```
STRIPX RALYAS4A
```

Starting the AS/400 IPX Support creates a \*NET controller and an \*NET device description.

#### Tip

The \*NET controller is also used by the AS/400 TCP/IP support if this is also configured on the system.

### 12.4.2 Verifying the IPX Configuration

To verify that the network interface and line description have become active and that the \*NET controller and device descriptions have been created and are also active, use the command WRKCFGSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKCFGSTS \*NWI FR\_IPX\_ A on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 149.

Work with Configuration Status				RALYAS4A	
				03/24/97 15:15:16	
Position to . . . . .		Starting characters			
Type options, press Enter.					
1=Vary on 2=Vary off 5=Work with job 8=Work with description					
9=Display mode status ...					
Opt	Description	Status	-----Job-----		
	FR_IPX_A	ACTIVE			
	FR_IPX_A	ACTIVE			
	FR_IPNET	ACTIVE			
	FR_IPIPX	ACTIVE	QIPX	QSYS	008477
					Bottom
Parameters or command					
===>					
F3=Exit F4=Prompt F12=Cancel F23=More options F24=More keys					

Figure 149. Work with Configuration Status

From Figure 149 we can see that the IPX network controller (\*NET) has become active with the IPX job.



To verify that the IPX circuits have become active, use the WRKIPXSTS command. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*CCT) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 150 on page 181.

Work with IPX Circuit Status

System: RALYAS4A

Type options, press Enter.

5=Display details    7=Display associated services  
8=Display associated routes    9=Start    10=End  
12=Work with configuration status

Opt	Circuit Name	Line Description	Line Type	Circuit Status
	FR_IPX_A	FR_IPX_A	*FR	Active
	TRN2619A	TRN2619A	*TRLAN	Active

Bottom

F3=Exit
F5=Refresh
F6=Print list
F12=Cancel
F17=Top
F18=Bottom

Figure 150. Work with IPX Circuit Status

Here you can see that the LAN and WAN circuits have become active. Both circuits were started automatically because we accepted the default of \*YES for Automatic start in the IPX circuits.

**Tip**

An IPX Circuit with IPX WAN Version 2 (IW2) disabled goes active without negotiations with the remote site.

To verify that the IPX routes have been propagated between the routers, we can use the command WRKIPXSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*RTE) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 151 on page 182.

Display IPX Route Information					
Type options, press Enter. 5=Display details					System: RALYAS4A
Opt	Remote Network	Number of Hops	Number of Ticks	Next Hop Node Address	Route Source
	00000009	0	1	*NONE	*CCT
	00000B01	1	2	00000002210A	*RIP
	30AA0F92	1	2	400052005240	*RIP
	31ECF1DD	1	2	08005A0D2860	*RIP
	33333333	1	2	400052005109	*RIP
	53914BBA	1	2	08005A0D294A	*RIP
	96AD0D47	0	1	000000000001	*LOCAL
					Bottom
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					

Figure 151. Display IPX Route Information

To verify that the IPX services information has been propagated between the routers, we can use the command WRKIPXSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*SRV) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 152.

Display IPX Service Information					
Type options, press Enter. 5=Display details					System: RALYAS4A
Opt	Service name	Service Type	Remote Network	Hops to Service	Service Source
	FERGUS_NW41	*FILESVR	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	MANSEVR1	*FILESVR	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	NETW114	*FILESVR	33333333	1	*SAP
	NW41SERV	*FILESVR	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	BSER4.00-6.10_30A>	004B	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	BSER4.00-6.10_539>	004B	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	ISMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	ISNW41SERV0787289>	0102	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	IVMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	IVNW41SERV0787289>	0102	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	LANPROTECT1841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	LDPNVIRUS_PROTECT>	0102	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41	0107	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	MANSEVR1	0107	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
					More...
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					

Figure 152. Display IPX Service Information Screen

To verify that the IPX routes have been propagated to the 2210, we can use the dump command to display the 2210 IPX route table.

```
IPX>dump
```

```
8 route entries used out of 128
8 net entries used out of 32
```

Type	Dest net	Hops	Delay	Age(M:S)	via Router
Dir	B01	0	1	0: 0	B01/0000938080D0 0-Eth/0
Dir	BBB	0	1	0: 0	BBB/00000002210A 1-FR/0
RIP	9	1	30	0:40	BBB/96AD0D470000
RIP	30AA0F92	2	31	0:40	BBB/96AD0D470000
RIP	31ECF1DD	2	31	0:40	BBB/96AD0D470000
RIP	33333333	2	31	0:40	BBB/96AD0D470000
RIP	53914BBA	2	31	0:40	BBB/96AD0D470000
RIP	96AD0D47	1	30	0:40	BBB/96AD0D470000

Figure 153. 2210 Route Table Information

To verify that the IPX services information has been propagated to the 2210, we can use the slist command to display the 2210 IPX service table.

```
IPX>slist
```

State	Typ	Service Name	Hops	Age	Net / Host / Sock
SAP	0004	NW41SERV	2	0:10	53914BBA/000000000001/0451
SAP	0004	NETW114	2	0:10	33333333/000000000001/0451
SAP	0004	MANSERV1	2	0:10	30AA0F92/000000000001/0451
SAP	0004	FERGUS_NW41	2	0:10	31ECF1DD/000000000001/0451
SAP	004B	BSER4.00-6.10_53914BBA0000000000	2	0:10	53914BBA/000000000001/8059
SAP	004B	BSER4.00-6.10_30AA0F920000000000	2	0:10	30AA0F92/000000000001/8059
SAP	0102	LDPNVIRUS_PROTECT_BA4B915315050	2	0:10	53914BBA/000000000001/4014
SAP	0102	LANPROTECT18415018920FAA3010370	2	0:10	30AA0F92/000000000001/4010
SAP	0102	IVNW41SERV0787289E000000020	2	0:10	53914BBA/000000000001/4015
SAP	0102	IVMANSERV118415018000000020	2	0:10	30AA0F92/000000000001/400F
SAP	0102	ISNW41SERV0787289E000000020	2	0:10	53914BBA/000000000001/4013
SAP	0102	ISMANSERV118415018000000020	2	0:10	30AA0F92/000000000001/400D
SAP	0107	NW41SERV	2	0:10	53914BBA/000000000001/8104
SAP	0107	MANSERV1	2	0:10	30AA0F92/000000000001/8104
SAP	0107	FERGUS_NW41	2	0:10	31ECF1DD/000000000001/8104
SAP	0115	FERGUS_NW41	2	0:10	31ECF1DD/000000000001/1F80
SAP	0130	FERGUS_NW41	2	0:10	31ECF1DD/000000000001/1F80
SAP	0237	NW41SERV	2	0:10	53914BBA/000000000001/401F
SAP	0238	NW41SERV	2	0:10	53914BBA/000000000001/4800
SAP	026B	SYSMAN	2	0:10	30AA0F92/000000000001/0005
SAP	026B	NT4275R	2	0:10	53914BBA/000000000001/0005
SAP	026B	NETW114	2	0:10	33333333/000000000001/0005
SAP	026B	FERGUS_NW41_TREE	2	0:10	31ECF1DD/000000000001/0005
SAP	0278	SYSMAN	2	0:10	30AA0F92/000000000001/4006
SAP	0278	NT4275R	2	0:10	53914BBA/000000000001/4006
SAP	0278	NETW114	2	0:10	33333333/000000000001/4006
SAP	0278	FERGUS_NW41_TREE	2	0:10	31ECF1DD/000000000001/4006
SAP	027B	NW41SERV	2	0:10	53914BBA/000000000001/0000
SAP	05B3	FERGUS_NW41	2	0:10	31ECF1DD/000000000001/0000
SAP	064E	WINNT80!!!!!!A5569B20ABE511CE	2	0:10	9/400052005186/4008
SAP	064E	WINNT68!!!!!!A5569B20ABE511CE	2	0:10	9/400052005187/4008
SAP	064E	WINNT38!!!!!!A5569B20ABE511CE	2	0:10	9/400052005185/4008

```
32 entries used out of 32
```

Figure 154. 2210 Service Table Information

As a final verification step we verified a successful login to a NetWare server from a NetWare client.

### 12.4.3 Ending IPX

We can end an individual IPX circuit either from the Work with IPX Circuit Status menu or by using the command ENDIPXCCT.

We can end the AS/400 IPX router by using the ENDIPX command.

#### Attention

No confirmation display is shown when the ENDIPX command is entered. The ENDIPX command *immediately* ends all IPX processing on the AS/400.

## 12.5 Why No AS/400 - IBM 2210 Switched Configuration?

The AS/400 to IBM 2210 IPX router configuration above is for a non-switched connection; ideally we would have also liked to have included a configuration for an AS/400 to IBM 2210 switched configuration. However, this was not found to be practical. The AS/400 and IBM 2210 IPX router implementations are different to an extent of making this type of connection impractical. Some of the differences are as follows:

- The IBM 2210 (and IBM 6611) do not allow IPX static routes to be defined.

As you have seen in Chapter 9, "Scenario 2. IPX Routing between AS/400s via an On-Demand X.25 SVC Connection" on page 105, the AS/400 uses static routes and services over on-demand (switched) connections. The IBM 2210 and 6611 do not provide for the definition of IPX static routes and services.

- The IBM 2210 (and IBM 6611) raise the switched connection for RIP/SAP exchanges.

When configured for a switched connection, the IBM 2210 and 6611 routers establish the switched connection (if not already established) at predefined intervals for the exchange of RIP/SAP. The AS/400 does not establish a switched (on-demand) connection purely for RIP/SAP.

- The IBM 2210 (and IBM 6611) hold their RIP and SAP tables when the connection is down unless the aging timer expires.

If configured for an on-demand connection that allows RIP/SAP (RIP/SAP state set to other than \*OFF in the IPX circuit), the AS/400 exchanges RIP/SAP/NLSP when the switched connection is established for data. However, when the connection is subsequently dropped by the inactivity timer (X.25 SVC idle circuit timeout in IPX circuit), the AS/400 deletes routes and services discovered via the switched connection. The IBM 2210 and 6611 hold routes and services discovered via a switched connection after the idle circuit timer expires until the aging timer expires.

- The IBM 2210 (and IBM 6611) SVC idle timers are reset by RIP/SAP.

The AS/400 SVC inactivity timer (X.25 SVC idle circuit timeout in IPX circuit) is not reset by RIP/SAP/NLSP; it is only reset by data. The IBM 2210 and 6611 inactivity timer is reset by RIP/SAP; the IBM 2210 and 6611 do not support NLSP.

- The AS/400 sends a broadcast over the link when its SVC idle timer expires to say that the routes/services available via the link are no longer available.

To tell the remote router that routes/services available via the switched connection are about to become unavailable, the AS/400 sends a broadcast over a switched connection prior to dropping the switched connection when the SVC inactivity timer expires. This causes the IBM 2210/6611 to delete the route/services entries available via the switched connection to the AS/400.



---

## Chapter 13. Scenario 6. IPX Routing to a Novell Multiprotocol Router via a Permanent X.25 SVC Connection

In this scenario we use an AS/400 (RALYAS4A) as an IPX Router to a Novell Multiprotocol Router (MPR) over an X.25 switched (SVC) connection. The WAN connection is configured as a permanent connection; the switched connection is permanently established. Since the connection is permanently established, we allow RIP and SAP to be exchanged over the connection. However, since both routers (the AS/400 and the MPR router) support NLSP, we use this in preference to standard RIP/SAP. For a WAN connection, NLSP is more efficient than RIP/SAP. X.25 provides a relatively low-speed (up to 64 Kbps) connection.

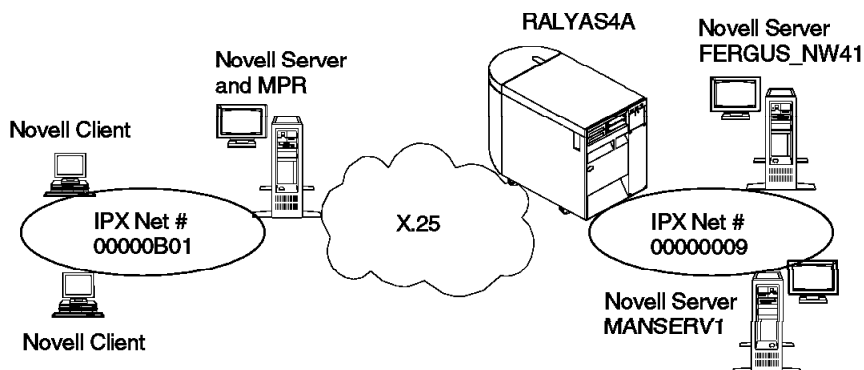


Figure 155. Environment for Scenario 6

Note that this configuration would work as above (with the Novell clients attached to the Novell MPR and the Novell servers attached to the AS/400) or with the clients attached to the AS/400 and the servers attached to the MPR (or provide access to the MPR server itself).

---

### 13.1 Novell MPR Hardware and Software Installed

The following hardware and software was installed on the Novell MPR PC.

- Hardware
  - Novell NW2000 wide area network adapter (manufactured by Eagle) and cable.
- Software
  - NetWare Multiprotocol Router 3.0
  - NetWare WAN Extensions 3.0

## 13.2 What Information Do We Need before We Start?

*Table 18. RALYAS4A - Information Needed.*

	<b>Whom/Where</b>	<b>Token-Ring</b>	<b>WAN/X.25</b>	<b>RALYAS4A</b>
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000009	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	4 Mb	N/A	N/A
SVC Logical Channel	X.25 Provider	N/A	004	N/A
WAN Speed	X.25 Provider	N/A	9600	N/A
X.25 Network Address	X.25 Provider	N/A	101100201	N/A
AS/400 Adapter Resource Names	WRKHDWRSC *CMN	LIN191	LIN072	N/A
IPX Router Name	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	Router_1
AS/400 IPX Internal Network Number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	96AD0D47

*Table 19. Novell MPR - Information Needed.*

	<b>Whom/Where</b>	<b>Token-Ring</b>	<b>WAN/X.25</b>	<b>MPR</b>
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000B01	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	4 Mb	N/A	N/A
SVC Logical Channel	X.25 Provider	N/A	004	N/A
WAN Speed	X.25 Provider	N/A	9600	N/A
X.25 Network Address	X.25 Provider	N/A	101100205	N/A



---

## 13.3 RALYAS4A Configuration

For this scenario we have to create the following configuration objects on RALYAS4A:

- Token-ring line description
- X.25 line description
- IPX description
- IPX circuit for token-ring interface
- IPX circuit for X.25 interface

### 13.3.1 Token-ring Line Description

To create the token-ring line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINTRN LIND(TRN2619A)
          RSRCNAME(LIN191)
          LINESPEED(4M)
          TEXT('4M Token-Ring')
```

#### Tip

An existing token-ring line description can be used; there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not be defined in the line description.

The important parameters in a token-ring line description for IPX are:

#### Line description (LIND)

The unique name for this line description.

#### Resource name (RSRCNAME)

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the token-ring adapter you want to use.

#### Source service access point (SSAP)

Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size and an SSAP type. The default value, \*SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

#### Attention

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

### 13.3.2 X.25 Line Description

To create the X.25 line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINX25 LIND(X25LINE_A)
          RSRCNAME(LIN072)
          LGLCHLE((004 *SVCBOTH))
          NETADR(101100201)
          CNNINIT(*LOCAL)
          MAXFRAME(4096)
```

```
MAXPKTSIZE(4096)
TEXT('X.25 line via X.25 NET')
```

The important parameters in an X.25 line description for IPX are:

**Line description (LIND)**

The unique name for this line description.

**Resource name (RSRCNAME)**

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the communications adapter you want to use.

**X.25 logical channels (LGLCHLE)**

Specify here the X.25 logical channels as per your X.25 network provider subscription.

**X.25 network address (NETADR)**

Specify here the X.25 network address as per your X.25 network provider subscription.

**Connection initiation (CNNINIT)**

This parameter determines who initiates the X.25 connection. This parameter is network-dependant. This parameter does not determine who initiates the X.25 call.

**Maximum frame size (MAXFRAME)**

This parameter sets the maximum frame size supported by the X.25 connection.

**Maximum packet size (MAXPKTSIZE)**

This parameter sets the maximum packet size supported by the X.25 connection. Setting this value at 4096 allows us to use a packet size of up to 4096. The packet size requested is set in the X.25 IPX circuit.

**Default packet size (DFTPCKTSIZE) and default window size (DFTWDWSIZE).**

These parameters are also network-dependant. The default packet and window sizes should match the network defaults. The AS/400 defaults are a packet size of 128 with a window size of 2, these values are frequently also the network defaults as was the case with the network we were using.

### 13.3.3 IPX Configuration

In this configuration example we create the IPX configuration via CL commands.

#### 13.3.3.1 IPX Description

To create the IPX description, enter the following command:

```
CRTIPXD IPXD(RALYAS4A)
      IPXNETNBR(96AD0D47)
      IPXRTGPCL(*RIP)
      IPXRTRNAME(ROUTER_1)
      Text('IPX Description for RALYAS4A')
```

The important parameters in an IPX description are:

**IPX description (IPXD)**

We use the system name for the IPX description name.

**IPX internal network number (IPXNETNBR)**

The IPX network number used for the AS/400's internal network number must be unique to all other network numbers (internal and external) in this IPX network.

**IPX routing protocol (IPXRTGPCL)**

In this configuration we use RIP over the LAN connections and over the WAN connection.

**IPX router name (IPXRTRNAME)**

We have chosen to use the name Router\_1 for this IPX router.

**13.3.3.2 IPX Circuits**

To create the IPX circuits for the token-ring and X.25 interfaces, enter the following commands:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(TRN2619A) LIND(TRN2619A) IPXNETNBR(00000009)
ENBNLSP(*NO)
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(MPR_PERM) LIND(X25LINE_A) SVCNETADR(101100205)
SVCTYPE(*PERM) IDLVCTTIMO(0) DFTPKTSIZE(1024 *TRANSMIT)
DFTWDWSIZE(7 *TRANSMIT)
```

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for token-ring are:

**Circuit name (CCTNAME)**

We use the line description name for the circuit name.

**Line description (LIND)**

The line description created above.

**IPX network number (IPXNETNBR)**

For the token-ring interface circuit this is the network number associated with the token-ring LAN segment.

**Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP)**

For the token-ring interface circuit we only use RIP and SAP and hence have disabled NLSP.

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for X.25 are:

**Circuit name (CCTNAME)**

Specifies the name of the IPX circuit being added.

**Line description (LIND)**

The X.25 line description created above.

**X.25 SVC network address (SVCNETADR)**

This is the remote system's X.25 network address.

**X.25 SVC call type (SVCTYPE)**

This SVC is permanently established.

**X.25 default packet size and default window size (DFTPKTSIZE and DFTWDWSIZE)**

Providing the network is reliable, increasing the packet and window sizes used improves data throughput. We have specified here the maximum values supported by the X.25 network we were using. When higher values are specified here than in the X.25 line description default packet and window sizes, the AS/400

requests the values specified here in the CALL REQUEST packet.

**Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP)**

For the X.25 interface circuit we use NLSP, this is the default.

**Note**

Since we have configured the circuits to allow RIP and SAP to flow (via NLSP), we do not have to configure IPX circuit routes or IPX circuit services.

## 13.4 MPR Configuration

The Novell multiprotocol router is configured as shown in the following panels. Note that the configuration process flows down the panel: we start with the top item on the main menu (Boards) and work through to Bindings.

### 13.4.1 Network Adapter Configuration

The Novell MPR adapter configuration is as follows.

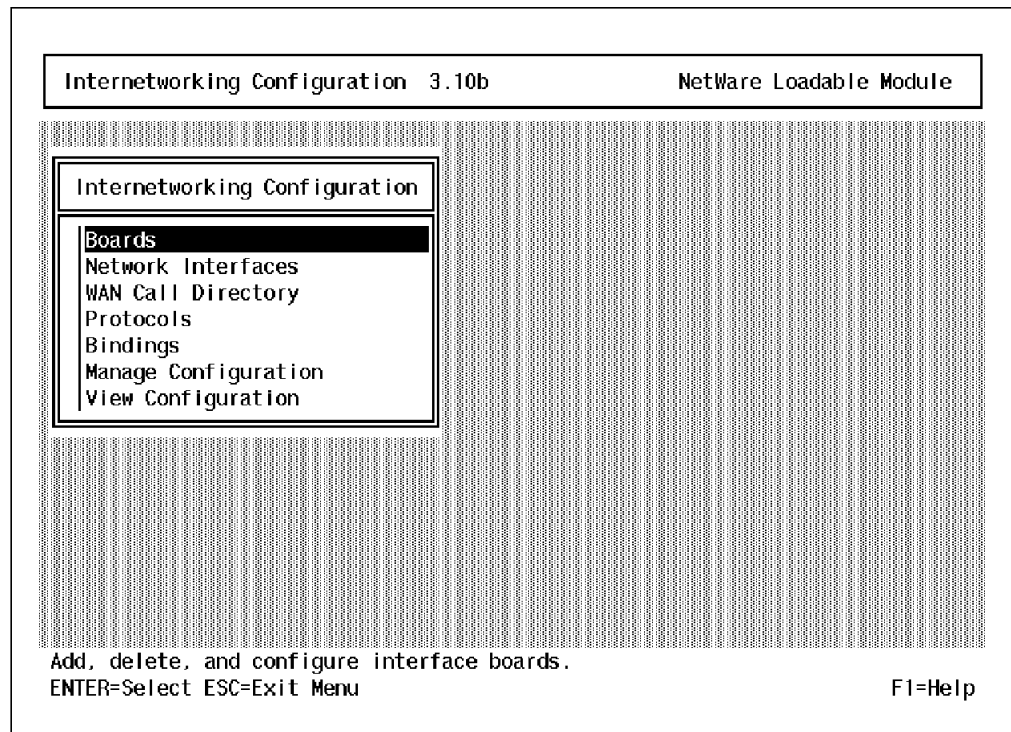


Figure 156. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **Boards** from the main configuration menu.

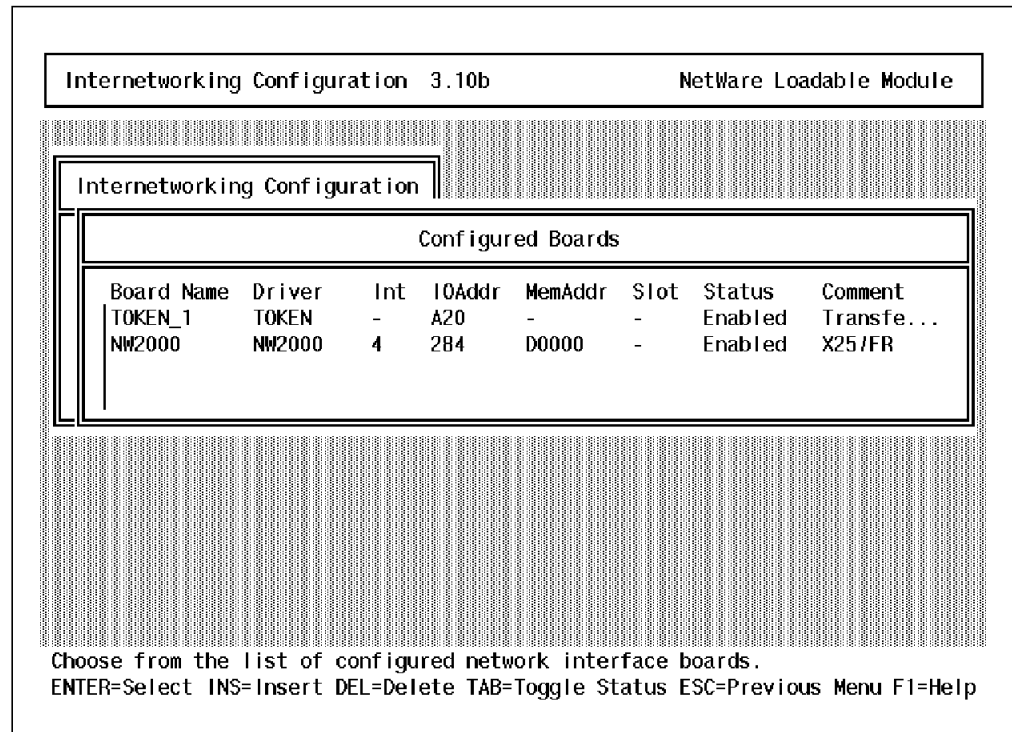


Figure 157. MPR Network Board Configuration

Figure 157 shows the installed network adapters.

### 13.4.2 Network Interface Configuration

The Novell MPR interface configuration is as follows.

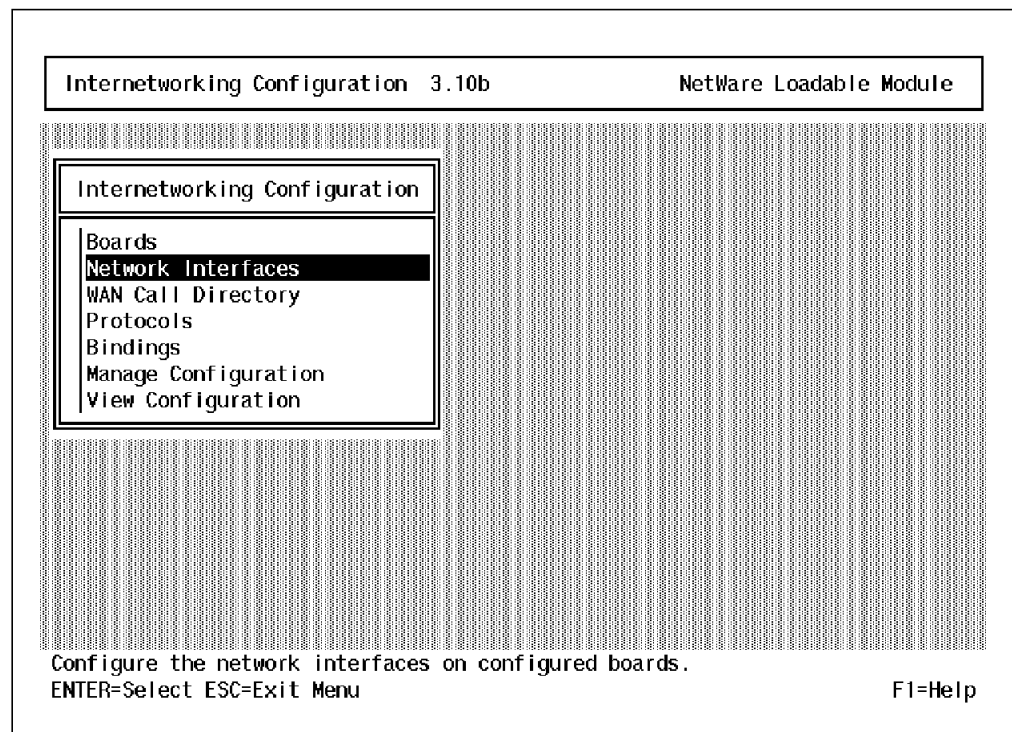


Figure 158. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **Network Interfaces** from the main configuration menu.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b NetWare Loadable Module

Network Interfaces					
Board	Port	Int. Name	Media	Status	
TOKEN_1	-	TOKEN_1	Token Ring	Enabled	
NW2000	1	NW2000_1	Frame Relay	Enabled	
NW2000	2	NW2000_2	X.25-HOST	Enabled	

Choose from the list of network interfaces.  
 ENTER=Select TAB=Toggle Status F3=Rename DEL=Delete ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 159. MPR Configured Network Interfaces

The NW2000 interface board port 2 is configured for X.25. In Figure 159 we have selected to view the parameters associated with the X.25 interface.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b NetWare Loadable Module

X.25 Network Interface	
Interface Name:	NW2000_2
Interface Group:	(None)
Interface Status:	Enabled
Profile:	IPXRES
Local DTE Address:	101100205
Statistics Period:	60 (seconds)
User Data Size:	1024 (octets)
Interface Queue Limit:	100
Physical Type:	RS-232
Port Connection:	Hard-wired
Interface Speed:	External
Authentication Options: (view or modify)	

Name of the profile associated with the port.  
 ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 160. MPR X.25 Network Interface Configuration

Figure 160 shows the X.25 network interface parameters, for example, the local (MPR) X.25 address. We have selected to view the configuration profile (IPXRES).

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b

NetWare Loadable Module

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b

Boards

Network

WAN

Prot

Bind

Mana

View

Boards

TOK

NW2

NW2

X.25 Profiles

Profile Name	Profile Type
DATA PAC	Standard
DATEX_P	Standard
HONGKONG_TELEPHONE	Standard
IBER PAC	Standard
INFONET	Standard
<b>IPXRES</b>	<b>Local</b>
ITAPAC	Standard
NIPPON_TELEPHONE_TELEGRAPH	Standard
SINGAPORE_TELECOM	Standard
TELECOM_EIREANN	Standard
TELE PAC	Standard
TRANSPAC	Standard
USWEST	Standard
US_SPRINT	Standard
WESPAC	Standard

Select an entry from the list of X.25 profiles.  
 ENTER=Select INS=Insert DEL=Delete F2=Copy F3=Edit ESC=Exit F1=Help

Figure 161. MPR X.25 Profiles

In Figure 161 we have selected to view the configuration associated with IPXRES.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
-------------------------------------	--	-------------------------

<b>X.25 Profile Configuration</b>		
Profile:	IPXRES	
Profile Type:	Local	
Frame Level Parameters:	(view or modify)	
Packet Level Parameters:	(view or modify)	
Virtual Circuit Setup:	(view or modify)	
User Facility Setup:	(view or modify)	
Conformance Options:	(view or modify)	
Frame Node Type:	DTE	(view only)
Packet Size (In/Out):	1024/1024	(view only)
Frame Window Size:	7	(view only)
Packet Window Size (In/Out):	7/7	(view only)
Number of VCs (PVC/In/Two-Way/Out):	0/0/1/0	(view only)

Auth	WESPAC	Standard
------	--------	----------

Select a category for this profile.  
ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu

F1=Help

Figure 162. MPR X.25 Profile Configuration

The packet and window sizes are configured in Figure 162. The number of X.25 virtual circuits of each type (permanent, incoming, both-way and outgoing only) is also configured on this panel. We have selected to view the frame level parameters.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module	
X.25 Profile Configuration			
Prof	X.25 Frame Level Parameters		
Prof	Profile:	IPXRES	)
Fram	Frame Node Type:	DTE	)
Pack	Connection Mode:	Active	)
Virt			)
User			)
Conf	Frame Sequencing Modulo:	8	)
	Frame Window Size (K):	7	)
Fram			(view only)
Pack	Maximum Frame Size (N1):	1024 (octets)	(view only)
Fram	Retry Count (N2):	20	(view only)
Pack	Retry Timeout (T1):	2 (seconds)	(view only)
Pack	Disconnect Timeout (T3):	20 (seconds)	(view only)
Numb	Idle Timeout (T4):	10 (seconds)	(view only)
			Standard

Select the logical link interface type to be used.  
 ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu

F1=Help

Figure 163. MPR X.25 Frame Level Parameters

Figure 163 shows the values of the X.25 frame level parameters. Next we have selected to view (via Figure 162 on page 195) the packet level parameters.



Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
<b>X.25 Packet Level Parameters</b>		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Prof</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Prof</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Virt</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">User</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Conf</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Numb</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Profile:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">X.25 Version:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Packet Layer Role:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Default Inbound Packet Size:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Default Outbound Packet Size:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Packet Sequencing Modulo:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Default Inbound Window Size:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Default Outbound Window Size:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Default Inbound Throughput Class:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Default Outbound Throughput Class:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Restart Response Timer (T20):</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">IPXRES</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1984</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">DTE</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1024 (octets)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1024 (octets)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7 ew only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7 ew only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7 ew only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2400 (bps) ew only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2400 (bps) ew only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">10 (seconds) ▼d</div>
Select the specific conformance year for the X.25 specification being used. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu <span style="float: right;">F1=Help</span>		

Figure 164. MPR X.25 Packet Level Parameters

Figure 164 shows the values of the X.25 packet level parameters. Next we have selected to view (via Figure 162 on page 195) the virtual circuit setup.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
<b>X.25 Profile Configuration</b>		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Prof</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Prof</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Virt</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">User</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Conf</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Numb</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">X.25 Virtual Circuit Setup</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Profile:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Lowest PVC LCN:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Number of PVC LCNs:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Expert PVC Configuration:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Lowest Inbound-Only SVC LCN:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Number of Inbound-Only LCNs:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Lowest Two-Way SVC LCN:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Number of Two-Way SVC LCNs:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Lowest Outbound-Only SVC LCN:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Number of Outbound-Only LCNs:</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">IPXRES</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0 (view only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0 (view only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4 (view only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 (view only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5 (view only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0 standard</div>
Specify the lowest LCN that can be used for a permanent virtual circuit (PVC). ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu <span style="float: right;">F1=Help</span>		

Figure 165. MPR X.25 Virtual Circuit Setup

Figure 165 shows the X.25 virtual circuits configured. We can see that a both-way SVC has been configured and that it will use logical channel 004. Next we have selected to view (via Figure 162 on page 195) the user facility setup.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module	
<b>X.25 User Facility Setup</b>			
Prof	Profile:	IPXRES	
Prof	Allow Flow Control Negotiation:	Yes	
Fram	Maximum Inbound Packet Size:	1024 (octets)	
Pack	Maximum Outbound Packet Size:	1024 (octets)	
Virt	Maximum Inbound Window Size:	7	
User	Maximum Outbound Window Size:	7	
Conf	Allow Throughput Negotiation:	No	
Fram	Maximum Inbound Throughput Class:	2400 (bps)	w only)
Pack	Maximum Outbound Throughput Class:	2400 (bps)	w only)
Fram			w only)
Pack	Allow Incoming Reverse Charge Calls:	No	w only)
Numb	Allow Closed User Group:	No	w only)
	Allow Bilateral CUG:	No	
Select YES to allow Flow Control Negotiation. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu			
			F1=Help

Figure 166. MPR X.25 User Facility Setup

In Figure 166 any required X.25 user facilities are configured. Next we have selected to view (via Figure 162 on page 195) the X.25 conformance options.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module	
<b>X.25 Conformance Options</b>			
Prof	Profile:	IPXRES	
Prof	Unknown Frame Option:	No	
Fram	Disconnect Answer Option:	No	
Pack	Disconnect Action Option:	No	
Virt	Force FRMR Option:	No	
User	Force FRMR on RR:	No	
Conf	T1 Action Option:	No	
Fram	Call Accept Data:	No	(view only)
Pack	D-Bit on Call Confirm:	No	(view only)
Fram	General Diagnostic Code:	No	(view only)
Pack	Clear Unassigned LCN:	No	(view only)
Numb	Short Call Confirm:	No	(view only)
	Facility Field:	No	
	Clear Long Call:	No	Standard
Select YES to allow to send a long Clear Request packet. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu			
			F1=Help

Figure 167. MPR X.25 Conformance Options

In Figure 167 we can see the MPR X.25 conformance values.

### 13.4.3 WAN Call Directory Configuration

The Novell MPR call directory configuration is as follows.

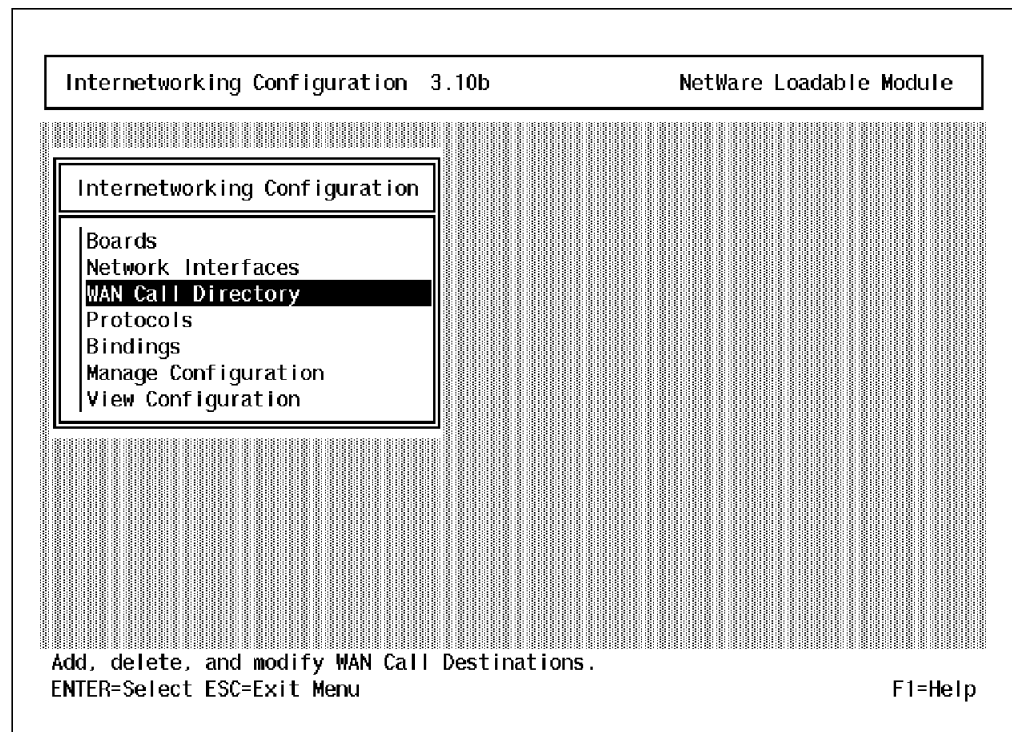


Figure 168. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **WAN Call Directory** from the main configuration menu.

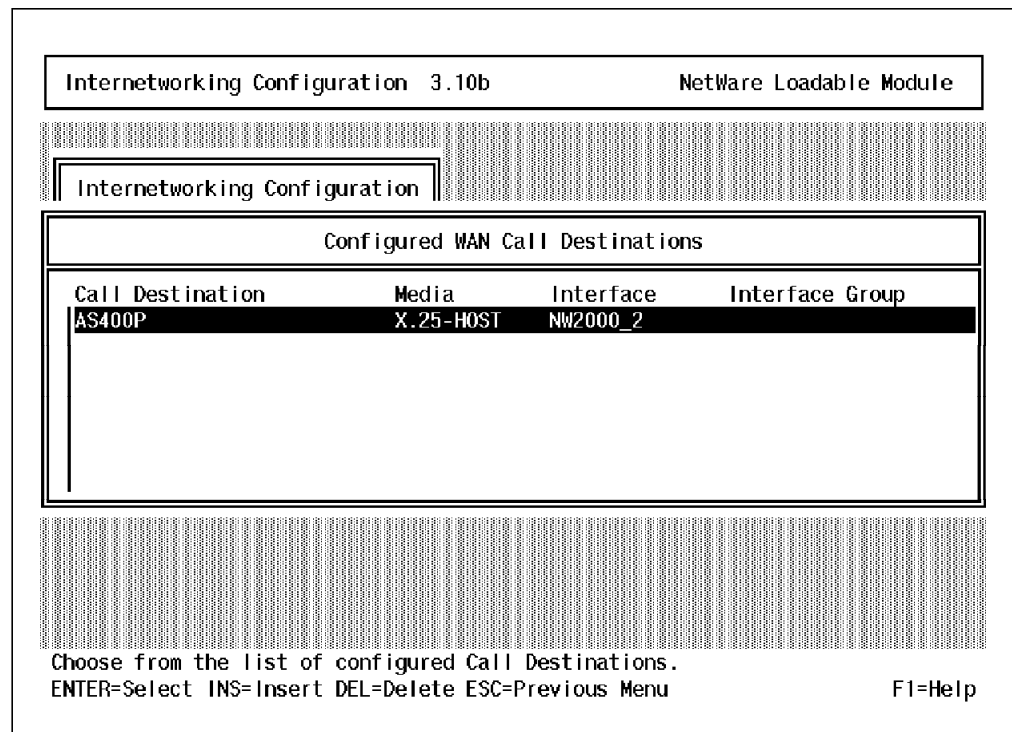


Figure 169. MPR WAN Call Destinations

A call destination of AS400P has been configured for the X.25 SVC permanent connection to the AS/400. In Figure 169 we have selected to view the configuration associated with this call destination.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
X.25 Call Destination Configuration		
Call Destination Name:	AS400P	
Call Type:	Permanent (active continuously)	
Interface Group:		
Interface Name:	NW2000_2	
Circuit Type:	Switched Virtual Circuit	
PVC Number:		
Destination DTE Address:	101100201	
Retry Mode:	Retry Self-Correcting Failures	
Retry Limit Handling:	Continuous At Limit	
Retry Interval Limit:	00:10:00 (HH:MM:SS)	
Idle Line Timeout:		
Remote System ID:	(None)	
Expert Call Configuration:	(view or modify)	
Specify the call type, Permanent or On Demand. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu		
		F1=Help

Figure 170. MPR X.25 Call Destination Configuration

In Figure 170 the SVC connection is configured as a permanent connection (always established). The AS/400's X.25 address is also configured in this panel. We have selected to view the expert call configuration.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b	NetWare Loadable Module																										
<b>X.25 Call Destination Configuration</b>																											
<b>X.25 Expert Call Configuration</b>																											
<table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 40%;">Call Destination Name:</td><td>AS400P</td></tr><tr><td>Request Reverse Charging:</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>Window Size:</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Packet Size:</td><td>1024</td></tr><tr><td>Throughput Class:</td><td>Not Selected</td></tr><tr><td>CUG Facility:</td><td>Not Selected</td></tr><tr><td>CUG Number (hex):</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fast Select:</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>With Restriction:</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Call User Data (hex):</td><td>(None)</td></tr><tr><td>Generic CCITT Facilities Entry</td><td>(Select To Configure)</td></tr><tr><td>Generic National Facilities Entry</td><td>(Select To Configure)</td></tr><tr><td>Suppress Calling DTE Address:</td><td>No</td></tr></table>		Call Destination Name:	AS400P	Request Reverse Charging:	No	Window Size:	7	Packet Size:	1024	Throughput Class:	Not Selected	CUG Facility:	Not Selected	CUG Number (hex):		Fast Select:	No	With Restriction:		Call User Data (hex):	(None)	Generic CCITT Facilities Entry	(Select To Configure)	Generic National Facilities Entry	(Select To Configure)	Suppress Calling DTE Address:	No
Call Destination Name:	AS400P																										
Request Reverse Charging:	No																										
Window Size:	7																										
Packet Size:	1024																										
Throughput Class:	Not Selected																										
CUG Facility:	Not Selected																										
CUG Number (hex):																											
Fast Select:	No																										
With Restriction:																											
Call User Data (hex):	(None)																										
Generic CCITT Facilities Entry	(Select To Configure)																										
Generic National Facilities Entry	(Select To Configure)																										
Suppress Calling DTE Address:	No																										
<p>Specify whether reverse charging is requested for this call. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">F1=Help</p>																											

Figure 171. MPR X.25 Expert Call Configuration

In Figure 171 we can configure any special requirements for the connection to the AS/400 - reverse charge, etc.

#### 13.4.4 Protocol Configuration

The Novell MPR protocol configuration is as follows.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b	NetWare Loadable Module								
<table border="1" style="width: 30%; margin: auto;"><tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"><b>Internetworking Configuration</b></td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Boards</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Network Interfaces</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">WAN Call Directory</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px; background-color: black; color: white;">Protocols</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Bindings</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Manage Configuration</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">View Configuration</td></tr></table>		<b>Internetworking Configuration</b>	Boards	Network Interfaces	WAN Call Directory	Protocols	Bindings	Manage Configuration	View Configuration
<b>Internetworking Configuration</b>									
Boards									
Network Interfaces									
WAN Call Directory									
Protocols									
Bindings									
Manage Configuration									
View Configuration									
<p>Configure the network layer protocols such as IPX, TCP/IP, etc. ENTER=Select ESC=Exit Menu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">F1=Help</p>									

Figure 172. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **Protocols** from the main configuration menu.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b NetWare Loadable Module

Internetworking Configuration

Protocol	Status
AppleTalk	Unconfigured
<b>IPX</b>	<b>Enabled</b>
Source Route Bridge	Unconfigured
Source Route End Stn	Unconfigured
TCP/IP	Unconfigured
User-specified Proto	Unconfigured

Choose from the list of protocols supported by system.  
 ENTER=Select DEL=Unconfigure TAB=Toggle Status ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 173. MPR Protocol Configuration

In Figure 173 we can see that IPX has been enabled. We have selected to view the IPX protocol configuration parameters.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b NetWare Loadable Module

IPX Protocol Configuration

Packet Forwarding:	Enabled
Routing Protocol:	NLSP with RIP/SAP Compatibility
On Demand Calls:	Disabled
Static Services for On Demand Calls:	
Static Routes for On Demand Calls:	
Tunnel IPX Through IP:	Disabled
Tunnel Configuration:	
Filtering Support:	Disabled
Expert Configuration Options:	(Select to Configure)

Enable to operate this server as a router. Disable to operate as an end node.  
 ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 174. MPR IPX Protocol Configuration

In Figure 174 we can see that the MPR packet forwarding capability and NLSP have been enabled.

### 13.4.5 Bindings Configuration

The Novell MPR bindings configuration is as follows.

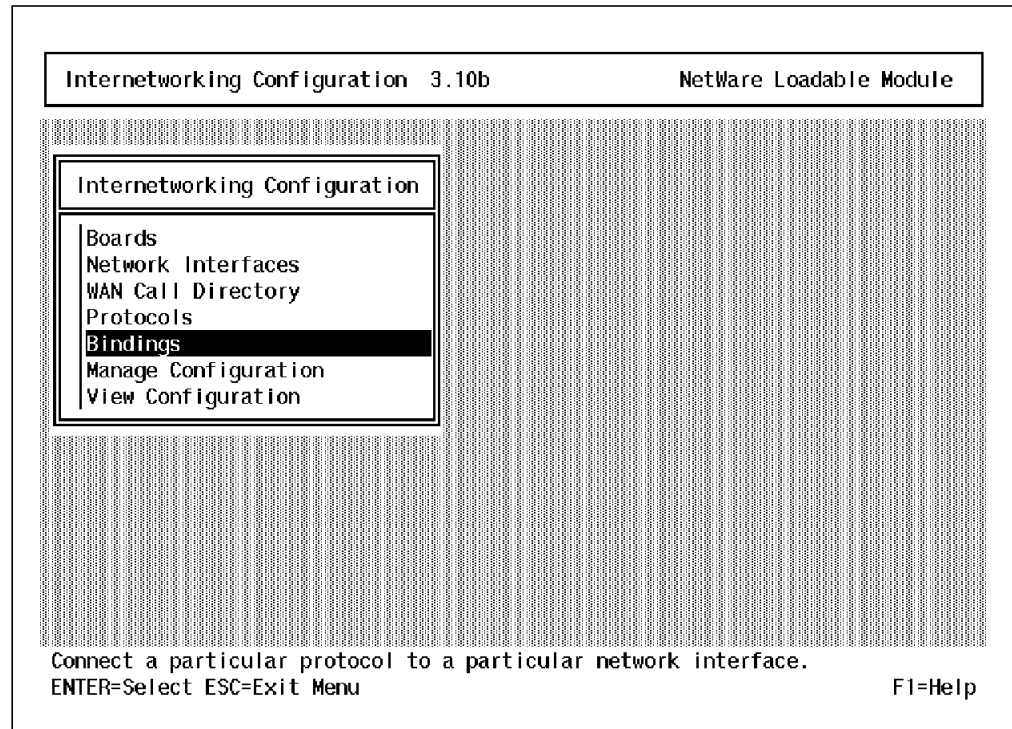


Figure 175. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **Bindings** from the main configuration menu.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module	
Internetworking Configuration			
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings			
Protocol	Interface	Status	ID String
IPX	NW2000_2	Enabled	-
IPX	TOKEN_1	Enabled	B01
<p>Choose from list of protocol-to-interface bindings.</p> <p>ENTER=Select INS=Insert DEL=Delete TAB=Toggle Status ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help</p>			

Figure 176. MPR Protocol to Interface Binding

In Figure 176 we can see that IPX has been bound to the WAN interface (NW2000\_2) to be used to the AS/400. We have selected to view the configuration parameters associated with this binding.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module	
Internetworking Configuration			
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings			
Pro IPX IPX	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Binding IPX to a WAN Interface</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Network Interface: NW2000_2</p> <p>Permanent WAN Call Destinations: (Select to View/Configure)</p> <p>Expert Bind Options: (Select to View/Configure)</p> </div>		
<p>Select to view or configure the WAN Call Destinations for this interface.</p> <p>ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu <span style="float: right;">F1=Help</span></p>			

Figure 177. MPR Binding IPX to a WAN Interface

In Figure 177 we have selected to view the permanent call destinations associated with the WAN interface.



Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
Internetworking Configuration		
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings		
Pro IPX IPX	Binding IPX to a WAN Interface	
Netw Perm Expe	Configured WAN Call Destinations	
	AS400P	o View/Configure) o View/Configure)
To add a permanent call, press <Insert>. To disable a call, press <Delete>. INS=Insert DEL=Delete ESC=Previous Menu <span style="float: right;">F1=Help</span>		

Figure 178. MPR Configured WAN Call Destinations

AS400P is the call destination name for the AS/400 connection. In Figure 178 we have selected to view the configuration parameters associated with this call destination.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
Internetworking Configuration		
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings		
Pro IPX IPX	Binding IPX to a WAN Interface	
Netw Perm Expe	Configured WAN Call Destinations	
	WAN Call Destination Entry	
	WAN Call Name: AS400P Expert Options: (Select to Configure)	
Choose from a list of WAN Call Destinations. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu <span style="float: right;">F1=Help</span>		

Figure 179. MPR WAN Call Destination Entry

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module													
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Internetworking Configuration</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Protocol</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Interface</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Status</th> <th style="text-align: left;">ID String</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IPX</td> <td>NW2000_2</td> <td>Enabled</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #f0f0f0;"> <td>IPX</td> <td>TOKEN_1</td> <td>Enabled</td> <td>B01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>				Protocol	Interface	Status	ID String	IPX	NW2000_2	Enabled	-	IPX	TOKEN_1	Enabled	B01
Protocol	Interface	Status	ID String												
IPX	NW2000_2	Enabled	-												
IPX	TOKEN_1	Enabled	B01												

Figure 180. MPR Protocol to Interface Binding

In Figure 180 we can see that IPX has been bound to the LAN interface. We have selected to view the configuration parameters associated with this binding.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module							
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Internetworking Configuration</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Pro</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Binding IPX to a LAN Interface</th> <th style="text-align: left;">ing</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> IPX IPX IPX </div> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p>Network Interface:   TOKEN_1</p> <p>IPX Network Number:   B01</p> <p>Frame Type:           Token-Ring</p> <p>Expert Bind Options: (Select to View/Configure)</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>				Pro	Binding IPX to a LAN Interface	ing	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> IPX IPX IPX </div>	<p>Network Interface:   TOKEN_1</p> <p>IPX Network Number:   B01</p> <p>Frame Type:           Token-Ring</p> <p>Expert Bind Options: (Select to View/Configure)</p>	
Pro	Binding IPX to a LAN Interface	ing							
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> IPX IPX IPX </div>	<p>Network Interface:   TOKEN_1</p> <p>IPX Network Number:   B01</p> <p>Frame Type:           Token-Ring</p> <p>Expert Bind Options: (Select to View/Configure)</p>								

Figure 181. Binding IPX to a LAN Interface

In Figure 181 we can see details of the IPX LAN binding, for example the network number associated with this interface.

**Note:** The MPR settings for NLSP, RIP and SAP have been left at the defaults: NLSP=on, SAP=auto, RIP=auto.

## 13.5 Starting and Verifying the IPX Router Support

Before we can start the IPX support on the AS/400, we have to vary on the line descriptions being used by the IPX circuits. We can do this by entering the following commands:

```
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(TRN2619A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(X25LINE_A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
```

### 13.5.1 Starting IPX

To start IPX using the IPX descriptions we created above, enter the following commands:

```
STRIPX RALYAS4A
```

Starting the AS/400 IPX Support creates a \*NET controller and an \*NET device description.

### 13.5.2 Verifying the IPX Configuration

To verify that the line descriptions have become active and that the \*NET controller and device descriptions have been created and are also active, use the command WRKCFGSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKCFGSTS \*LIN X25LINE\_A on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 182.

Work with Configuration Status				RALYAS4A	
				03/21/97 12:49:49	
Position to . . . . .				Starting characters	
Type options, press Enter.					
1=Vary on 2=Vary off 5=Work with job 8=Work with description					
9=Display mode status ...					
Opt	Description	Status	-----Job-----		
	X25LINE_A	ACTIVE			
	X25LINET	ACTIVE			
	X25LIIPX	ACTIVE	QIPX	QSYS	008227
Bottom					
Parameters or command					
===>					
F3=Exit F4=Prompt F12=Cancel F23=More options F24=More keys					

Figure 182. WRKCFGSTS X25 Line RALYAS4A

From Figure 182 we can see that the IPX network controller (\*NET) has become active with the QIPX job.

**Tip**

STRIPX starts all IPX Circuits that have AUTOSTART set to \*YES.

To verify that the IPX circuits have become active, use the WRKIPXSTS command. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*CCT) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 183.

Work with IPX Circuit Status					System: RALYAS4A
Type options, press Enter.					
5=Display details    7=Display associated services					
8=Display associated routes    9=Start    10=End					
12=Work with configuration status					
Opt	Circuit Name	Line Description	Line Type	Circuit Status	
	MPR_PERM	X25LINE_A	*X25	Active	
	TRN2619A	TRN2619A	*TRLAN	Active	
					Bottom
F3=Exit    F5=Refresh    F6=Print list    F12=Cancel    F17=Top    F18=Bottom					

Figure 183. Work with IPX Circuit Status

In Figure 183 we see that the LAN and WAN circuits have become active. Both circuits were started automatically because we accepted the default of \*YES for Automatic start in the IPX circuits.

To verify that the IPX routes have been propagated between the routers, we can use the command WRKIPXSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*RTE) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 184 on page 209.

Display IPX Route Information					
Type options, press Enter. 5=Display details					System: RALYAS4A
Opt	Remote Network	Number of Hops	Number of Ticks	Next Hop Node Address	Route Source
	00000009	0	1	*NONE	*CCT
	00000B01	1	55	*NONE	*RIP
	30AA0F92	1	2	400052005240	*RIP
	31AC7F25	1	55	*NONE	*RIP
	31ECF1DD	1	2	08005A0D2860	*RIP
	53914BBA	1	2	08005A0D294A	*RIP
	96AD0D47	0	1	000000000001	*LOCAL
					Bottom
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					

Figure 184. Display IPX Route Information

To verify that the IPX services information has been propagated between the routers, we can use the command WRKIPXSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*SRV) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 185.

Display IPX Service Information					
Type options, press Enter. 5=Display details					System: RALYAS4A
Opt	Service name	Service Type	Remote Network	Hops to Service	Service Source
	FERGUS_NW41	*FILESVR	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	MANSESV1	*FILESVR	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	MPR	*FILESVR	31AC7F25	1	*SAP
	NW41SERV	*FILESVR	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	BSER4.00-6.10_30A>	004B	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	BSER4.00-6.10_539>	004B	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	ISMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	ISNW41SERV0787289>	0102	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	IVMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	IVNW41SERV0787289>	0102	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	LANPROTECT1841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	LDPNVIRUS_PROTECT>	0102	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41	0107	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	MANSESV1	0107	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
					More...
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					

Figure 185. Display IPX Service Information Screen

We can now verify the connection with the IPXPING command. IPXPING is very similar to TCP/IP PING. Here we ping the MPR's internal IPX network address from RALYAS4A.

```

Verify IPX Connection (IPXPING)

Type choices, press Enter.

Remote IPX network number . . . > 31AC7F25      00000001-FFFFFFFD
Remote IPX node address . . . > 1                000000000001-FFFFFFFFFE...

Additional Parameters

Message mode . . . . . *VERBOSE      *VERBOSE, *QUIET
Packet length (in bytes) . . . . . 256      8-65495
Number of packets . . . . . 5          1-999
Wait time (in seconds) . . . . . > 5      1-120

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys
Bottom

```

Figure 186. Verify IPX Connection

```

Display All Messages

Job . . : WTR0511S01  User . . : MICK          System:  RALYAS4A
Number . . . : 008232

3 > IPXPING RMTNETNBR(31AC7F25) RMTNDEADR(1) WAITTIME(5)
Verifying connection to remote system at network number 31AC7F25, node
address 000000000001.
Connection verification 1 took .306 seconds. 1 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 2 took .281 seconds. 2 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 3 took .279 seconds. 3 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 4 took .279 seconds. 4 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 5 took .279 seconds. 5 successful connection
verifications.
Round-trip (in milliseconds) min/avg/max = 279/284/306
Connection verification statistics: 5 of 5 successful (100 %).
More...

Press Enter to continue.

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 187. Verify IPX Connection Joblog

As a final verification step we verified a successful login to a NetWare server from a NetWare client.

### 13.5.3 Ending IPX

We can end an individual IPX circuit either from the Work with IPX Circuit Status menu or by using the command ENDIPXCCT.

We can end the AS/400 IPX router by using the ENDIPX command.

**Attention**

No confirmation display is shown when the ENDIPX command is entered. The ENDIPX command *immediately* ends all IPX processing on the AS/400.





---

## Chapter 14. Scenario 7. IPX Routing to a Novell Multiprotocol Router via an On-Demand X.25 SVC Connection

In this scenario we use an AS/400 (RALYAS4A) as an IPX router to a Novell Multiprotocol Router (MPR) over an X.25 switched (SVC) connection. We use dial-on-demand such that the switched connection is only established when we have data to send. We configure the Novell MPR and AS/400 for a static connection: neither NLSP or RIP are used over the WAN. Because we are using on-demand we have to define static RIP and SAP tables entries. X.25 provides a relatively low-speed (up to 64 Kbps) connection.

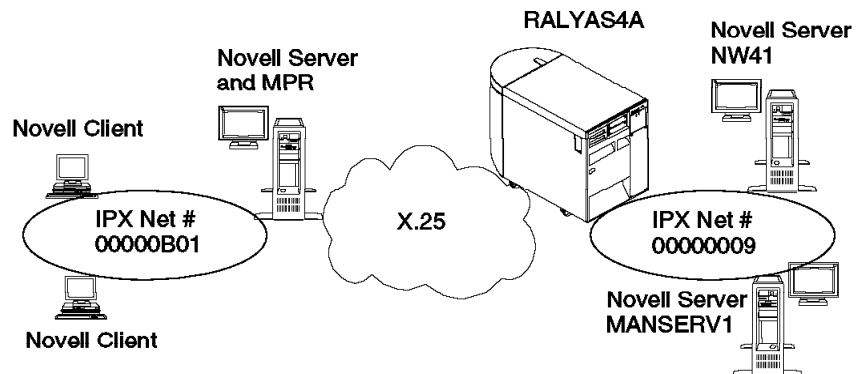


Figure 188. Environment for Scenario 7

---

### 14.1 Novell MPR Hardware and Software Installed

The following hardware and software was installed on the Novell MPR PC.

- Hardware
  - Novell NW2000 wide area network adapter (manufactured by Eagle) and cable.
- Software
  - NetWare Multiprotocol Router 3.0
  - NetWare WAN Extensions 3.0

## 14.2 What Information Do We Need before We Start?

Table 20. RALYAS4A - Information Needed.

	Whom/Where	Token-Ring	WAN/X.25	RALYAS4A
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000009	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	4 Mb	N/A	N/A
SVC Logical Channel	X.25 Provider	N/A	004	N/A
WAN Speed	X.25 Provider	N/A	9600	N/A
X.25 Network Address	X.25 Provider	N/A	101100201	N/A
AS/400 Adapter Resource Names	WRKHDWRSC *CMN	LIN191	LIN072	N/A
IPX Router Name	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	Router_1
AS/400 IPX Internal Network Number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	96AD0D47

Table 21. Novell MPR - Information Needed.

	Whom/Where	Token-Ring	WAN/X.25	MPR
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000B01	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	4 Mb	N/A	N/A
SVC Logical Channel	X.25 Provider	N/A	004	N/A
WAN Speed	X.25 Provider	N/A	9600	N/A
X.25 Network Address	X.25 Provider	N/A	101100205	N/A

---

## 14.3 RALYAS4A Configuration

For this scenario we have to create the following configuration objects on RALYAS4A:

- Token-ring line description
- X.25 line description
- IPX description
- IPX circuit for token-ring interface
- IPX circuit for X.25 interface
- IPX circuit routes
- IPX circuit service

### 14.3.1 Token-ring Line Description

To create the token-ring line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINTRN LIND(TRN2619A)
          RSRCTYPE(LIN191)
          LINESPEED(4M)
          TEXT('4M Token-Ring')
```

#### Tip

An existing token-ring line description can be used; there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not be defined in the line description.

The important parameters in a token-ring line description for IPX are:

#### Line description (LIND)

The unique name for this line description.

#### Resource name (RSRCNAME)

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the token-ring adapter you want to use.

#### Source service access point (SSAP)

Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size and an SSAP type. The default value, \*SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

#### Attention

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

### 14.3.2 X.25 Line Description

To create the X.25 line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINX25 LIND(X25LINE_A)
          RSRcname(LIN072)
          LGLCHLE((004 *SVCBOTH))
          NETADR(101100201)
          MAXFRAME(4096)
          MAXPKTSIZE(4096)
          CNNINIT(*LOCAL)
          TEXT('X.25 line via X.25 NET')
```

The important parameters in an X.25 line description for IPX are:

**Line description (LIND)**

The unique name for this line description.

**Resource name (RSRCNAME)**

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the communications adapter you want to use.

**X.25 logical channels (LGLCHLE)**

Specify here the X.25 logical channels as per your X.25 network provider subscription.

**X.25 network address (NETADR)**

Specify here the X.25 network address as per your X.25 network provider subscription.

**Connection initiation (CNNINIT)**

This parameter determines who initiates the X.25 connection. This parameter is network-dependant. This parameter does not determine who initiates the X.25 call.

**Maximum frame size (MAXFRAME)**

This parameter sets the maximum frame size supported by the X.25 connection.

**Maximum packet size (MAXPKTSIZE)**

This parameter sets the maximum packet size supported by the X.25 connection. Setting this value at 4096 allows us to use a packet size of up to 4096. The packet size requested is set in the X.25 IPX circuit.

**Default packet size (DFTPKTSIZE) and default window size (DFTWDWSIZE)**

These parameters are also network-dependant. The default packet and window sizes should match the network defaults. The AS/400 defaults are a packet size of 128 with a window size of 2. These values are frequently also the network defaults as was the case with the network we were using.

### 14.3.3 IPX Configuration

In this configuration example we create the IPX configuration via CL commands.

### 14.3.3.1 IPX Description

To create the IPX description, enter the following command:

```
CRTIPXD IPXD(RALYAS4A)
      IPXNETNBR(96AD0D47)
      IPXRTGPCL(*RIP)
      IPXRTRNAME(ROUTER_1)
      Text('IPX Description for RALYAS4A')
```

The important parameters in an IPX description are:

#### IPX description (IPXD)

We use the system name for the IPX description name.

#### IPX internal network number (IPXNETNBR)

The IPX network number used for the AS/400's internal network number must be unique to all other network numbers (internal and external) in this IPX network.

#### IPX routing protocol (IPXRTGPCL)

In this configuration we use RIP over the LAN connections. We disable RIP, SAP and NLSP for the WAN connection.

#### IPX router name (IPXRTRNAME)

We have chosen to use the name Router\_1 for this IPX router.

### 14.3.3.2 IPX Circuits

To create the IPX circuits for the token-ring and X.25 interfaces, enter the following commands:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(TRN2619A) LIND(TRN2619A) IPXNETNBR(00000009)
ENBNLSP(*NO)
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(MPR_ON_DEMAND) LIND(X25LINE_A)
SVCNETADR(101100205) SVCTYPE(*DEMAND) DFTPKTSIZE(1024 *TRANSMIT)
DFTWDWSIZE(7 *TRANSMIT) ENBNLSP(*NO) RIPSTATE(*OFF) SAPSTATE(*OFF)
```

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for token-ring are:

#### Circuit name (CCTNAME)

We use the line description name for the circuit name.

#### Line description (LIND)

The line description created above.

#### IPX network number (IPXNETNBR)

For the token-ring interface circuit this is the network number associated with the token-ring LAN segment.

#### Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP)

For the token-ring interface circuit we only use RIP and SAP and hence have disabled NLSP.

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for X.25 are:

#### Circuit name (CCTNAME)

Specifies the name of the IPX circuit being added.

#### Line description (LIND)

The X.25 line description created above.

#### X.25 SVC network address (SVCNETADR)

This is the remote system's X.25 network address.

**X.25 SVC call type (SVCTYPE)** This SVC is established only when there is data to send.

**X.25 default packet size and default window size (DFTPKTSIZE and DFTWDWSIZE)**

Providing the network is reliable, increasing the packet and window sizes used improves data throughput. We have specified here the maximum values supported by the X.25 network we were using. When higher values are specified here than in the X.25 line description default packet and window sizes, the AS/400 requests the values specified here in the CALL REQUEST packet.

**Enable NLSP (ENBNLSP), RIP State (RIPSTATE) and SAP State (SAPSTATE)**

For this on-demand connection we have turned NLSP, RIP and SAP off. Static routes and services have been defined to allow for this.

### 14.3.3.3 IPX Circuit Routes

With the X.25 IPX circuit set to \*DEMAND the switched connection is not be established for RIP or SAP. The AS/400 does not, therefore, automatically learn about the networks available via the remote router. Therefore we must configure static RIP table entries (circuit routes).

To create the IPX circuit routes, enter the following commands:

```
ADDCCTRTE CCTNAME(MPR_ON_DEMAND) RMTNETNBR(00000B01) NBRHOP(2)
NBR TICK(30)
ADDCCTRTE CCTNAME(MPR_ON_DEMAND) RMTNETNBR(31AC7F25) NBRHOP(2)
NBR TICK(30)
```

The first circuit route entry (to 00000B01) is to allow the server to find a route back to the client. The second entry (to 31AC7F25) is to the internal network number of the MPR router; this route entry allows us to test the connection via IPXPING.

### 14.3.3.4 IPX Circuit Services

With the X.25 IPX circuit set to \*DEMAND the switched connection is not established for RIP or SAP. The AS/400 does not, therefore, automatically learn about the services available via the remote router. Therefore we must configure a static SAP table entry (circuit service).

To create the IPX circuit service, enter the following commands:

```
ADDCCTSRV CCTNAME(MPR_ON_DEMAND)
          SRVNAME('MPR')
          SRVTYPE(*FILESVR)
          RMTNETNBR(31AC7F25)
          RMTNDEADR(1)
          RMTSCKADR(0451)
```

The above circuit service entry allows clients attached to the AS/400 LAN to access the MPR file server.

## 14.4 MPR Configuration

The Novell multiprotocol router is configured as shown in the following panels. Note that the configuration process flows down the panel: we start with the top item on the main menu (Boards) and work through to Bindings.

### 14.4.1 Network Adapter Configuration

The Novell MPR adapter configuration is as follows.

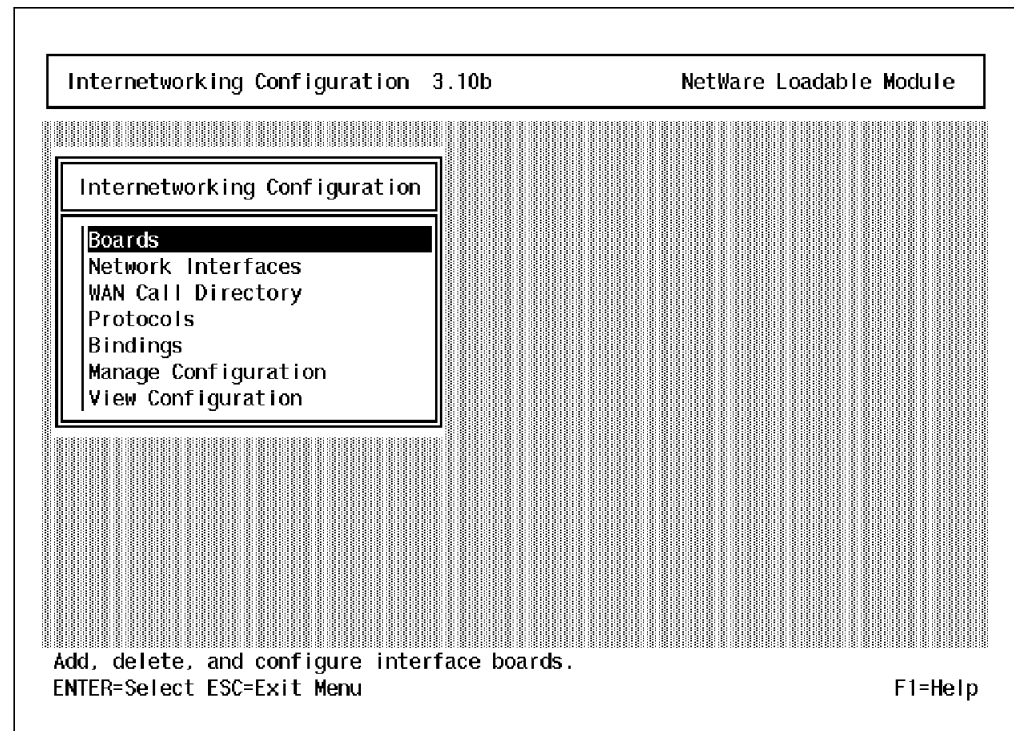


Figure 189. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **Boards** from the main configuration menu.

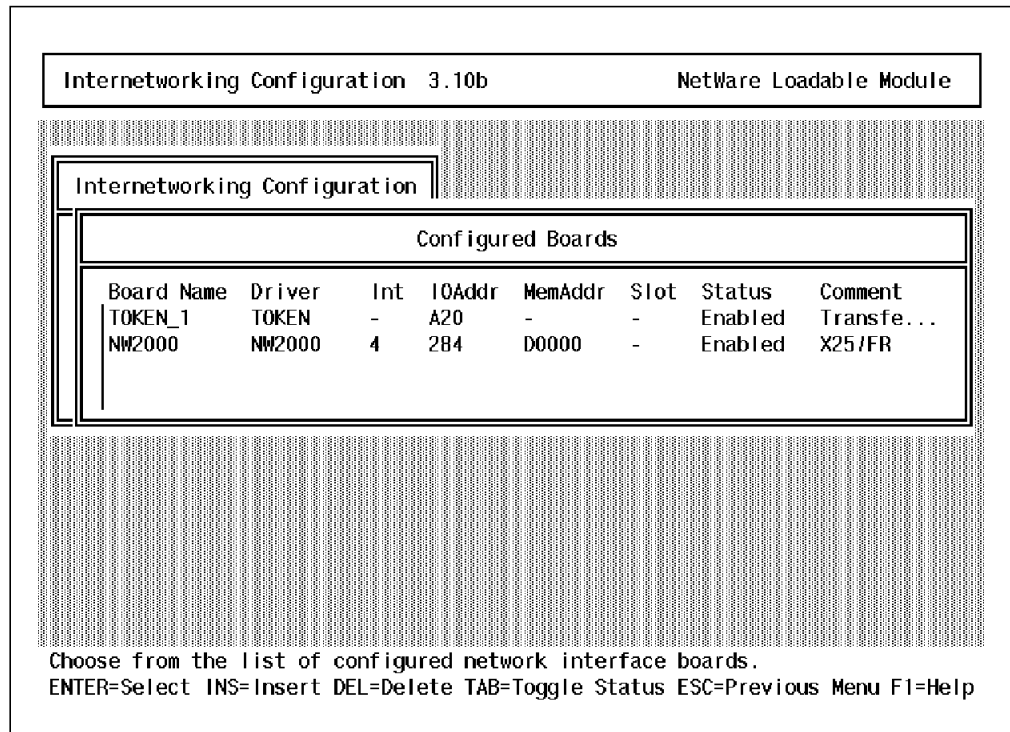


Figure 190. MPR Network Board Configuration

Figure 190 shows the installed network adapters.

## 14.4.2 Network Interface Configuration

The Novell MPR interface configuration is as follows.

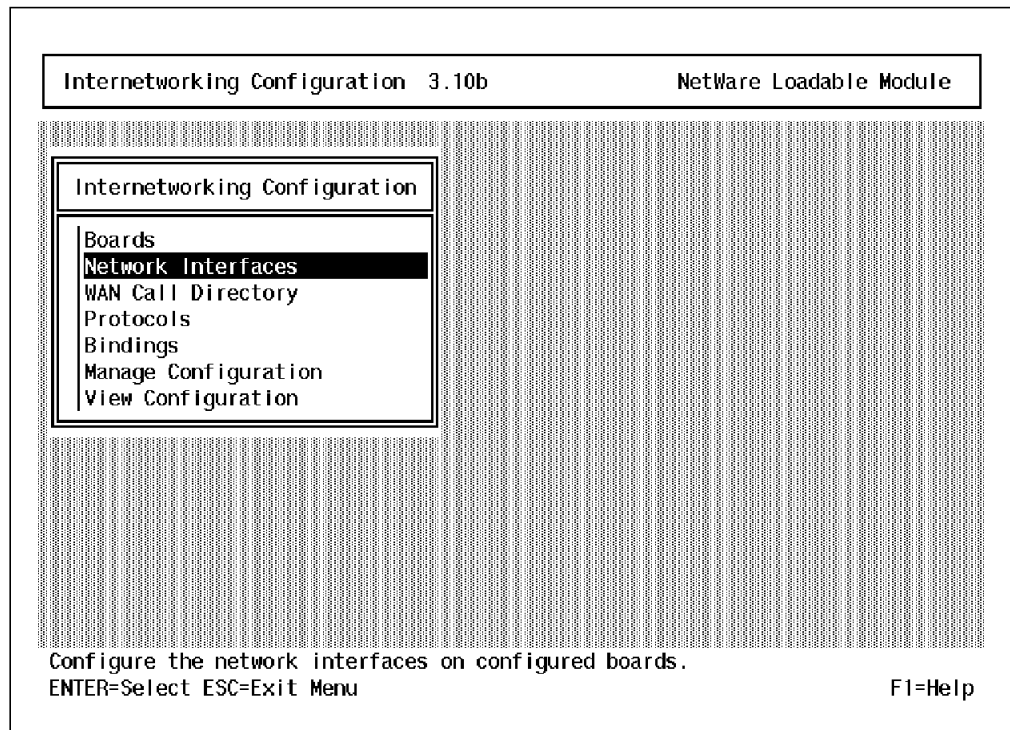


Figure 191. MPR Main Configuration Menu



Select **Network Interfaces** from the main configuration menu.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module	
Internetworking Configuration			
Board	Network Interfaces		
Netw	Board Name	Port	Int. Name
WAN	TOKEN_1	-	TOKEN_1
Prot	NW2000	1	NW2000_1
Bind	NW2000	2	NW2000_2
Mana			
View			

Choose from the list of network interfaces.  
 ENTER=Select TAB=Toggle Status F3=Rename DEL=Delete ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 192. MPR Configured Network Interfaces

The NW2000 interface board port 2 is configured for X.25. In Figure 192 we have selected to view the configuration parameters associated with the X.25 interface.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module	
X.25 Network Interface			
Interface Name:	NW2000_2		
Interface Group:	(None)		
Interface Status:	Enabled		
Profile:	IPXRES		
Local DTE Address:	101100205		
Statistics Period:	60 (seconds)		
User Data Size:	1024 (octets)		
Interface Queue Limit:	100		
Physical Type:	RS-232		
Port Connection:	Hard-wired		
Interface Speed:	External		
Authentication Options:	(view or modify)		

Name of the profile associated with the port.  
 ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 193. MPR X.25 Network Interface Configuration

Figure 193 shows the X.25 network interface parameters, for example, the local (MPR) X.25 address. We have selected to view the configuration profile (IPXRES).

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module																																	
<div> <div>Internetwor</div> <div> <div>Boar</div> <div>Netw</div> <div>WAN</div> <div>Prot</div> <div>Bind</div> <div>Mana</div> <div>View</div> </div> <div> <div>Boa</div> <div>TOK</div> <div>NW2</div> <div>NW2</div> </div> </div>		<div>X.25 Profiles</div> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Profile Name</th> <th>Profile Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>▲ DATAPAC</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>DATEX_P</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>HONGKONG_TELEPHONE</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>IBERPAC</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>INFFONET</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td><b>IPXRES</b></td><td><b>Local</b></td></tr> <tr><td>ITAPAC</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>NIPPON_TELEPHONE_TELEGRAPH</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>SINGAPORE_TELECOM</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>TELECOM_EIREANN</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>TELEPAC</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>TRANSPAC</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>USWEST</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>US_SPRINT</td><td>Standard</td></tr> <tr><td>WESPAC</td><td>Standard</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Profile Name	Profile Type	▲ DATAPAC	Standard	DATEX_P	Standard	HONGKONG_TELEPHONE	Standard	IBERPAC	Standard	INFFONET	Standard	<b>IPXRES</b>	<b>Local</b>	ITAPAC	Standard	NIPPON_TELEPHONE_TELEGRAPH	Standard	SINGAPORE_TELECOM	Standard	TELECOM_EIREANN	Standard	TELEPAC	Standard	TRANSPAC	Standard	USWEST	Standard	US_SPRINT	Standard	WESPAC	Standard
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HONGKONG_TELEPHONE	Standard																																		
IBERPAC	Standard																																		
INFFONET	Standard																																		
<b>IPXRES</b>	<b>Local</b>																																		
ITAPAC	Standard																																		
NIPPON_TELEPHONE_TELEGRAPH	Standard																																		
SINGAPORE_TELECOM	Standard																																		
TELECOM_EIREANN	Standard																																		
TELEPAC	Standard																																		
TRANSPAC	Standard																																		
USWEST	Standard																																		
US_SPRINT	Standard																																		
WESPAC	Standard																																		

Figure 194. MPR X.25 Profiles

In Figure 194 we have selected to view the configuration associated with IPXRES.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module																																																	
<div>X.25 Profile Configuration</div> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Profile:</td> <td colspan="3">IPXRES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profile Type:</td> <td colspan="3">Local</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frame Level Parameters:</td> <td colspan="3">(view or modify)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Packet Level Parameters:</td> <td colspan="3">(view or modify)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Virtual Circuit Setup:</td> <td colspan="3">(view or modify)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>User Facility Setup:</td> <td colspan="3">(view or modify)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conformance Options:</td> <td colspan="3">(view or modify)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frame Node Type:</td> <td>DTE</td> <td></td> <td>(view only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Packet Size (In/Out):</td> <td>1024/1024</td> <td></td> <td>(view only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frame Window Size:</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td>(view only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Packet Window Size (In/Out):</td> <td>7/7</td> <td></td> <td>(view only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of VCs (PVC/In/Two-Way/Out):</td> <td>0/0/1/0</td> <td></td> <td>(view only)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Profile:	IPXRES			Profile Type:	Local			Frame Level Parameters:	(view or modify)			Packet Level Parameters:	(view or modify)			Virtual Circuit Setup:	(view or modify)			User Facility Setup:	(view or modify)			Conformance Options:	(view or modify)			Frame Node Type:	DTE		(view only)	Packet Size (In/Out):	1024/1024		(view only)	Frame Window Size:	7		(view only)	Packet Window Size (In/Out):	7/7		(view only)	Number of VCs (PVC/In/Two-Way/Out):	0/0/1/0		(view only)
Profile:	IPXRES																																																		
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Number of VCs (PVC/In/Two-Way/Out):	0/0/1/0		(view only)																																																

Figure 195. MPR X.25 Profile Configuration

The packet and window sizes are configured in Figure 195. The number of X.25 virtual circuits of each type (permanent, incoming, both-way and outgoing only) is also configured on this panel. We have selected to view the frame level parameters.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module																						
X.25 Profile Configuration																								
Prof Prof Fram Pack Virt User Conf Fram Pack Fram Pack Pack Numb	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">X.25 Frame Level Parameters</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Profile:</td> <td>IPXRES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frame Node Type:</td> <td>DTE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Connection Mode:</td> <td>Active</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frame Sequencing Modulo:</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frame Window Size (K):</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum Frame Size (N1):</td> <td>1024 (octets)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retry Count (N2):</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retry Timeout (T1):</td> <td>2 (seconds)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disconnect Timeout (T3):</td> <td>20 (seconds)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Idle Timeout (T4):</td> <td>10 (seconds)</td> </tr> </table>	X.25 Frame Level Parameters		Profile:	IPXRES	Frame Node Type:	DTE	Connection Mode:	Active	Frame Sequencing Modulo:	8	Frame Window Size (K):	7	Maximum Frame Size (N1):	1024 (octets)	Retry Count (N2):	20	Retry Timeout (T1):	2 (seconds)	Disconnect Timeout (T3):	20 (seconds)	Idle Timeout (T4):	10 (seconds)	) ) ) ) ) (view only) (view only) (view only) (view only) (view only)
X.25 Frame Level Parameters																								
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Frame Sequencing Modulo:	8																							
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Maximum Frame Size (N1):	1024 (octets)																							
Retry Count (N2):	20																							
Retry Timeout (T1):	2 (seconds)																							
Disconnect Timeout (T3):	20 (seconds)																							
Idle Timeout (T4):	10 (seconds)																							
		Standard																						
Select the logical link interface type to be used. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu																								
		F1=Help																						

Figure 196. MPR X.25 Frame Level Parameters

Figure 196 shows the values of the X.25 frame level parameters. Next we have selected to view (via Figure 195 on page 222) the packet level parameters.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
	<b>X.25 Packet Level Parameters</b>	
Prof Prof Fram Pack Virt User Conf Fram Pack Fram Pack Numb	Profile: IPXRES X.25 Version: 1984 Packet Layer Role: DTE Default Inbound Packet Size: 1024 (octets) Default Outbound Packet Size: 1024 (octets) Packet Sequencing Modulo: 8 Default Inbound Window Size: 7 Default Outbound Window Size: 7 Default Inbound Throughput Class: 2400 (bps) Default Outbound Throughput Class: 2400 (bps) Restart Response Timer (T20): 10 (seconds)	▲ █ ▼ ew only) ew only) ew only) ew only) ew only) ▼d
Select the specific conformance year for the X.25 specification being used. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu <span style="float: right;">F1=Help</span>		

Figure 197. MPR X.25 Packet Level Parameters

Figure 197 shows the values of the X.25 packet level parameters. Next we have selected to view (via Figure 195 on page 222) the virtual circuit setup.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
	<b>X.25 Profile Configuration</b>	
Prof Prof Fram Pack Virt User Conf Fram Pack Fram Pack Numb	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <b>X.25 Virtual Circuit Setup</b> </div> Profile: IPXRES Lowest PVC LCN: 0 Number of PVC LCNs: 0 Expert PVC Configuration: Lowest Inbound-Only SVC LCN: 0 Number of Inbound-Only LCNs: 0 Lowest Two-Way SVC LCN: 4 Number of Two-Way SVC LCNs: 1 Lowest Outbound-Only SVC LCN: 5 Number of Outbound-Only LCNs: 0	(view only) (view only) (view only) (view only) (view only) standard
Specify the lowest LCN that can be used for a permanent virtual circuit (PVC). ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu <span style="float: right;">F1=Help</span>		

Figure 198. MPR X.25 Virtual Circuit Setup

Figure 198 shows the X.25 virtual circuits configured. We can see that a both-way SVC has been configured and that it uses logical channel 004. Next we have selected to view (via Figure 195 on page 222) the user facility setup.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
<b>X.25 User Facility Setup</b>		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Prof</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Prof</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Virt</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">User</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Conf</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Numb</div>	<div>Profile: IPXRES</div> <div>Allow Flow Control Negotiation: Yes</div> <div>Maximum Inbound Packet Size: 1024 (octets)</div> <div>Maximum Outbound Packet Size: 1024 (octets)</div> <div>Maximum Inbound Window Size: 7</div> <div>Maximum Outbound Window Size: 7</div> <div>Allow Throughput Negotiation: No</div> <div>Maximum Inbound Throughput Class: 2400 (bps)</div> <div>Maximum Outbound Throughput Class: 2400 (bps)</div> <div>Allow Incoming Reverse Charge Calls: No</div> <div>Allow Closed User Group: No</div> <div>Allow Bilateral CUG: No</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">w only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">w only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">w only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">w only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">w only)</div>
Select YES to allow Flow Control Negotiation. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu		
		F1=Help

Figure 199. MPR X.25 User Facility Setup

In Figure 199 any required X.25 user facilities are configured. Next we have selected to view (via Figure 195 on page 222) the X.25 conformance options.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
<b>X.25 Conformance Options</b>		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Prof</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Prof</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Virt</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">User</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Conf</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Fram</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Pack</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Numb</div>	<div>Profile: IPXRES</div> <div>Unknown Frame Option: No</div> <div>Disconnect Answer Option: No</div> <div>Disconnect Action Option: No</div> <div>Force FRMR Option: No</div> <div>Force FRMR on RR: No</div> <div>T1 Action Option: No</div> <div>Call Accept Data: No</div> <div>D-Bit on Call Confirm: No</div> <div>General Diagnostic Code: No</div> <div>Clear Unassigned LCN: No</div> <div>Short Call Confirm: No</div> <div>Facility Field: No</div> <div>Clear Long Call: No</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(view only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(view only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(view only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(view only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(view only)</div>
Select YES to allow to send a long Clear Request packet. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu		
		F1=Help

Figure 200. MPR X.25 Conformance Options

In Figure 200 we can see the MPR X.25 conformance values.

### 14.4.3 WAN Call Directory Configuration

The Novell MPR call directory configuration is as follows.

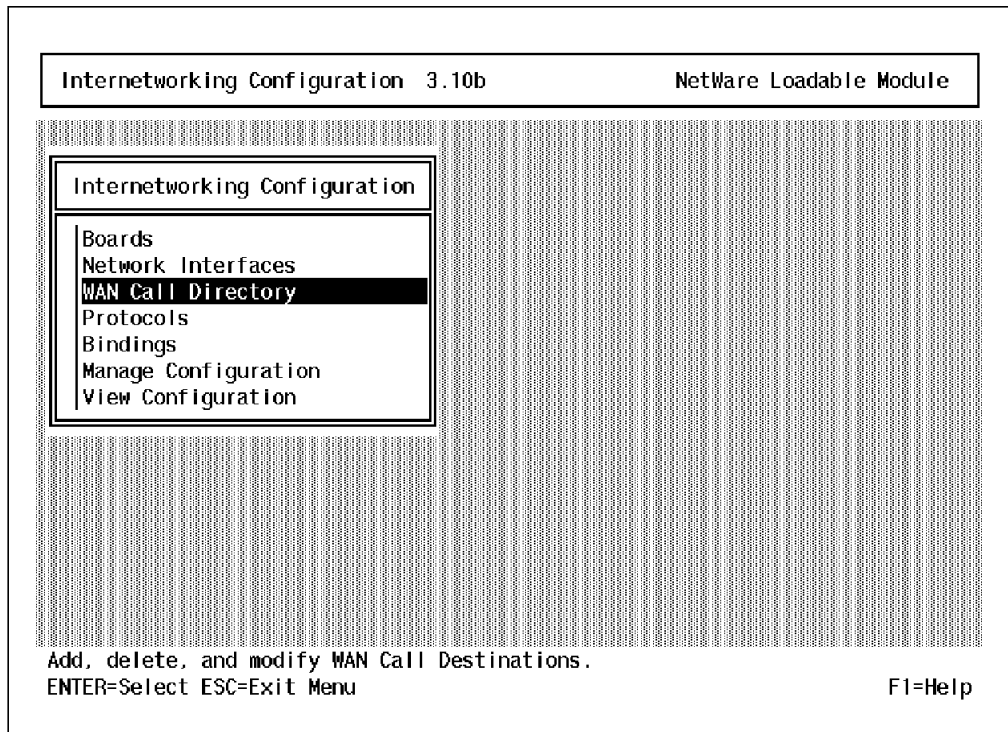


Figure 201. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **WAN Call Directory** from the main configuration menu.

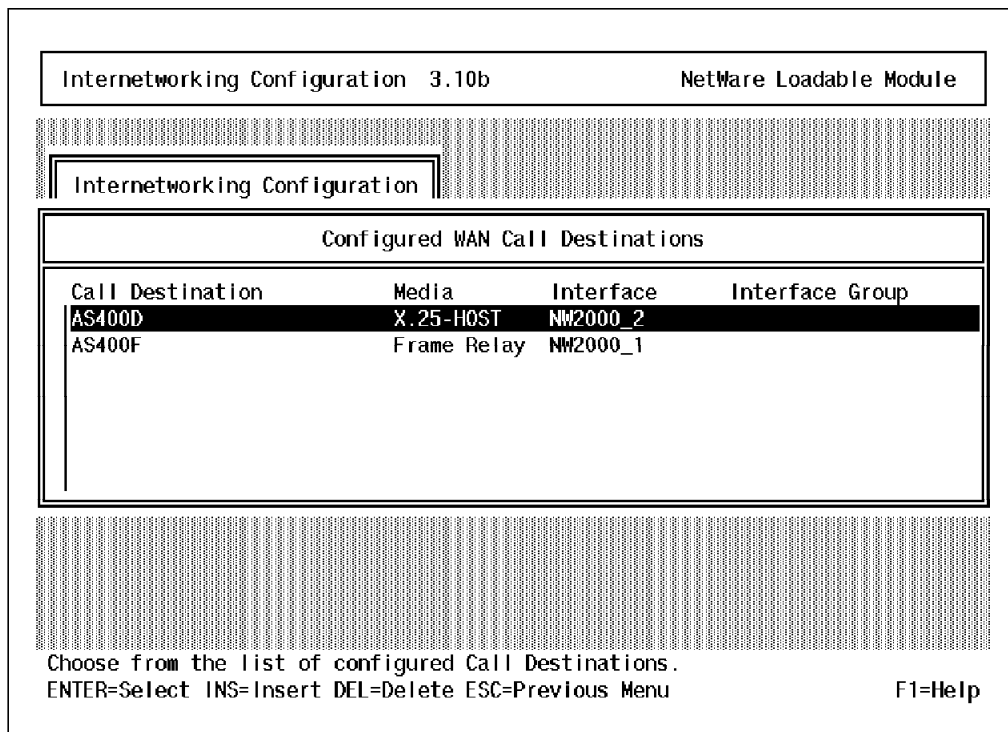


Figure 202. MPR WAN Call Destinations

A call destination of AS400D has been configured for the X.25 SVC on-demand connection to the AS/400. In Figure 202 we have selected to view the configuration associated with this call destination.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
<b>X.25 Call Destination Configuration</b>		
Call Destination Name:	AS400D	
Call Type:	On Demand (activated by data)	
Interface Group:	NW2000_2	
Interface Name:	NW2000_2	
Circuit Type:	Switched Virtual Circuit	
PVC Number:		
Destination DTE Address:	101100201	
Retry Mode:	Retry Self-Correcting Failures	
Retry Limit Handling:	Stop At Limit	
Retry Interval Limit:	00:02:00 (HH:MM:SS)	
Idle Line Timeout:	00:10:00 (HH:MM:SS)	
Remote System ID:	(None)	
Expert Call Configuration:	(view or modify)	
Specify the call type, Permanent or On Demand. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu		
F1=Help		

Figure 203. MPR X.25 Call Destination Configuration

In Figure 203 the SVC connection is configured as an on-demand connection. The AS/400's X.25 address is also configured in this panel.

#### 14.4.4 Protocol Configuration

The Novell MPR protocol configuration is as follows.

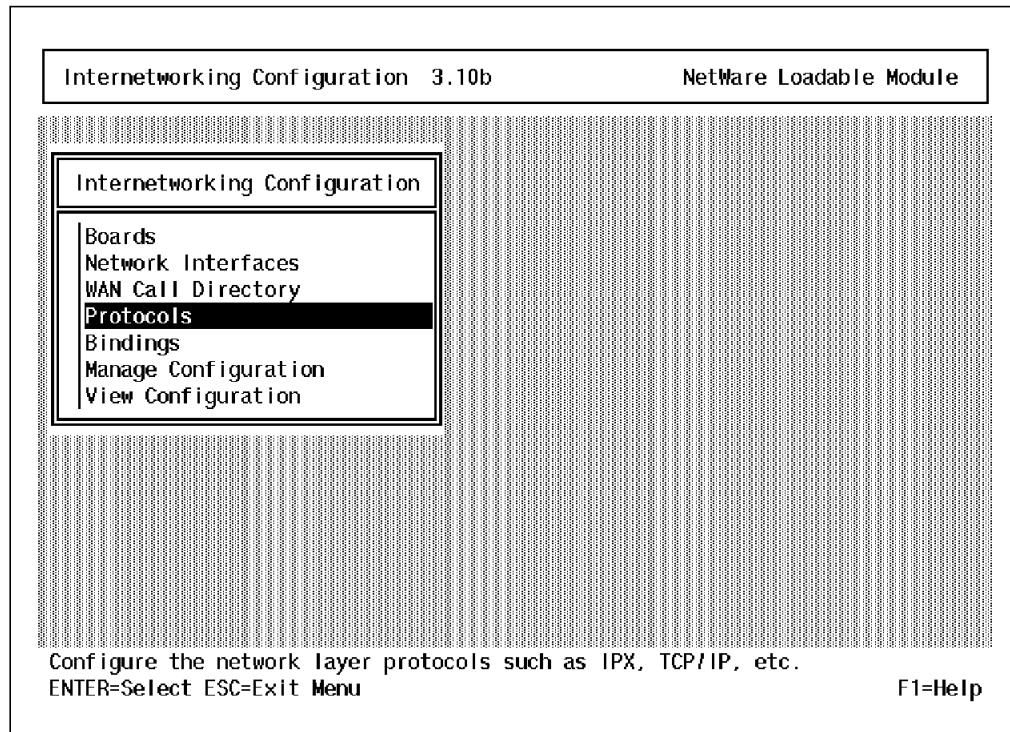


Figure 204. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **Protocols** from the main configuration menu.

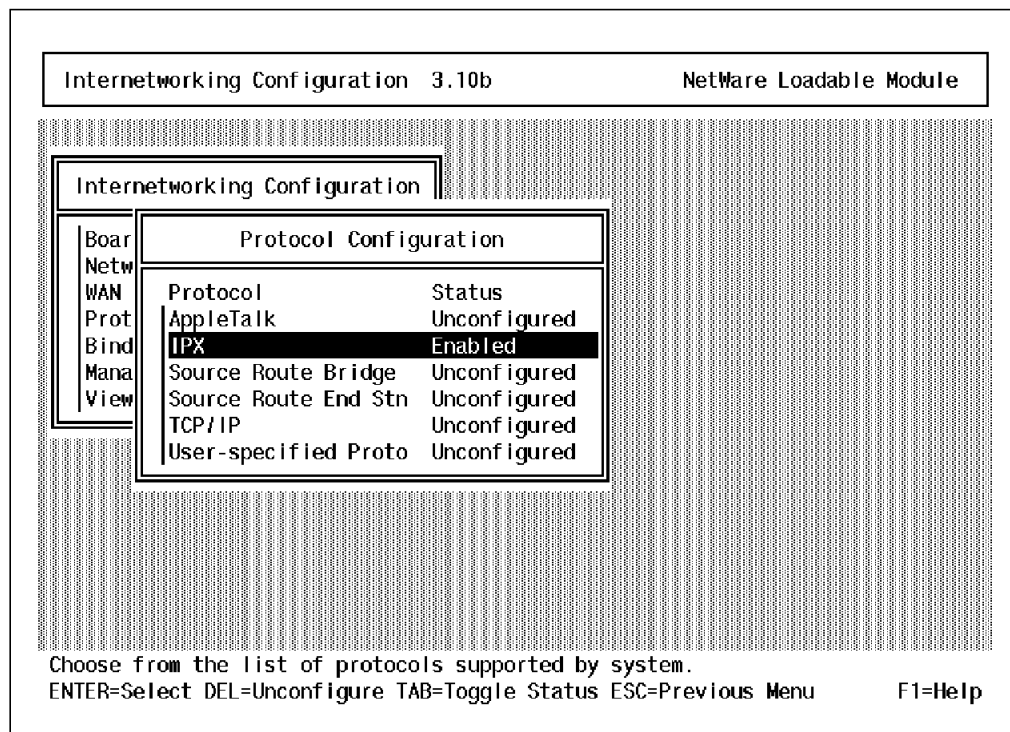


Figure 205. MPR Protocol Configuration

In Figure 205 we can see that IPX has been enabled. We have selected to view the IPX protocol configuration parameters.



Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
<b>IPX Protocol Configuration</b>		
Packet Forwarding:	Enabled	
Routing Protocol:	NLSP with RIP/SAP Compatibility	
On Demand Calls:	Enabled	
Static Services for On Demand Calls:	(Select to Configure)	
Static Routes for On Demand Calls:	(Select to Configure)	
Tunnel IPX Through IP:	Disabled	
Tunnel Configuration:		
Filtering Support:	Disabled	
Expert Configuration Options:	(Select to Configure)	
<p>Enable to configure On Demand calls.  ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">F1=Help</p>		

Figure 206. MPR IPX Protocol Configuration

In Figure 206 we can see that the MPR packet forwarding capability and NLSP have been enabled.

When using on-demand we must configure static routes and services; in Figure 206 we select to configure static services.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module						
<b>IPX Protocol Configuration</b>								
Pac Rou  On Sta Sta  Tun Tunnel Configuration:	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <b>Static Services for On Demand Calls</b> </div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;">Service Name</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Type</th> <th style="width: 40%;">WAN Call Destination</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NW41</td> <td>(0004)</td> <td>FILE AS400D</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Service Name	Type	WAN Call Destination	NW41	(0004)	FILE AS400D
Service Name	Type	WAN Call Destination						
NW41	(0004)	FILE AS400D						
	Filtering Support: Disabled Expert Configuration Options: (Select to Configure)							
<p>List of Static Services configured.  ENTER=Configure F2=Sort INS=Insert DEL=Delete ESC=Previous Menu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">F1=Help</p>								

Figure 207. Static Services for On-Demand Calls

In Figure 207 we have entered to configure a static service to server NW41.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module																
<b>IPX Protocol Configuration</b>																		
Pac	<b>Static Services for On Demand Calls</b>																	
<b>Static Service Configuration</b>																		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 35%;">WAN Call Destination:</td> <td>AS400D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Service Name:</td> <td>NW41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Service Type:</td> <td>(0004) FILE SERVER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Service Address Network:</td> <td>30ABA597</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Service Address Node:</td> <td>000000000001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Service Address Socket:</td> <td>0451</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hops To Service:</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ticks To Service:</td> <td>70</td> </tr> </table>			WAN Call Destination:	AS400D	Service Name:	NW41	Service Type:	(0004) FILE SERVER	Service Address Network:	30ABA597	Service Address Node:	000000000001	Service Address Socket:	0451	Hops To Service:	4	Ticks To Service:	70
WAN Call Destination:	AS400D																	
Service Name:	NW41																	
Service Type:	(0004) FILE SERVER																	
Service Address Network:	30ABA597																	
Service Address Node:	000000000001																	
Service Address Socket:	0451																	
Hops To Service:	4																	
Ticks To Service:	70																	
<p>Choose from a list of configured WAN Call Destinations.          ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">F1=Help</p>																		

Figure 208. Definition of Static Services

In Figure 208 we have defined the static service to NW41 against the on-demand WAN call destination AS400D defined in Figure 202 on page 226.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module																		
<b>IPX Protocol Configuration</b>																				
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 35%;">Packet Forwarding:</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Routing Protocol:</td> <td>NLSP with RIP/SAP Compatibility</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On Demand Calls:</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Static Services for On Demand Calls:</td> <td>(Select to Configure)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Static Routes for On Demand Calls:</td> <td>(Select to Configure)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tunnel IPX Through IP:</td> <td>Disabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tunnel Configuration:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filtering Support:</td> <td>Disabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expert Configuration Options:</td> <td>(Select to Configure)</td> </tr> </table>			Packet Forwarding:	Enabled	Routing Protocol:	NLSP with RIP/SAP Compatibility	On Demand Calls:	Enabled	Static Services for On Demand Calls:	(Select to Configure)	Static Routes for On Demand Calls:	(Select to Configure)	Tunnel IPX Through IP:	Disabled	Tunnel Configuration:		Filtering Support:	Disabled	Expert Configuration Options:	(Select to Configure)
Packet Forwarding:	Enabled																			
Routing Protocol:	NLSP with RIP/SAP Compatibility																			
On Demand Calls:	Enabled																			
Static Services for On Demand Calls:	(Select to Configure)																			
Static Routes for On Demand Calls:	(Select to Configure)																			
Tunnel IPX Through IP:	Disabled																			
Tunnel Configuration:																				
Filtering Support:	Disabled																			
Expert Configuration Options:	(Select to Configure)																			
<p>Enable to configure On Demand calls.          ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">F1=Help</p>																				

Figure 209. Define Static Routes

When using on-demand we must configure static routes and services; in Figure 209 we select to configure static routes.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b NetWare Loadable Module

IPX Protocol Configuration

Static Routes for On Demand Calls

	Network Number	WAN Call Destination
On D	00000009	AS400D
Stat	30aba597	AS400D
Stat	96ad0d47	AS400D

Tunnel Configuration:

Filtering Support: Disabled

Expert Configuration Options: (Select to Configure)

List of static routes configured.  
ENTER=Configure F2=Sort INS=Insert DEL=Delete ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 210. Definition of Static Routes

In Figure 210 we have defined the static routes against the on-demand WAN call destination AS400D defined in Figure 202 on page 226. The following routes have been defined:

<b>00000009</b>	This is the remote token-ring network number.
<b>30ABA597</b>	This is the internal network number of NW41.
<b>96AD0D47</b>	This is the AS/400's internal network number.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b	NetWare Loadable Module
<b>IPX Protocol Configuration</b>	
Packet Forwarding:	Enabled
Routing Protocol:	NLSP with RIP/SAP Compatibility
On Demand Calls:	Enabled
Static Services for On Demand Calls:	(Select to Configure)
Static Routes for On Demand Calls:	(Select to Configure)
Tunnel IPX Through IP:	Disabled
Tunnel Configuration:	
Filtering Support:	Disabled
Expert Configuration Options:	(Select to Configure)

Enable to configure On Demand calls.  
ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu

F1=Help

Figure 211. Select to View Expert Configuration

In Figure 211 we select to view the expert configuration options.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b	NetWare Loadable Module
<b>IPX Expert Configuration</b>	
Get Nearest Server Requests:	Accept
Override Nearest Server:	Disabled
Nearest Server:	
Advanced Packet Type 20 Flooding:	Enabled
Hop Count Limit:	64
Maximum Number of Path Splits:	1
LSP Size:	512
NLSP Local Area Addresses:	(Select to Configure)
Override NLSP System ID:	Disabled
NLSP System Identification:	
NLSP Convergence Rate:	Default
NLSP Convergence Rate Configuration:	(Select to View)
IPX/SPX Parameters:	(Select to View/Configure)

Specifies whether get nearest server requests should be ignored.  
ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu

F1=Help

Figure 212. MPR IPX Expert Call Configuration

In Figure 212 we can configure any special requirements. For example, we can see that Get Nearest Server Requests are accepted by this router. This allows the MPR PC to respond to get-nearest-server requests from PCs attached to its LAN interface.

## 14.4.5 Bindings Configuration

The Novell MPR bindings configuration is as follows.

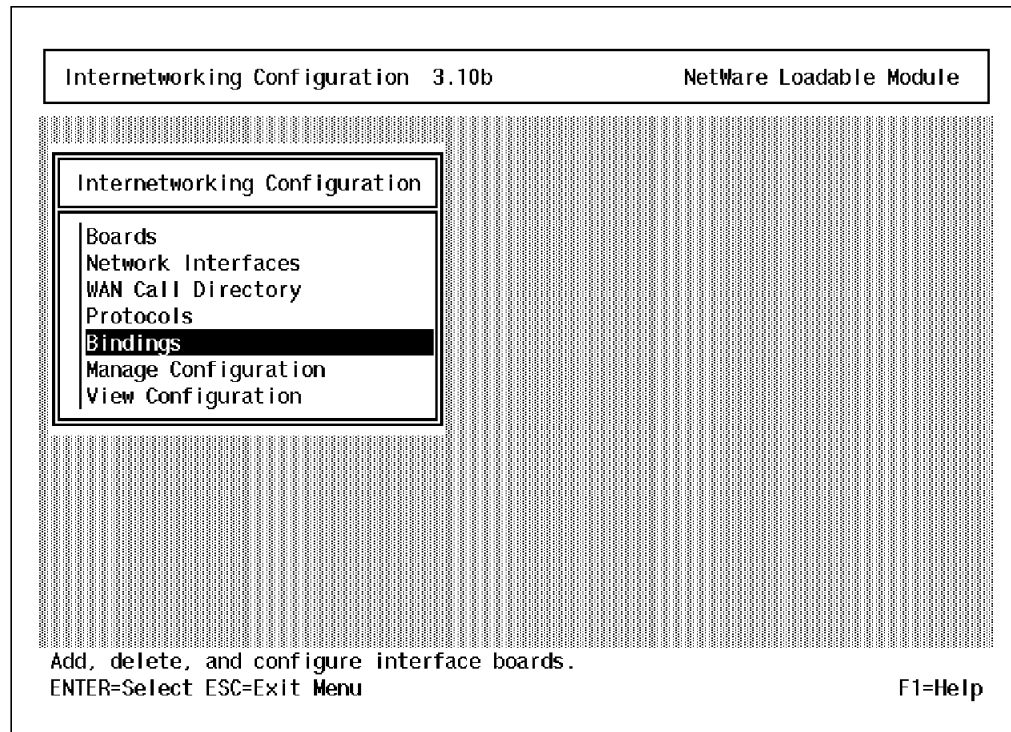


Figure 213. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **Bindings** from the main configuration menu.

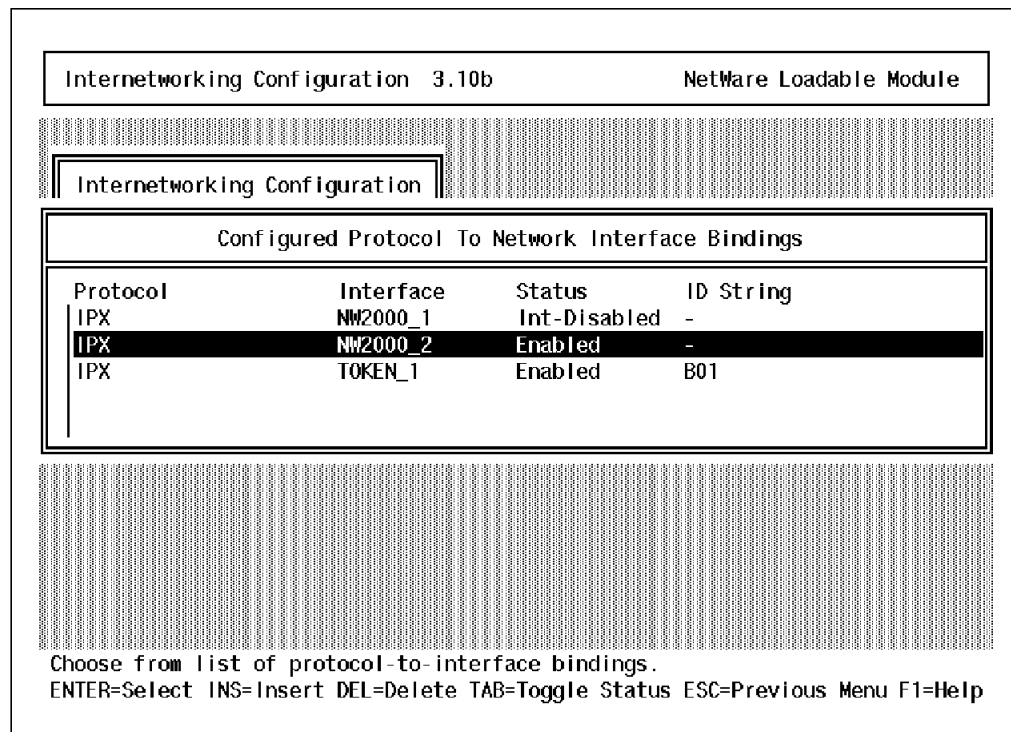


Figure 214. MPR Protocol to Interface Binding

In Figure 214 we can see that IPX has been bound to the WAN interface (NW2000\_2) to be used to the AS/400. We have selected to view the configuration parameters associated with this binding.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module								
Internetworking Configuration										
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings										
Pro IPX IPX IPX	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Binding IPX to a WAN Interface</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Network Interface:</td> <td>NW2000_2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permanent WAN Call Destinations:</td> <td>(Select to View/Configure)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expert Bind Options:</td> <td>(Select to View/Configure)</td> </tr> </table>		Binding IPX to a WAN Interface		Network Interface:	NW2000_2	Permanent WAN Call Destinations:	(Select to View/Configure)	Expert Bind Options:	(Select to View/Configure)
Binding IPX to a WAN Interface										
Network Interface:	NW2000_2									
Permanent WAN Call Destinations:	(Select to View/Configure)									
Expert Bind Options:	(Select to View/Configure)									
<p>Select to view or configure the WAN Call Destinations for this interface.  ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help</p>										

Figure 215. MPR Binding IPX to a WAN Interface

In Figure 215 we select to view the expert bind configuration options associated with the WAN interface.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module																				
Internetworking Configuration																						
Pro IPX IPX IPX	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Expert WAN Bind Options</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Network Interface:</td> <td>NW2000_2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delay Override:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Throughput Override:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On Demand Spoofing:</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Header Compression:</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compression Slots:</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RIP Bind Options:</td> <td>(Select to Configure)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SAP Bind Options:</td> <td>(Select to Configure)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NLSP Bind Options:</td> <td>(Select to Configure)</td> </tr> </table>		Expert WAN Bind Options		Network Interface:	NW2000_2	Delay Override:	0	Throughput Override:	0	On Demand Spoofing:	Enabled	Header Compression:	Enabled	Compression Slots:	16	RIP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)	SAP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)	NLSP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)
Expert WAN Bind Options																						
Network Interface:	NW2000_2																					
Delay Override:	0																					
Throughput Override:	0																					
On Demand Spoofing:	Enabled																					
Header Compression:	Enabled																					
Compression Slots:	16																					
RIP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)																					
SAP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)																					
NLSP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)																					
<p>Allows default delay value(0) for this port to be manually overridden.  ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help</p>																						

Figure 216. Expert WAN Bind Options

In Figure 216 we have selected to view the expert RIP bind configuration values.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module												
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">             Internetworking           </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">             Protocols             <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               IPX             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               IPX             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               IPX             </div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">             Network             <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               On Demand             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               Headers             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               Compression             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               RIP             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               SAP             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               NLSP             </div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">Expert WAN Bind Options</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">RIP Bind Options</div> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Network Interface:</td> <td>NW2000_2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RIP State:</td> <td>Off</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Periodic Update Interval:</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aging Interval Multiplier:</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pace Override:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Packet Size Override:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               NLSP Bind Options: (Select to Configure)             </div> </div>	Network Interface:	NW2000_2	RIP State:	Off	Periodic Update Interval:	2	Aging Interval Multiplier:	4	Pace Override:	0	Packet Size Override:	0
Network Interface:	NW2000_2													
RIP State:	Off													
Periodic Update Interval:	2													
Aging Interval Multiplier:	4													
Pace Override:	0													
Packet Size Override:	0													

Indicates whether information is to be sent or received over the port.  
 ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 217. Expert WAN Bind RIP Options

In Figure 217 we can see that RIP has been turned off. Next we have selected to view (via Figure 216 on page 234) the expert SAP configuration parameters.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module														
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">             Internetworking           </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">             Protocols             <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               IPX             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               IPX             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               IPX             </div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">             Network             <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               On Demand             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               Headers             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               Compression             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               RIP             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               SAP             </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">               NLSP             </div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">Expert WAN Bind Options</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">SAP Bind Options</div> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Network Interface:</td> <td>NW2000_2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SAP State:</td> <td>Auto</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Get Nearest Server Requests Override:</td> <td>No Override</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Periodic Update Interval:</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aging Interval Multiplier:</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pace Override:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Packet Size Override:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> </div>	Network Interface:	NW2000_2	SAP State:	Auto	Get Nearest Server Requests Override:	No Override	Periodic Update Interval:	2	Aging Interval Multiplier:	4	Pace Override:	0	Packet Size Override:	0
Network Interface:	NW2000_2															
SAP State:	Auto															
Get Nearest Server Requests Override:	No Override															
Periodic Update Interval:	2															
Aging Interval Multiplier:	4															
Pace Override:	0															
Packet Size Override:	0															

Indicates whether information is to be sent or received over the port.  
 ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 218. Expert WAN Bind SAP Options

In Figure 218 we can see that SAP is set to AUTO. Next we have selected to view (via Figure 216 on page 234) the expert NLSP configuration parameters.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b NetWare Loadable Module

Expert WAN Bind Options

Network Interface: NW2000\_2

NLSP State: Off

MAC Channel:

MTU Override: 0

Priority: 64

Cost Override: 0

Pace Override: 0

Indicates whether information is to be sent or received over the port.  
ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 219. Expert WAN NLSP Bind Options

In Figure 219 we can see that NLSP has been turned off.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b NetWare Loadable Module

Internetworking Configuration

Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings

Protocol	Interface	Status	ID String
IPX	NW2000_2	Enabled	-
IPX	TOKEN_1	Enabled	B01

Choose from list of protocol-to-interface bindings.  
ENTER=Select INS=Insert DEL=Delete TAB=Toggle Status ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 220. MPR Protocol to Interface Binding



In Figure 220 we can see that IPX has been bound to the LAN interface. We have selected to view the configuration parameters associated with this binding.

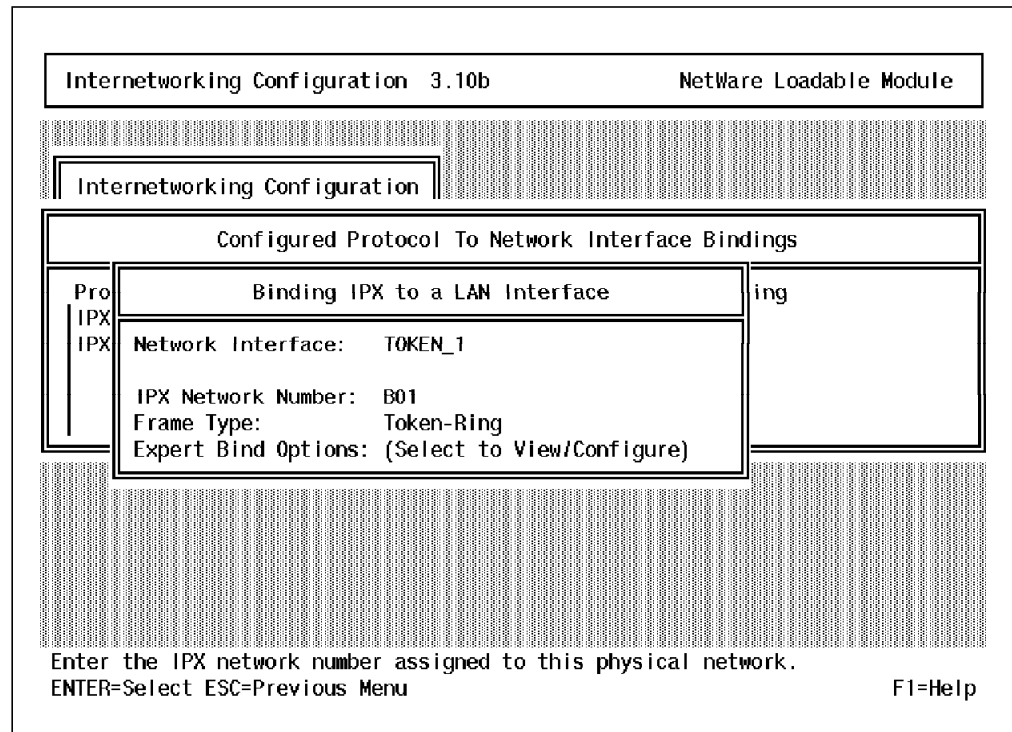


Figure 221. Binding IPX to a LAN Interface

In Figure 221 we can see details of the IPX LAN binding. For example the network number associated with this interface.

## 14.5 Starting and Verifying the IPX Router Support

Before we can start the IPX support on the AS/400, we have to vary on the line descriptions being used by the IPX circuits. We can do this by entering the following commands:

```
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(TRN2619A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(X25LINE_A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
```

### 14.5.1 Starting IPX

To start IPX using the IPX descriptions we created above, enter the following commands:

```
STRIPX RALYAS4A
```

Starting the AS/400 IPX Support creates a \*NET controller and an \*NET device description.

### 14.5.2 Verifying the IPX Configuration

To verify that the line descriptions have become active and that the \*NET controller and device descriptions have been created and are also active, use the command WRKCFGSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKCFGSTS \*LIN X25LINE\_A on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 222 on page 238.

```

Work with Configuration Status                                RALYAS4A
                                                           03/11/96 14:59:32
Position to . . . . . Starting characters

Type options, press Enter.
 1=Vary on   2=Vary off   5=Work with job   8=Work with description
 9=Display mode status ...

Opt  Description      Status      -----Job-----
      X25LINE_A        ACTIVE
      X25LINET         ACTIVE
      X25LIIPX         ACTIVE      QIPX      QSYS      042428

Parameters or command                                         Bottom
===>
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F12=Cancel  F23=More options  F24=More keys

```

Figure 222. WRKCFGSTS X25 Line RALYAS4A

From Figure 222 we can see that the IPX network controller (\*NET) has become active with the QIPX job.

**Tip**

STRIPX starts all IPX Circuits that have AUTOSTART set to \*YES.

To verify that the IPX circuits have become active, use the WRKIPXSTS command. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*CCT) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 223 on page 239.

Work with IPX Circuits				System: RALYAS4A
Type options, press Enter.				
1=Add 2=Change 4=Remove 5=Display 7=Display associated services				
8=Display associated routes 9=Start 10=End				
Opt	Circuit Name	Line Description	Line Type	Circuit Status
	MPR_ON_DEMAND	X25LINE_A	*X25	Waiting
	TRN2619A	TRN2619A	*TRLAN	Active
				Bottom
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom				

Figure 223. Work with IPX Circuit Status

In Figure 223 we can see that the LAN circuit has become active but the X.25 circuit is in a waiting state. Both circuits were started automatically because we accepted the default of \*YES for Automatic start in the IPX circuits. However, because we configured the X.25 circuit for \*DEMAND, instead of going to an active state it has instead gone to a waiting state. It stays in a waiting state until a connection is established for data transfer.

To verify that the IPX routes have been propagated between the routers, we can use the command WRKIPXSTS. For example, if having established the connection for data (we used IPXPING), we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*RTE) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 224.

Display IPX Route Information						System: RALYAS4A
Type options, press Enter.						
5=Display details						
Opt	Remote Network	Number of Hops	Number of Ticks	Next Hop Node Address	Route Source	
	00000009	0	1	*NONE	*CCT	
	00000B01	2	30	*NONE	*CFG	
	30AA0F92	1	2	400052005240	*RIP	
	30ABA597	1	2	08005A48816B	*RIP	
	31AC7F25	2	30	*NONE	*CFG	
	96AD0D47	0	1	000000000001	*LOCAL	
					Bottom	
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom						

Figure 224. Display IPX Route Information

To verify that the IPX services information has been propagated between the routers, we can use the command WRKIPXSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*SRV) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 225 on page 240.

Display IPX Service Information					
					System: RALYAS4A
Type options, press Enter.					
5=Display details					
Opt	Service name	Service Type	Remote Network	Hops to Service	Service Source
	MANSERV1	*FILESVR	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	MPR	*FILESVR	31AC7F25	1	*CFG
	NW41	*FILESVR	30ABA597	1	*SAP
	BSER4.00-6.10_30A>	004B	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	ISMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	IVMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	LANPROTECT1841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	MANSERV1	0107	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	NW41	0107	30ABA597	1	*SAP
	FERGUS_TREE_____>	026B	30ABA597	1	*SAP
	SYSMAN_____>	026B	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	FERGUS_TREE_____>	0278	30ABA597	1	*SAP
	SYSMAN_____>	0278	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	IBM8235_031	0751	00000009	1	*SAP
					More...
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					

Figure 225. Display IPX Service Information Screen

We can now verify the connection with the IPXPING command. IPXPING is very similar to TCP/IP PING. Here we ping the MPR's internal IPX network address from RALYAS4A.

```

Verify IPX Connection (IPXPING)

Type choices, press Enter.

Remote IPX network number . . . > 31AC7F25      00000001-FFFFFFFD
Remote IPX node address . . . > 1                000000000001-FFFFFFFFFE...

Additional Parameters

Message mode . . . . . *VERBOSE      *VERBOSE, *QUIET
Packet length (in bytes) . . . . . 256      8-65495
Number of packets . . . . . 5          1-999
Wait time (in seconds) . . . . . > 5      1-120

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys
Bottom

```

Figure 226. Verify IPX Connection

```

Command Entry
Request level: 5
RALYAS4A

3 > IPXPING RMTNETNBR(31AC7F25) RMTNDEADR(1) WAITTIME(5)
Verifying connection to remote system at network number 31AC7F25, node
address 000000000001.
Connection verification 1 took 1.077 seconds. 1 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 2 took 1.077 seconds. 2 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 3 took 1.079 seconds. 3 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 4 took 1.075 seconds. 4 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 5 took 1.079 seconds. 5 successful connection
verifications.
Round-trip (in milliseconds) min/avg/max = 1075/1077/1079
Connection verification statistics: 5 of 5 successful (100 %).

Type command, press Enter.
===>

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F10=Include detailed messages
F11=Display full  F12=Cancel  F13=Information Assistant  F24=More keys
Bottom

```

Figure 227. Verify IPX Connection Joblog

The information in Figure 228, Figure 229 and Figure 230 on page 243 is the result of an IXPING from the AS/400 as traced at the MPR router.

X25 Network Monitor 1.00										NetWare Loadable Module									
Play-Back Screen [I/F Name=NW2000_2 LSLBoardNo=2 Port=2]																			
Dir	Time	Size	LCN	Packet	Pr	Ps	QDM	Data	Freeze										
Rcv	11:12:23.8	26	4	CALL				9910110020510110020106420A0A4307											
Snd	11:12:23.8	5	4	CALL C				0000											
Snd	11:12:23.8	579	4	DATA	0	0		FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFFFF											
Rcv	11:12:24.9	579	4	DATA	1	0		FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFFFF											
Snd	11:12:24.9	3	4	RR	1														
Snd	11:12:24.9	579	4	DATA	1	1		FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFFFF											
Rcv	11:12:25.9	6	0	DIAG				331001											
Rcv	11:12:25.9	5	1	RESET				0333											
Rcv	11:12:25.9	6	0	DIAG				331002											
Rcv	11:12:25.9	5	2	RESET				0333											
Rcv	11:12:26.1	102	4	DATA	2	1		FFFF0063000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFFFF											
Snd	11:12:26.1	3	4	RR	2														
Snd	11:12:26.1	102	4	DATA	2	2		FFFF0063000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFFFF											
Rcv	11:12:26.9	299	4	DATA	3	2		FFFF01280000760D0117000000000001											
F2=Restart F3=Raw Mode F4=Complete Display F5=ASCII F6=Resume Esc=Exit Play-Back																			

Figure 228. MPR X.25 Trace (1 of 3)

X25 Network Monitor 1.00										NetWare Loadable Module									
Play-Back Screen [I/F Name=NW2000_2 LSLBoardNo=2 Port=2]																			
Dir	Time	Size	LCN	Packet	Pr	Ps	QDM	Data	Freeze										
Snd	11:12:26.9	3	4	RR	3														
Snd	11:12:26.9	299	4	DATA	3	3		FFFF0128010096AD0D47000000000001											
Rcv	11:12:28.0	299	4	DATA	4	3		FFFF01280000760D0117000000000001											
Snd	11:12:28.0	3	4	RR	4														
Snd	11:12:28.0	299	4	DATA	4	4		FFFF0128010096AD0D47000000000001											
Rcv	11:12:29.1	299	4	DATA	5	4		FFFF01280000760D0117000000000001											
F2=Restart F3=Raw Mode F4=Complete Display F5=ASCII F6=Resume Esc=Exit Play-Back																			

Figure 229. MPR X.25 Trace (2 of 3)

X25 Network Monitor 1.00
NetWare Loadable Module

Play-Back Screen [I/F Name=NW2000\_2
LSLBoardNo=2
Port=2]

Dir	Time	Size	LCN	Packet	Pr	Ps	QDM	Data	Freeze
Snd	11:12:29.1	3	4	RR	5				
Snd	11:12:29.1	299	4	DATA	5	5		FFFF012B010096AD0D47000000000001	
Rcv	11:12:30.2	299	4	DATA	6	5		FFFF012B0000760D0117000000000001	
Snd	11:12:30.2	3	4	RR	6				
Snd	11:12:30.2	299	4	DATA	6	6		FFFF012B010096AD0D47000000000001	
Rcv	11:12:31.3	299	4	DATA	7	6		FFFF012B0000760D0117000000000001	
Snd	11:12:31.3	3	4	RR	7				
Snd	11:12:31.3	299	4	DATA	7	7		FFFF012B010096AD0D47000000000001	
Rcv	11:12:37.7	3	4	RR	0				
Rcv	11:13:35.7	33	4	DATA	0	7		FFFF001EFF0000000000000000000000	
Snd	11:13:35.7	3	4	RR	0				
Rcv	11:13:36.7	5	4	CLEAR				8000	
Snd	11:13:36.7	3	4	CLEAR C					
Rcv	11:13:39.2	5	1	RESET				0533	
Rcv	11:13:39.2	5	2	RESET				0533	

F2=Restart F3=Raw Mode F4=Complete Display F5=ASCII F6=Resume  
Esc=Exit Play-Back

Figure 230. MPR X.25 Trace (3 of 3)

As a final verification step we verified a successful login to a NetWare server from a NetWare client.

### 14.5.3 Ending IPX

We can end an individual IPX circuit either from the Work with IPX Circuit Status menu or by using the command ENDIPXCCT.

We can end the AS/400 IPX router by using the ENDIPX command.

#### Attention

No confirmation display is shown when the ENDIPX command is entered. The ENDIPX command *immediately* ends all IPX processing on the AS/400.





---

## Chapter 15. Scenario 8. IPX Routing between an AS/400 and a Novell Multiprotocol Router via a Frame Relay Connection

In this scenario we use an AS/400 (RALYAS4A) as an IPX Router to a Novell Multiprotocol Router (MPR) over a frame relay connection. Since the connection is permanent and not switched, we allow RIP and SAP to be exchanged over the connection. However, since both routers (the AS/400 and the MPR router) support NLSP, we use this in preference to standard RIP/SAP. For a WAN connection, NLSP is more efficient than RIP/SAP. Frame relay offers a relatively high-speed (up to 2.048 Mbps) connection. While normally used via a frame relay network, frame relay can be used in a point-to-point mode with one system acting as a frame handler (by specifying \*FH in the AS/400 frame relay network interface).

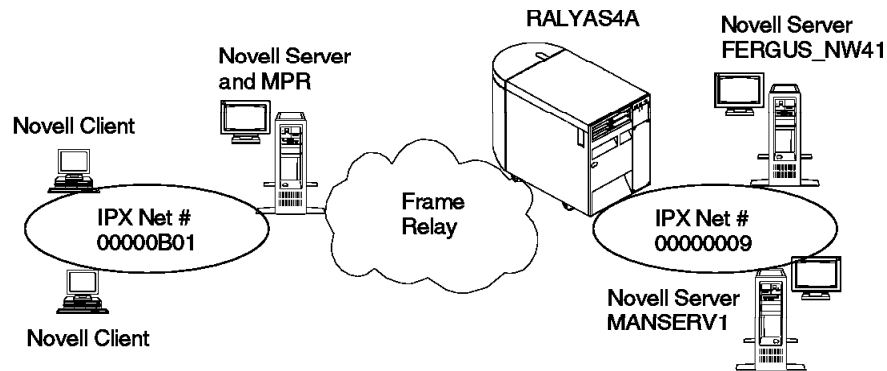


Figure 231. Environment for Scenario 8

Note that this configuration would work as above (with the Novell clients attached to the Novell MPR and the Novell servers attached to the AS/400) or with the clients attached to the AS/400 and the servers attached to the MPR (or provide access to the MPR server itself).

---

### 15.1 Novell MPR Hardware and Software Installed

The following hardware and software was installed on the Novell MPR PC.

- Hardware
  - Novell NW2000 wide area network adapter (manufactured by Eagle) and cable.
- Software
  - NetWare Multiprotocol Router 3.0
  - NetWare WAN Extensions 3.0

## 15.2 What Information Do We Need before We Start?

Table 22. RALYAS4A - Information Needed.

	Whom/Where	Token-Ring	WAN/Frame relay	RALYAS4A
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000009	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR DLCI	FR Provider	N/A	333	N/A
WAN Speed	FR Provider	N/A	256 Kbps	N/A
AS/400 Adapter Resource Names	WRKHDWRSC *CMN	LIN191	LIN111	N/A
IPX Router Name	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	Router_1
AS/400 IPX Internal Network Number	Network Administrator	N/A	N/A	96AD0D47

Table 23. Novell MPR - Information Needed.

	Whom/Where	Token-Ring	WAN/Frame relay	MPR
Routing Protocol	Network Administrator	RIP	NLSP	N/A
LAN IPX Network Number	Network Administrator	00000B01	N/A	N/A
LAN Frame-type	Network Administrator	SSAP	N/A	N/A
LAN Speed	Network Administrator	4 Mb	N/A	N/A
FR DLCI	FR Provider	N/A	333	N/A
WAN Speed	FR Provider	N/A	256 Kbps	N/A

## 15.3 RALYAS4A Configuration

For this scenario we have to create the following configuration objects on RALYAS4A:

- Token-ring line description
- Frame relay interface description
- Frame relay line description
- IPX description
- IPX circuit for token-ring interface

## IPX circuit for frame relay interface

### 15.3.1 Token-Ring Line Description

To create the token-ring line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINTRN LIND(TRN2619A)
          RSRNAME(LIN191)
          LINESPEED(4M)
          TEXT('4M Token-Ring')
```

#### Tip

An existing token-ring line description can be used; there are no special configuration requirements to allow the line description to be used by IPX. However, you should check that SSAP x'E0' has not be defined in the line description.

The important parameters in a token-ring line description for IPX are:

#### Line description (LIND)

The unique name for this line description.

#### Resource name (RSRCNAME)

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the token-ring adapter you want to use.

#### Source service access point (SSAP)

Specifies the SSAP information, including an SSAP value, a maximum frame size and an SSAP type. The default value, \*SYSGEN, automatically defines SSAP points: 04, 12, AA, and C8.

#### Attention

The SSAP x'E0' to be used by IPX is not specified here. See frame type in the IPX circuit.

### 15.3.2 Frame Relay Network Interface

To create the frame relay network interface, enter the following command:

```
CRTNWIFR NWID(FR_IPX_A)
          RSRNAME(LIN111)
          INTERFACE(*V35)
          LINESPEED(256000)
          TEXT('Frame Relay NWI Description RALYAS4A')
```

The important parameters in a frame relay network interface for IPX are:

#### Network interface description (NWID)

Specifies the unique name of the frame relay interface.

#### Resource name (RSRCNAME)

Use the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command with \*CMN to find the correct resource name for the communications adapter you want to use.

**Line speed (LINKSPEED)**

Specify here the line speed of the frame relay interface as per your frame relay network provider subscription.

### 15.3.3 Frame Relay Line Description

To create the frame relay line description, enter the following command:

```
CRTLINFR LIND(FR_IPX_A)
          NWI(FR_IPX_A)
          NWIDLCI(333)
          LINKSPEED(256000)
          TEXT('Frame Relay Line Description RALYAS4A')
```

The important parameters in a frame relay line description for IPX are:

**Line description (LIND)**

The unique name for this line description.

**Network interface (NWI)**

The network interface that this line description is to be associated with.

**Link speed (LINKSPEED)**

Specify here the link speed of the frame relay line as per your frame relay network provider subscription.

### 15.3.4 IPX Configuration

In this configuration example we create the IPX configuration via CL commands.

#### 15.3.4.1 IPX Description

To create the IPX description, enter the following command:

```
CRTIPXD IPXD(RALYAS4A)
          IPXNETNBR(96AD0D47)
          IPXRTRNAME(ROUTER_1)
          Text('IPX Description for RALYAS4A')
```

The important parameters in an IPX description are:

**IPX description (IPXD)**

We use the system name for the IPX description name.

**IPX internal network number (IPXNETNBR)**

The IPX network number used for the AS/400's internal network number must be unique to all other network numbers (internal and external) in this IPX network.

**IPX routing protocol (IPXRTGPCL)**

In this configuration we use RIP over the LAN connections and over the WAN connection.

**IPX router name (IPXRTRNAME)**

We have chosen to use the name Router\_1 for this IPX router.

#### 15.3.4.2 IPX Circuits

To create the IPX circuits for the token-ring and frame relay interfaces, enter the following commands:

```
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(TRN2619A) LIND(TRN2619A) IPXNETNBR(00000009)
ENBNLSP(*NO)
ADDIPXCCT CCTNAME(MPR_FRAME_RELAY) LIND(FR_IPX_A)
```

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for the token-ring interface are:

**Circuit name (CCTNAME)**

We use the line description name for the circuit name.

**Line description (LIND)**

The token-ring line description created above.

**IPX network number (IPXNETNBR)**

The network number associated with the token-ring LAN segment.

**Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP)**

We only use RIP and SAP.

The important parameters in an IPX circuit for frame relay are:

**Circuit name (CCTNAME)**

We use the line description name for the circuit name.

**Line description (LIND)**

The line description created above.

**Enable for NLSP (ENBNLSP)**

For the frame relay interface circuit we use NLSP, this is the default.

**Note**

Since we have configured the circuits to allow RIP and SAP to flow (via NLSP), we do not have to configure IPX circuit routes or IPX circuit services.

---

## 15.4 MPR Configuration

The Novell multiprotocol router is configured as shown in the following panels. Note that the configuration process flows down the panel: we start with the top item on the main menu (Boards) and work through to Bindings.

### 15.4.1 Network Adapter Configuration

The Novell MPR adapter configuration is as follows.

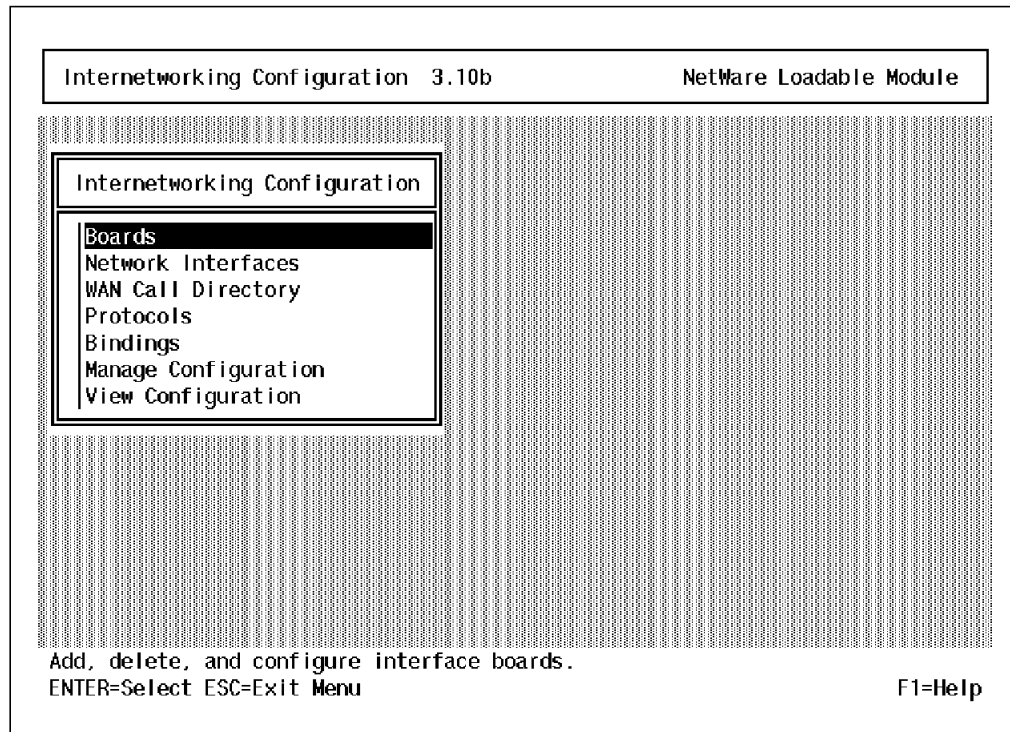


Figure 232. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **Boards** from the main configuration menu.

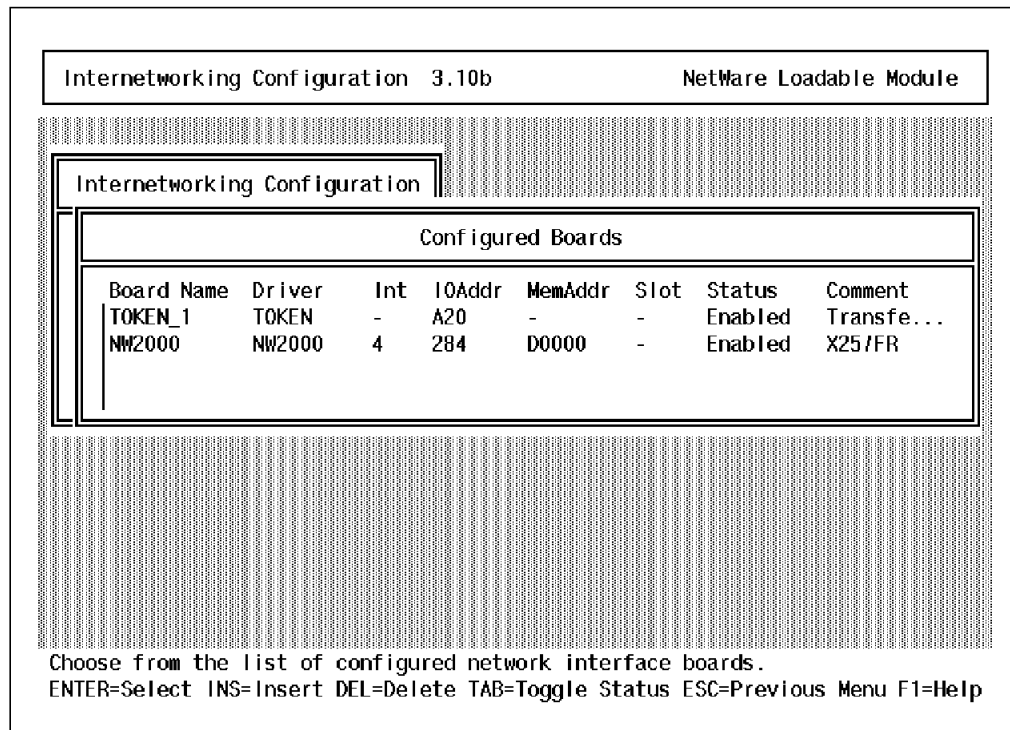


Figure 233. MPR Network Board Configuration

Figure 233 shows the installed network adapters.

## 15.4.2 Network Interface Configuration

The Novell MPR interface configuration is as follows.

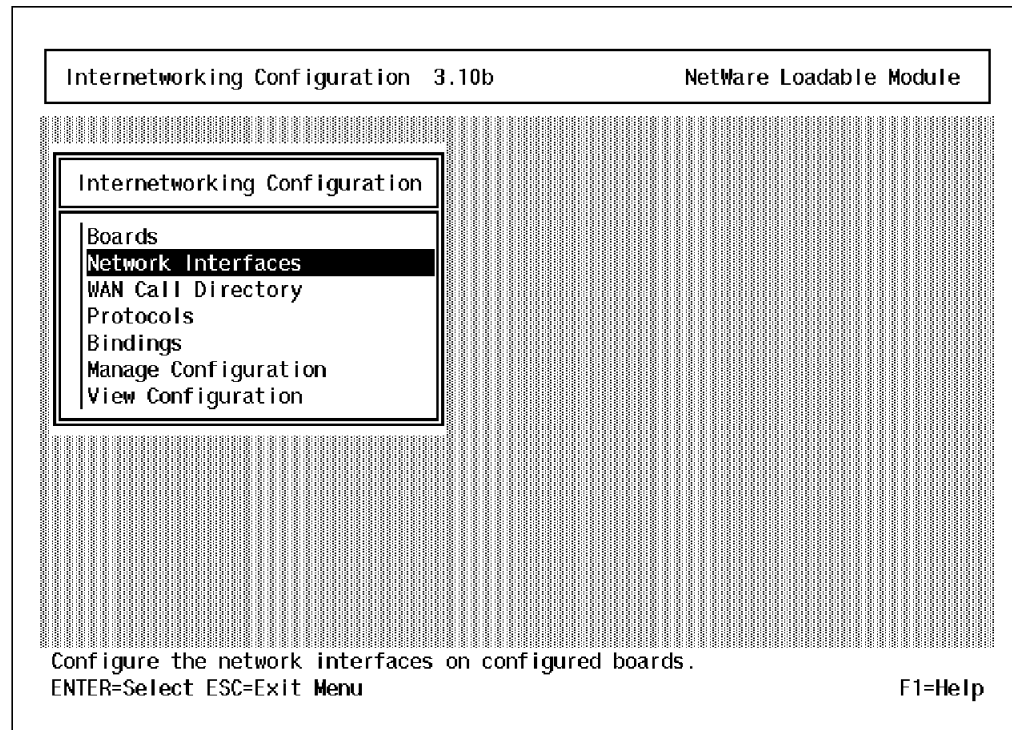


Figure 234. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **Network Interfaces** from the main configuration menu.

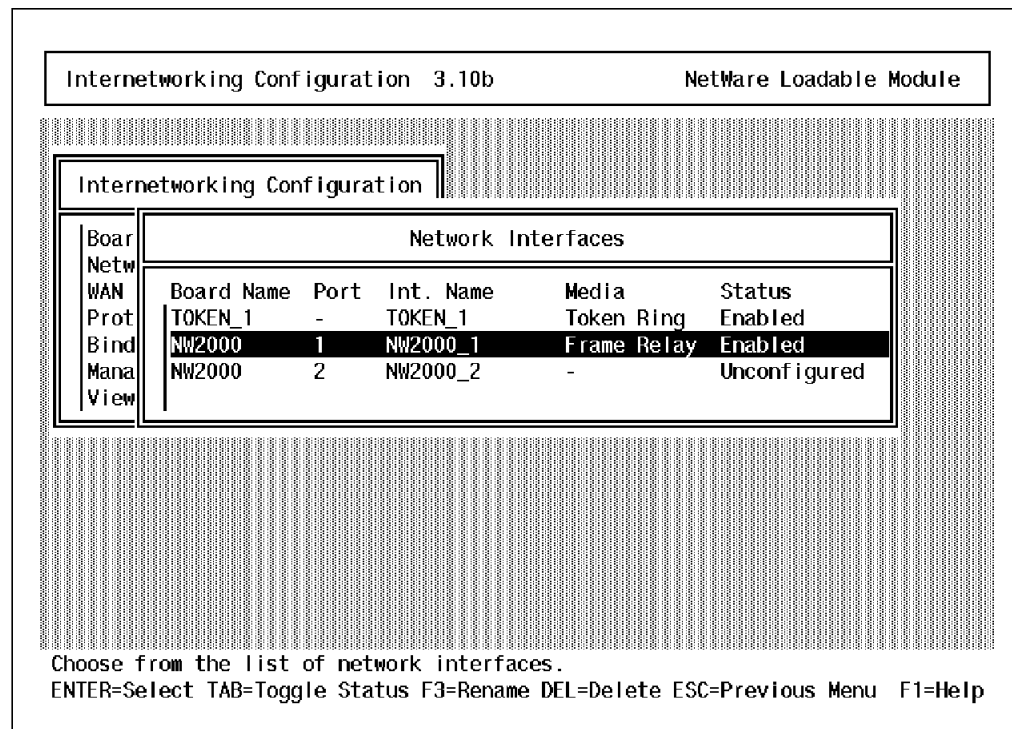


Figure 235. MPR Configured Network Interfaces

The NW2000 interface board port 1 is configured for frame relay. In Figure 235 we have selected to view the parameters associated with the frame relay interface.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
Internetworking Configuration		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> Boar Netw WAN Prot Bind Mana View </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> Boa TOK NW2 NW2 </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Network Interfaces</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Frame Relay Network Interface Configuration</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> Interface Name: NW2000_1  Interface Status: Enabled    Physical Type: V.35  Interface Speed: External  Data Encoding: NRZ  Expert Configuration: (view or modify) </div> </div> </div>
Enable or disable ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu		
		F1=Help

Figure 236. MPR Frame Relay Network Interface Configuration

Figure 236 shows the frame relay interface type, that external clocking has been selected and that NRZ encoding is used. We have selected to view the frame relay expert configuration.



Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Internetworking Configuration</div> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px; text-align: center;">Boar Netw WAN Prot Bind Mana View</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; flex-grow: 1;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Network Interfaces</div> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px; text-align: center;">Boa TOK NW2 NW2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; flex-grow: 1;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Frame Relay Network Interface Configuration</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Frame Relay Expert Configuration</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Interface Name:</span> <span>NW2000_1</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>User Data Size:</span> <span>4202</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Send Queue Limit:</span> <span>100 (packets)</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Parameter Group:</span> <span>Annex D Parameters</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Parameter Group Configuration:</span> <span>(view or modify)</span> </div> </div> </div> </div> </div> </div>		

Enter the size (in bytes) of User Data Size.  
ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu

F1=Help

Figure 237. MPR Frame Relay Expert Configuration

In Figure 237 we can configure any special requirements for the frame relay network connection. We have selected to view the Annex D parameters.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Internetworking Configuration</div> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px; text-align: center;">Boar Netw WAN Prot Bind Mana View</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; flex-grow: 1;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Network Interfaces</div> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px; text-align: center;">Boa TOK NW2 NW2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; flex-grow: 1;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Frame Relay Network Interface Configuration</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Frame Relay Expert Configuration</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Annex D Parameters</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Interface Name:</span> <span>NW2000_1</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Full Status Enquiry Counter:</span> <span>6 (intervals)</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Error Threshold Counter:</span> <span>3 (events)</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Monitored Event Counter:</span> <span>4 (events)</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Status Polling Timer:</span> <span>15 (seconds)</span> </div> </div> </div> </div> </div> </div> </div>		

Enter the number of intervals between full status enquiries.  
ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu

F1=Help

Figure 238. MPR Frame Relay Annex D Parameters

In Figure 238 we see the frame relay Annex D parameters configured.

### 15.4.3 WAN Call Directory Configuration

The Novell MPR call directory configuration is as follows.

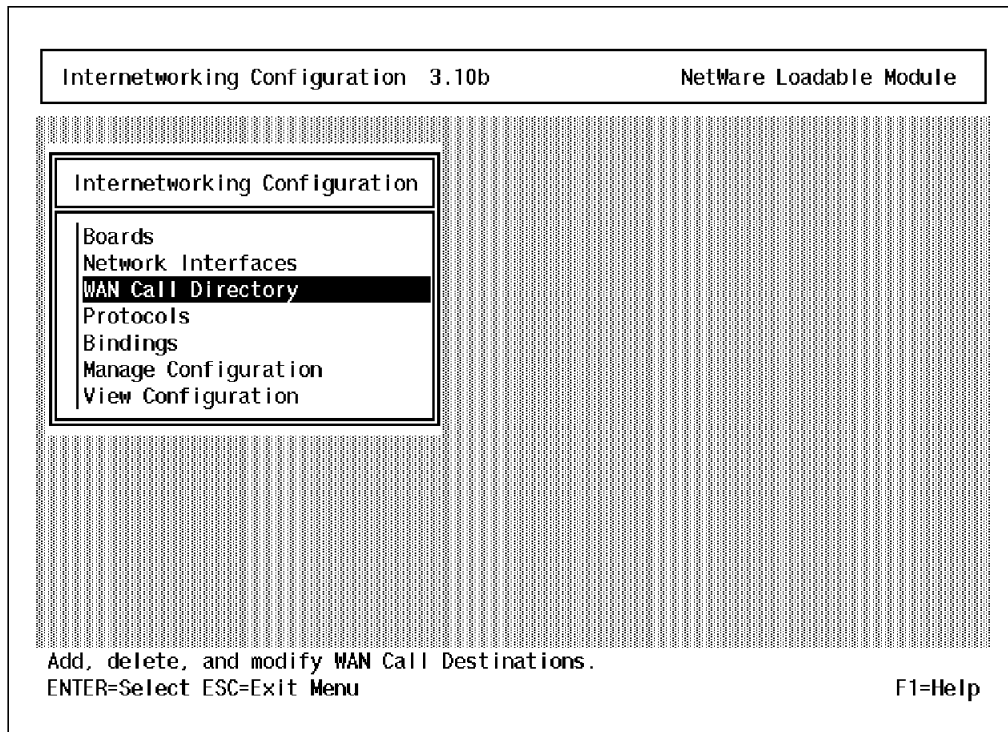


Figure 239. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **WAN Call Directory** from the main configuration menu.

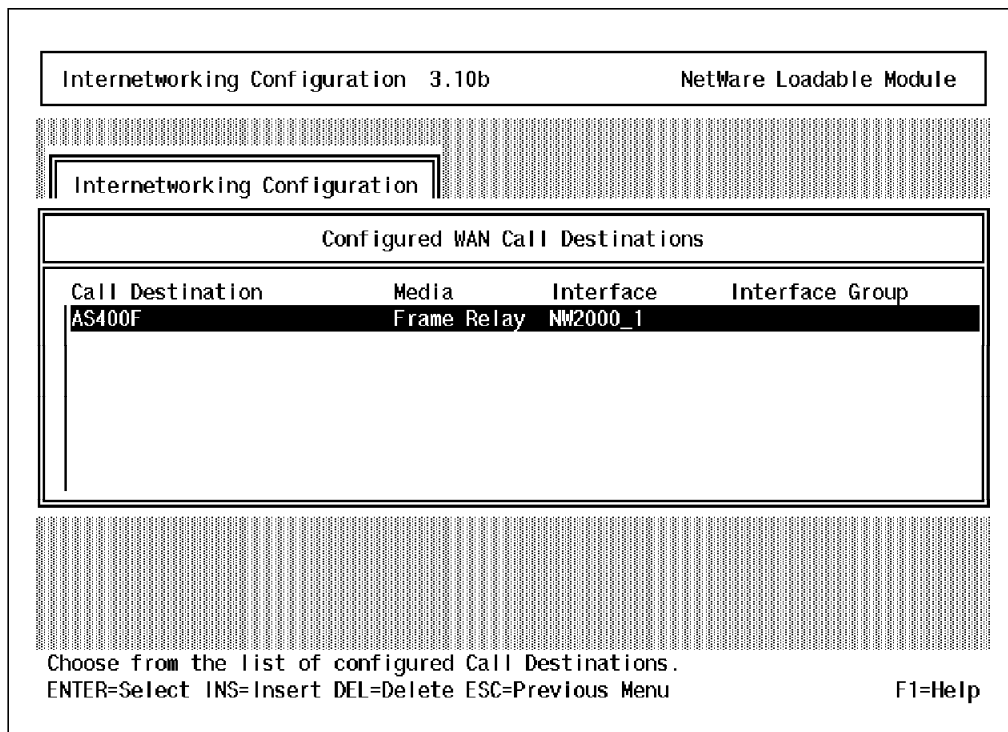


Figure 240. MPR WAN Call Destinations

A call destination of AS400F has been configured for a frame relay connection to the AS/400. In Figure 240 we have selected to view the configuration associated with this call destination.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module
-------------------------------------	--	-------------------------

Internetworking Configuration	
-------------------------------	--

Configured WAN Call Destinations	
----------------------------------	--

Ca AS	Frame Relay Call Destination Configuration	
	Call Destination Name: AS400F	
	Interface Name: NW2000_1	
	Circuit Type: Permanent	
	DLCI Number: 333	

Select Interface Name  
ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu

F1=Help

Figure 241. MPR X.25 Call Destination Configuration

In Figure 241 the frame relay DLCI number is configured.

#### 15.4.4 Protocol Configuration

The Novell MPR protocol configuration is as follows.

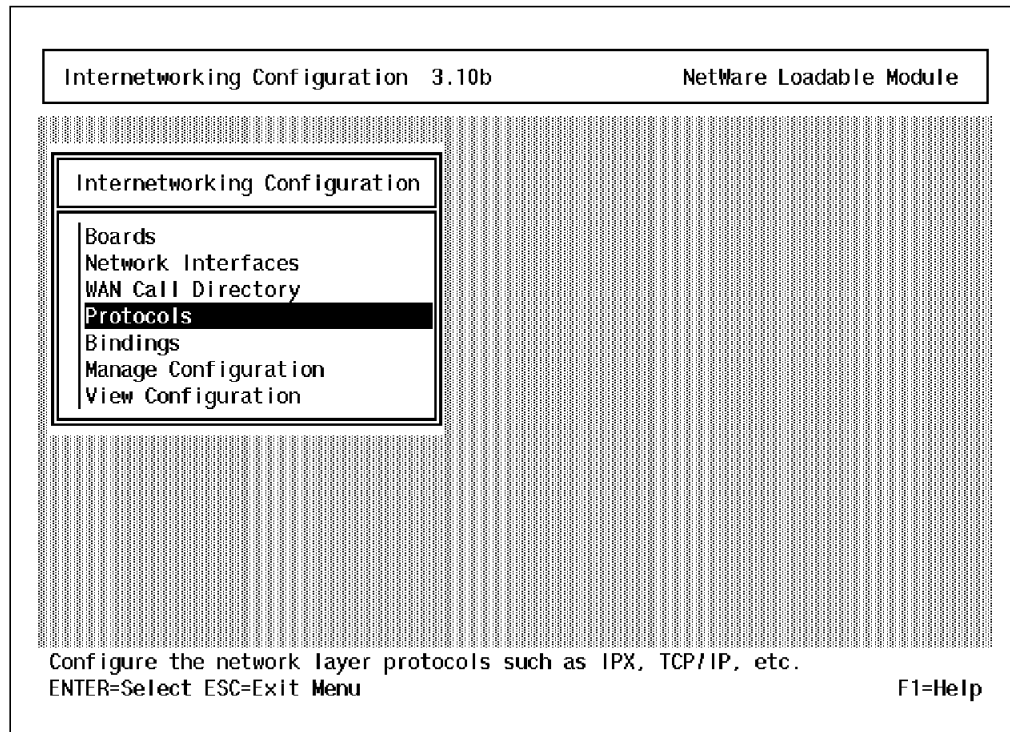


Figure 242. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **Protocols** from the main configuration menu.

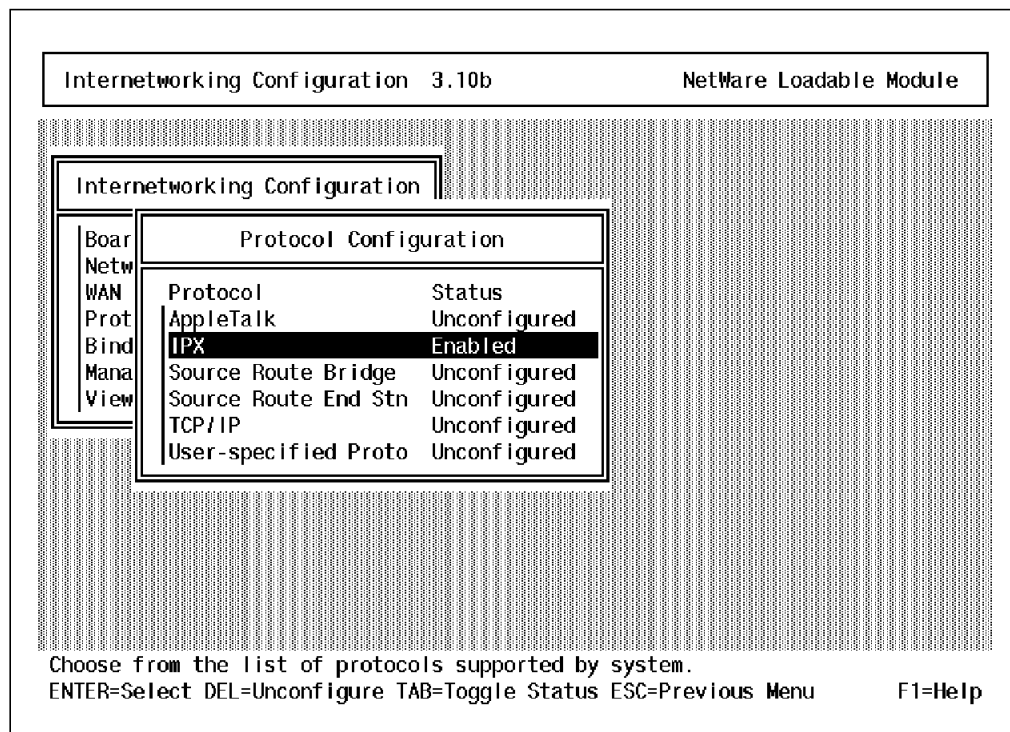


Figure 243. MPR Protocol Configuration

In Figure 243 we can see that IPX has been enabled. We have selected to view the IPX protocol configuration parameters.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b	NetWare Loadable Module
-------------------------------------	-------------------------

IPX Protocol Configuration	
Packet Forwarding:	Enabled
Routing Protocol:	NLSP with RIP/SAP Compatibility
On Demand Calls:	Disabled
Static Services for On Demand Calls:	
Static Routes for On Demand Calls:	
Tunnel IPX Through IP:	Disabled
Tunnel Configuration:	
Filtering Support:	Disabled
Expert Configuration Options:	(Select to Configure)

Enable to operate this server as a router. Disable to operate as an end node.  
ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 244. MPR IPX Protocol Configuration

In Figure 244 we can see that the MPR packet forwarding capability and NLSP have been enabled. We have selected to view the IPX expert configuration.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b	NetWare Loadable Module
-------------------------------------	-------------------------

IPX Expert Configuration	
Get Nearest Server Requests:	Accept
Override Nearest Server:	Disabled
Nearest Server:	
Advanced Packet Type 20 Flooding:	Enabled
Hop Count Limit:	64
Maximum Number of Path Splits:	1
LSP Size:	512
NLSP Local Area Addresses:	(Select to Configure)
Override NLSP System ID:	Disabled
NLSP System Identification:	
NLSP Convergence Rate:	Default
NLSP Convergence Rate Configuration:	(Select to View)
IPX/SPX Parameters:	(Select to View/Configure)

Specifies whether get nearest server requests should be ignored.  
ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 245. MPR IPX Expert Configuration

In Figure 245 we can configure any special IPX configuration requirements. For example, we can see that Get Nearest Server Requests are accepted by this

router. This allows the MPR PC to respond to get-nearest-server requests from PCs attached to its LAN interface.

### 15.4.5 Bindings Configuration

The Novell MPR bindings configuration is as follows.

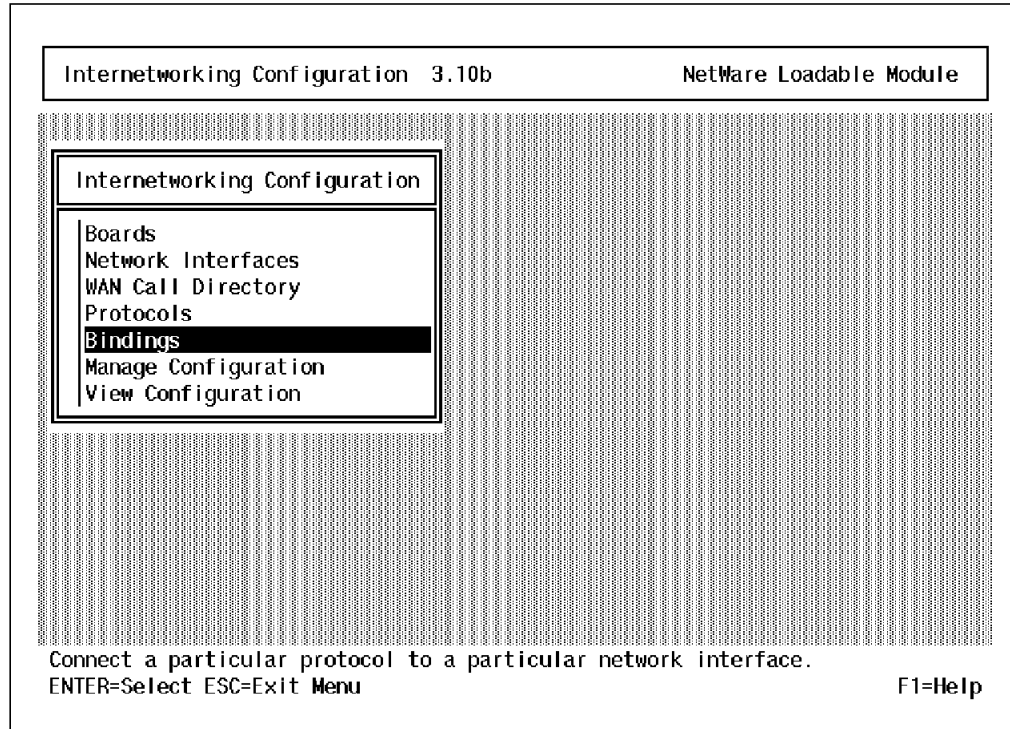


Figure 246. MPR Main Configuration Menu

Select **Bindings** from the main configuration menu.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module	
Internetworking Configuration			
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings			
Protocol	Interface	Status	ID String
IPX	NW2000_1	Enabled	-
IPX	TOKEN_1	Enabled	B01
<p>Choose from list of protocol-to-interface bindings.</p> <p>ENTER=Select INS=Insert DEL=Delete TAB=Toggle Status ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help</p>			

Figure 247. MPR Protocol to Interface Binding

In Figure 247 we can see that IPX has been bound to the WAN interface (NW2000\_1) to be used to the AS/400. We have selected to view the configuration parameters associated with this binding.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module	
Internetworking Configuration			
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings			
Pro IPX IPX	Binding IPX to a WAN Interface		
	Network Interface: NW2000_1		
	Permanent WAN Call Destinations: (Select to View/Configure)		
	Expert Bind Options: (Select to View/Configure)		
<p>Select to view or configure the WAN Call Destinations for this interface.</p> <p>ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help</p>			

Figure 248. MPR Binding IPX to a WAN Interface

In Figure 248 we have selected to view the permanent call destinations associated with the WAN interface.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module								
Internetworking Configuration										
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings										
Pro IPX IPX	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Binding IPX to a WAN Interface</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; vertical-align: top; padding: 2px;">           Netw Perm Expe         </td> <td style="padding: 2px;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Configured WAN Call Destinations</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;"> <div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">AS400F</div> </td> <td style="width: 40%; padding: 2px;">           o View/Configure) o View/Configure)         </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>		Binding IPX to a WAN Interface		Netw Perm Expe	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Configured WAN Call Destinations</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;"> <div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">AS400F</div> </td> <td style="width: 40%; padding: 2px;">           o View/Configure) o View/Configure)         </td> </tr> </table>	Configured WAN Call Destinations		<div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">AS400F</div>	o View/Configure) o View/Configure)
Binding IPX to a WAN Interface										
Netw Perm Expe	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Configured WAN Call Destinations</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;"> <div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">AS400F</div> </td> <td style="width: 40%; padding: 2px;">           o View/Configure) o View/Configure)         </td> </tr> </table>	Configured WAN Call Destinations		<div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">AS400F</div>	o View/Configure) o View/Configure)					
Configured WAN Call Destinations										
<div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">AS400F</div>	o View/Configure) o View/Configure)									

To add a permanent call, press <Insert>. To disable a call, press <Delete>.  
 INS=Insert DEL=Delete ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 249. MPR Configured WAN Call Destinations

AS400F is the call destination name for the AS/400 connection. In Figure 249 we have selected to view the configuration parameters associated with this call destination.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module								
Internetworking Configuration										
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings										
Pro IPX IPX	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Binding IPX to a WAN Interface</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; vertical-align: top; padding: 2px;">           Netw Perm Expe         </td> <td style="padding: 2px;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">WAN Call Destination Entry</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">           WAN Call Name: AS400F            Expert Options: (Select to Configure)         </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>		Binding IPX to a WAN Interface		Netw Perm Expe	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">WAN Call Destination Entry</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">           WAN Call Name: AS400F            Expert Options: (Select to Configure)         </td> </tr> </table>	WAN Call Destination Entry		WAN Call Name: AS400F Expert Options: (Select to Configure)	
Binding IPX to a WAN Interface										
Netw Perm Expe	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">WAN Call Destination Entry</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">           WAN Call Name: AS400F            Expert Options: (Select to Configure)         </td> </tr> </table>	WAN Call Destination Entry		WAN Call Name: AS400F Expert Options: (Select to Configure)						
WAN Call Destination Entry										
WAN Call Name: AS400F Expert Options: (Select to Configure)										

Select to enter the expert mode configuration.  
 ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help

Figure 250. MPR WAN Call Destination Entry



Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module								
Internetworking Configuration										
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings										
Pro IPX IPX	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Binding IPX to a WAN Interface</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Network Interface:</td> <td>NW2000_1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permanent WAN Call Destinations:</td> <td>(Select to View/Configure)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expert Bind Options:</td> <td>(Select to View/Configure)</td> </tr> </table>		Binding IPX to a WAN Interface		Network Interface:	NW2000_1	Permanent WAN Call Destinations:	(Select to View/Configure)	Expert Bind Options:	(Select to View/Configure)
Binding IPX to a WAN Interface										
Network Interface:	NW2000_1									
Permanent WAN Call Destinations:	(Select to View/Configure)									
Expert Bind Options:	(Select to View/Configure)									
Select this option to enter the expert mode configuration. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu										
		F1=Help								

Figure 251. MPR Binding IPX to a WAN Interface

In Figure 251 we have selected to look at the WAN interface expert IPX bind options.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module																				
Internetworking Configuration																						
Pro IPX IPX	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Expert WAN Bind Options</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Network Interface:</td> <td>NW2000_1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delay Override:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Throughput Override:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On Demand Spoofing:</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Header Compression:</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compression Slots:</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RIP Bind Options:</td> <td>(Select to Configure)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SAP Bind Options:</td> <td>(Select to Configure)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NLSP Bind Options:</td> <td>(Select to Configure)</td> </tr> </table>		Expert WAN Bind Options		Network Interface:	NW2000_1	Delay Override:	0	Throughput Override:	0	On Demand Spoofing:	Enabled	Header Compression:	Enabled	Compression Slots:	16	RIP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)	SAP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)	NLSP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)
Expert WAN Bind Options																						
Network Interface:	NW2000_1																					
Delay Override:	0																					
Throughput Override:	0																					
On Demand Spoofing:	Enabled																					
Header Compression:	Enabled																					
Compression Slots:	16																					
RIP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)																					
SAP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)																					
NLSP Bind Options:	(Select to Configure)																					
Allows default delay value(0) for this port to be manually overridden. ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu																						
		F1=Help																				

Figure 252. MPR IPX Expert Configuration

In Figure 252 we can configure any special IPX configuration requirements. For example, via this panel we can select to disable RIP/SAP/NLSP on the WAN interface. Like the AS/400, by default these are all set to AUTO.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module	
Internetworking Configuration			
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings			
Protocol	Interface	Status	ID String
IPX	NW2000_2	Enabled	-
IPX	TOKEN_1	Enabled	B01
<p>Choose from list of protocol-to-interface bindings.</p> <p>ENTER=Select INS=Insert DEL=Delete TAB=Toggle Status ESC=Previous Menu F1=Help</p>			

Figure 253. MPR Protocol to Interface Binding

In Figure 253 we can see that IPX has been bound to the LAN interface. We have selected to view the configuration parameters associated with this binding.

Internetworking Configuration 3.10b		NetWare Loadable Module	
Internetworking Configuration			
Configured Protocol To Network Interface Bindings			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> Pro IPX IPX </div>	Binding IPX to a LAN Interface		ing
Network Interface:   TOKEN_1  IPX Network Number:   B01 Frame Type:           Token-Ring Expert Bind Options: (Select to View/Configure)			
<p>Enter the IPX network number assigned to this physical network.</p> <p>ENTER=Select ESC=Previous Menu <span style="float: right;">F1=Help</span></p>			

Figure 254. Binding IPX to a LAN Interface

In Figure 254 we can see details of the IPX LAN binding. For example the network number associated with this interface.

## 15.5 Starting and Verifying the IPX Router Support

Before we can start the IPX support on the AS/400, we have to vary on the network interface and line descriptions being used by the IPX circuits. We can do this by entering the following commands:

```
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(TRN2619A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(FR_IPX_A) CFGTYPE(*NWI) STATUS(*ON)
VRYCFG CFGOBJ(FR_IPX_A) CFGTYPE(*LIN) STATUS(*ON)
```

### 15.5.1 Starting IPX

To start IPX using the IPX descriptions we created above, enter the following commands:

```
STRIPX RALYAS4A
```

Starting the AS/400 IPX Support creates a \*NET controller and an \*NET device description.

### 15.5.2 Verifying the IPX Configuration

To verify that the frame relay interface and line description have become active and that the \*NET controller and device descriptions have been created and are also active, use the command WRKCFGSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKCFGSTS \*NWI FR\_IPX\_A on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 255.

Work with Configuration Status				RALYAS4A	
				03/20/97 16:20:48	
Position to . . . . .			Starting characters		
Type options, press Enter.					
1=Vary on 2=Vary off 5=Work with job 8=Work with description					
9=Display mode status ...					
Opt	Description	Status	-----Job-----		
	FR_IPX_A	ACTIVE			
	FR_IPX_A	ACTIVE			
	FR_IPNET	ACTIVE			
	FR_IPIPX	ACTIVE	QIPX	QSYS	008186
					Bottom
Parameters or command					
===>					
F3=Exit F4=Prompt F12=Cancel F23=More options F24=More keys					

Figure 255. WRKCFGSTS X25 Line RALYAS4A

From Figure 255 we can see that the IPX network controller (\*NET) has become active with the QIPX job.

#### Tip

STRIPX starts all IPX Circuits that have AUTOSTART set to \*YES.

To verify that the IPX circuits have become active, use the WRKIPXSTS command. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*CCT) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 256 on page 264.

Work with IPX Circuit Status					System: RALYAS4A
Type options, press Enter.					
5=Display details    7=Display associated services					
8=Display associated routes    9=Start    10=End					
12=Work with configuration status					
Opt	Circuit Name	Line Description	Line Type	Circuit Status	
	MPR_FRAME_RELAY	FR_IPX_A	*FR	Active	
	TRN2619A	TRN2619A	*TRLAN	Active	
					Bottom
F3=Exit    F5=Refresh    F6=Print list    F12=Cancel    F17=Top    F18=Bottom					

Figure 256. Work with IPX Circuit Status

In Figure 256 we see that the LAN and WAN circuits have become active. Both circuits were started automatically because we accepted the default of \*YES for Automatic start in the IPX circuits.

To verify that the IPX routes have been propagated between the routers, we can use the command WRKIPXSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*RTE) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 257 on page 265.

Display IPX Route Information					
Type options, press Enter. 5=Display details					System: RALYAS4A
Opt	Remote Network	Number of Hops	Number of Ticks	Next Hop Node Address	Route Source
	00000009	0	1	*NONE	*CCT
	00000B01	1	16	*NONE	*NLSP
	30AA0F92	1	2	400052005240	*RIP
	31AC7F25	1	16	*NONE	*NLSP
	31ECF1DD	1	2	08005A0D2860	*RIP
	53914BBA	1	2	08005A0D294A	*RIP
	96AD0D47	0	1	000000000001	*LOCAL
	E46366AE	1	24	0001CB32C00A	*RIP
					Bottom
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					

Figure 257. Display IPX Route Information

To verify that the IPX services information has been propagated between the routers, we can use the command WRKIPXSTS. For example, if we enter the command WRKIPXSTS OPTION(\*SRV) on RALYAS4A, we see the panel shown in Figure 258.

Display IPX Service Information					
Type options, press Enter. 5=Display details					System: RALYAS4A
Opt	Service name	Service Type	Remote Network	Hops to Service	Service Source
	FERGUS_NW41	*FILESVR	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	MANSERV1	*FILESVR	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	MPR	*FILESVR	31AC7F25	1	*SAP
	NW41SERV	*FILESVR	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	BSER4.00-6.10_30A>	004B	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	BSER4.00-6.10_539>	004B	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	ISMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	ISNW41SERV0787289>	0102	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	IVMANSERV11841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	IVNW41SERV0787289>	0102	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	LANPROTECT1841501>	0102	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
	LDPNVIRUS_PROTECT>	0102	53914BBA	1	*SAP
	FERGUS_NW41	0107	31ECF1DD	1	*SAP
	MANSERV1	0107	30AA0F92	1	*SAP
					More...
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print list F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom					

Figure 258. Display IPX Service Information Screen

We can now verify the connection with the IPXPING command. IPXPING is very similar to TCP/IP PING. Here we ping the MPR's internal IPX network address from RALYAS4A.

```

Verify IPX Connection (IPXPING)

Type choices, press Enter.

Remote IPX network number . . . > 31AC7F25      00000001-FFFFFFFD
Remote IPX node address . . . > 1                000000000001-FFFFFFFFFE...

Additional Parameters

Message mode . . . . . *VERBOSE      *VERBOSE, *QUIET
Packet length (in bytes) . . . . . 256      8-65495
Number of packets . . . . . 5          1-999
Wait time (in seconds) . . . . . 5      1-120

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys
Bottom

```

Figure 259. Verify IPX Connection

```

Display All Messages

Job . . : WTR0528S01  User . . : MICK      System:  RALYAS4A
Number . . . : 008191

3 > IPXPING RMTNETNBR(31AC7F25) RMTNDEADR(1) WAITTIME(5)
Verifying connection to remote system at network number 31AC7F25, node
address 000000000001.
Connection verification 1 took .175 seconds. 1 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 2 took .108 seconds. 2 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 3 took .106 seconds. 3 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 4 took .106 seconds. 4 successful connection
verifications.
Connection verification 5 took .106 seconds. 5 successful connection
verifications.
Round-trip (in milliseconds) min/avg/max = 106/120/175
Connection verification statistics: 5 of 5 successful (100 %).
More...

Press Enter to continue.

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F17=Top  F18=Bottom

```

Figure 260. Verify IPX Connection Joblog

As a final verification step we verified a successful login to a NetWare server from a NetWare client.

### 15.5.3 Ending IPX

We can end an individual IPX circuit either from the Work with IPX Circuit Status menu or by using the command ENDIPXCCT.

We can end the AS/400 IPX router by using the ENDIPX command.

**Attention**

No confirmation display is shown when the ENDIPX command is entered. The ENDIPX command *immediately* ends all IPX processing on the AS/400.





## Chapter 16. Comparison between the AS/400 IPX Router and a Multiprotocol Router

We have seen in this redbook that the AS/400 now has the capability to be an IPX router and that this IPX router capability can be used either locally (between LAN adapters on the same AS/400) or via a wide area (WAN) connection. We have also seen that the wide area links over which this IPX data flows can be concurrently used by other protocols (TCP/IP and APPN). The AS/400 would not, however, be used as a dedicated IPX router. In this chapter we compare this IPX router capability with that of a dedicated multiprotocol router (for example, with the IPX router support provided by an IBM 2210 multiprotocol router).

### 16.1 AS/400 / IBM 2210 Router Support Comparison

In Table 24 we compare interface types supported for IPX routing by the AS/400 and an IBM 2210.

<i>Table 24. LAN and WAN Routing Support</i>			
Type	Function	AS/400	IBM 2210
IPX local routing	Token-ring to token-ring	Yes	Yes
	Token-ring to Ethernet	Yes	Yes
	Ethernet to Ethernet	Yes	Yes
IPX remote routing	LAN-to-LAN over Frame relay	Yes	Yes
	LAN-to-LAN over X.25	Yes	Yes
	LAN-to-LAN over PPP	No	Yes

We can see from Table 24 that, with the exception of PPP, the interfaces supported are the same. Now let's look at some other IPX router capabilities.

<i>Table 25. IPX Router Capabilities</i>		
Function	AS/400	IBM 2210
IPXWAN	Yes	Yes
IPXWAN V2	Yes	No
RIP and SAP	Yes	Yes
NLSP	Yes	No
Static routes and services	Yes	No
Get nearest server request handing	Yes	Yes

We can see from Table 25 that, outside of the interface support provided, there are significant differences between the AS/400 and IBM 2210 IPX router support implementations. It is these differences (in particular the difference for on-demand connections) that makes interoperability between the two limited.

---

## **16.2 Selecting the Right IPX Router Solution**

In the above sections we have looked at some of the differences between the AS/400 IPX router support and that provided by a multiprotocol router. In this section we look at some additional areas that should be considered when looking for the right IPX router solution.

### **16.2.1 Protocol Prioritization**

A LAN is a shared media that normally has sufficient bandwidth for us to not have to worry about protocol prioritization, that is, has sufficient bandwidth for the concurrent use of different protocols (SNA, TCP/IP, IPX, etc.) without one protocol affecting the performance of another. A WAN (wide area network) would normally, however, have a much lower bandwidth. With a WAN it is therefore much more relevant for us to look at ways to prevent one protocol consuming excessive amounts of bandwidth to the detriment of the other protocols. A multiprotocol router would normally have a mechanism for achieving this. For example, on an IBM 2210, BRS (bandwidth reservation system) can be used to achieve this. On the AS/400, however, although we can have multiple protocols sharing a wide area connection, no mechanism exists to protect these protocols from each other.

### **16.2.2 Manageability**

Configuration, problem determination and maintenance are all aspects of the manageability of a network solution. With the AS/400 IPX router solution, these areas are taken care of from the aspect of the AS/400. That is, we can manage the AS/400 IPX router from the same interface as we would manage other aspects of the AS/400's communications support. If, however, we use a multiprotocol router solution, then the routers have to be managed external to the AS/400.

### **16.2.3 Skills**

Both solutions require an understanding of the basics of an IPX router for example, an understanding of RIP/SAP, etc. However in addition to these skills, a multiprotocol router requires skills in the basic configuration and maintenance of the router. On the other hand, the configuration and maintenance of the AS/400 IPX router is as for the configuration and maintenance of any other aspect of the AS/400's communications support.

### **16.2.4 Multiprotocol Connectivity**

We have seen how, in addition to IPX, the WAN connection between two AS/400s can be used for SNA and TCP/IP. If, however, there is a requirement for greater connectivity (support for more protocols) between two sites, then a multiprotocol router will offer this greater connectivity, for example, support for NetBIOS, DecNet, etc.

### **16.2.5 Integrated Solution**

If we use the AS/400 IPX router support, then no additional hardware is required. With a multiprotocol router solution we have to purchase the routers.

---

## Appendix A. Communication Traces

In this section we take a look at some IPX communications traces. First, we look at traces taken from the AS/400 and then at a trace taken using DatagLANce.

---

### A.1 AS/400 to AS/400 X.25 On-Demand (Outgoing Call)

This AS/400 trace shows the establishment of an X.25 on-demand session between AS/400s. The trace is taken from the setup in scenario 2 (Chapter 9, “Scenario 2. IPX Routing between AS/400s via an On-Demand X.25 SVC Connection” on page 105).

The trace shows the establishment of the X.25 circuit, the IPXPING and then the X.25 circuit brought down by the idle timer expiring. The trace is taken from the AS/400 that made the IPXPING.

The trace is shown formatted for IPX (Format IPX data only).

---

#### Format IPX data only

The following PTFs provide IPX trace format capability:

- V3R2 PTF MF13610 and co-req PTF MF13625
- V3R7 PTF MF13493



COMMUNICATIONS TRACE			Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A				05/09/97		11:31:12		Page: 5		
Record Number	S/R	Data Length	Record Status	Record Timer	Data Type	Controller Name/Number	Command	Number Sent	Number Received	Poll/Final	Packet Type	Packet Header	LLC Type
7	R	0	00000000	1512.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	2	3	OFF	RR	100421	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 1													
9	R	576	00000000	1512.6	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	3	3	OFF	DATA	100420	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 0 P(R)= 1													
IPX . . . . Pkt Length: 576 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0													
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)													
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)													
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000000009004													
IW2 . . . . WPkt Type: 0x00 (TIMER REQ) WNode ID: 0x00000000 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 5													
Option . . . . WOpcode: 0x00 (Routing Type) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 1													
Routing Type: 0x01 (NLSP)													
Option . . . . WOpcode: 0x00 (Routing Type) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 1													
Routing Type: 0x02 (Unnumbered RIP)													
Option . . . . WOpcode: 0x00 (Routing Type) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 1													
Routing Type: 0x00 (RIP)													
Option . . . . WOpcode: 0x04 (Extd Node ID) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 4													
Internal Network Number: 0x96AD0D47													
Option . . . . WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 508													
Data . . . . 5741534D0000000000000000100010100010001020001000100004010004 *...(... ..).....													
96AD0D47FF0101FCFAFE1396BE85D97BA08C65496151438C1E2B583A8FB *0.....0..)P..F.O...AS.													
0EE8E88FE8A1BF21950AF5C35A4CEC5FBEEA81F3051979D6C13E022A129 *..Y.Y..2.&*.U.E.Y...P.%..													
8182FD86EDEFA28A0F9B9FEB2266EA9F930541ED3E404091ECA370C6DE *AB.....9.....L..... J.T													
58E9AF9F8F009465A3159CB603D1F1B4DEB898A7E02D357040FF5FCB212F *..Z.....M.T.....J1...R...L...5													
9C2D52BC393048FC91D0C539214844D80FA2629A6DF8FE79F60DC49901E *....TL...I...K.D(...W.X.-..													
8E5FC61548E59F6517FDA0A34CDE810D3E5A8C7D66BD7CE615FAE5B12AA *.F..V.....W...Y.LVGYO,P./,..													
DD26B80549702CC3B88AE82F2C9173C98948B864DD41E756C9BAF72419B76 *...P.....B2I...QM.F(M...%..													
5942F6DE48CBFC427B0CF09CD237C7AD944BD4E32E588EF8009ABBEFC7CB *.6.....#..O.K.G.M.MT...8...													
FB2640D28C6A1B0D08A483CB68C8A17A8BE175EAEF0495302DDE9238DFD51D *. K... ).....Y...;0...;Z..													
6FCDD0F977974D1A72158B37F48E6E98B501B89389467B1975532C65A0A0B5 *?.P...JX.\$."..WZ.&...M..P..F													
E7ED30D085201EA6FFBC6892AA75CC6A9B8F9A95C03DFC16A5716AF5B925 *X...)E..W...K.....N{...V...}													
4FAFC092C920E4D2B6A6C5D5C1A8D49D6211A891B725F68F3499B3C6A746 * .KI.UK.WENAYM...YJ..6..R..													
B71040E08C139006D854C1C3A47D582BA127C36CB98F3A1DEA30A5189FA7 *. ..Q.ACU'....C%.....V...													
42C79E1168B588F19427AC35D2AF819B377EF55873AC82129F0C94880F8C *.G.....H1M...K.A...=5...B...M													
F0B4FC83FA2E77EB80C365A09C452D6C81A95D9C9640EF46811D29BCA19F *O..C.....C.....%AZ).O...A..													
37DED0CD228E262CEE6C4FDD228F3FA522BBE9D84DF578079D9B3C5253 *. ....S..WD.K.30V...ZQ(5....													
954116C5E43E2C11ADB8F529F8BF9FDDEC98E5C1AA145B429E73A148B962 *N...EU.....E.8....QVA...\$....													
9433F6EFF5B *M.6...\$													
11	S	0	00000000	1512.6	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	3	4	OFF	RR	100421	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 1													
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE			Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A				05/09/97		11:31:12		Page: 5		
Record Number	S/R	Data Length	Record Status	Record Timer	Data Type	Controller Name/Number	Command	Number Sent	Number Received	Poll/Final	Packet Type	Packet Header	LLC Type
13	S	576	00000000	1512.7	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	4	4	OFF	DATA	100422	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 1 P(R)= 1													
IPX . . . . Pkt Length: 576 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0													
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)													
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)													
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000000009004													
IW2 . . . . WPkt Type: 0x01 (TIMER RSP) WNode ID: 0x76AD0117 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 5													
Option . . . . WOpcode: 0x00 (Routing Type) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 1													
Routing Type: 0x01 (NLSP)													
Option . . . . WOpcode: 0x00 (Routing Type) WAccept: 0x00 (No) WOption Len: 1													
Routing Type: 0x02 (Unnumbered RIP)													
Option . . . . WOpcode: 0x00 (Routing Type) WAccept: 0x00 (No) WOption Len: 1													
Routing Type: 0x00 (RIP)													
Option . . . . WOpcode: 0x04 (Extd Node ID) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 4													
Internal Network Number: 0x76AD0117													
Option . . . . WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 508													

```

Data . . . : 5741534D0176AD0117000500010001010000000102000000010004010004 *...(. .....*
76AD0117F0101FCF4D11242CA0628A0DA5587FFA553E656A7376CE7A7CF *.....4J.....G.V.W.X.%XX.*
077688F32A0D944E01BA8D53A668EED23E55ACFAB8F280847098F6FC4D13 *.H3..M+....W..K.....2.D.Q6.(.
AE289914EB5A4960F487B657F9D4872DEFF71B7FC82EA9EEF96AEFF8DB7 *.R..!.-4G..9MG..7."H.Z..0...*
47CDFBCB2C6BD7D1A5F384E66338B17C35B3D1A9D5CE51432EC911B9974 *.....PJ3VDW...@..JZN.V...J.R.*
AAF7D91AF5CE91A7CCBC9E9058666B047BFBF4A1A7A453C19576F9E4B610 *.7R.5.JX..Z.F.....".XU.AN.9U.*
3466E1E071ECD657B0CF971953FAFFD88F96E2B84414F472F157A6430423 *.....0...P.....Q.OS.....4.1.W...*
F9C4EB1CEF27FB60A9E8D64BF54D2D139DCAB837E80473D0FC4FD3B1DCD3 *9D.....-ZY0.5(. ....Y..).|L.L.*
8AE1C4432B0B95BF43D8BFF66B798B0ADAC82F0EFD698120DC4C9460CDC *.D...N..Q....Q...BO.OQ...DI...*
95F6A6C1F43E15D2980B0B45FD112CFF2A19B26CFD1583DB8F87763C066 *N6WA4..KQ.....2....J...8..{*
6375820BF903E00976A98D4DC429EC89A839C183AF82AC77E310F2DC87E6 *.B.9....Z.(D..IY.AC.B..T.2.GW*
EC5E899BB29C985AC6D69853B2AAD722EE1254D2F57F211AED56AFE1D635 *.;I...Q!FOQ...P....K5".....O.*
5683C7C32054DB7FD142A483B4A4C2C8CF5E8DA6883B803A225B8980587 *.CGC...."J.UC.UBH.;.WH.....Q.G*
849340C0DF804140DD3C43639F6C8A0F8EDC308F99F84590FA9F3FE9ED1D *DL {....%.....R8.....Z..*
5ABBA223D54CDE88C3BEE4EB6116993360C5FC167417A620134E83D3BB18 *!S.N<.HC.U./..R.-E....W..+CL..*
C1A068468A1E2EFBC39EA795E50C8B89A9D44DBCB13D52B83106237A8A0 *.A.....C.XNV..I.....N.C...Y.*
4C1BB3E4D71BF4E689E2CB66D20BCB683881A756057C808265B9F0E49699 *<..UP.4WIS..K....AX..@.B..OUOR*
AF5B925EA4E6B344A60389F1B255825E8BE244CB8A12B32DB7B1AB8BF181 *. $K;UW..W.11..B;.S.....1A*
1B40D324829F *.L.B.*

15 R 0 00000000 1512.9 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 4 5 OFF RR 100441 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 2
17 S 296 00000000 1513.9 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 5 5 OFF DATA 100424 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 2 P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 296 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound)
Dest Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9086 (PING)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000096AD0D47000000000001908676AD011700000000000014000
PING . . . : Type: 0 (Request) Ping ID: 0x0002 Result: 0x00
PING Header: 50696E67010000020000
Data . . . : 7B40CE8C27400090CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090 *# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .#
7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740 *# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .#
00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C *# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .#
274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40 *# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .#
CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090 *# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .#
7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740 *# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .#
00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C *# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .#

COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 6
Data . . . : 274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40 *# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .#
CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40 *# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .#

18 R 4096 00000000 1515.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 5 5 OFF DATA 100442 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 1 P(R)= 2
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 4096 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF1000004000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900400000000000000000009004
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x04 (THRU. REQ) WNode ID: 0x96AD0D47 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 4051
Data . . . : 5741534D0496AD0D470001FF010FD3FD54798CB4F858449C6B352FC270F0 *...(.0.....L.....8.....B.0*
E484D76C78DB127E6B9B2A132BE750BBA3E54F40FAB63352B4E37B04E0A1 *UDP%.....X&.TV.....}#....*
7D82CEB716F537C43D48CA943B1F6EB58CBACAA3B80E5A88B91B4E30B16 *B..5.D..M..>.....VY.J.T.*
DFED0AFEEDECE6F330AE684DD3C1CDB11AA726855ED1FE340E880BEED8C7 *.....W3...(LA...X.E;J...H..QG*
6DEC8081CE7D1B9B77BA32D161785CD6254B69AA7A4856C2235D8B9FD2B4 *.A..'. ....J/..*0.....B.)...K.*
41C2386961858EC2E6DF9DCE8BF1637A5FB9F76EC9A38AAD82E58585B0A1 *.B../E.BW.....1.;>?IT..BVEE.*
0C5B8AB24E13A1A3E80A7C9BFDA6F8A9DD33CBF973AB8D990435EEE370EA *$.+..T..@..W8Z...9...R...T.*
BE8A43D49BE3B530883C8AAE0EB4A9BB8EF35C5B7B347EC13B6DC2F5AB1 *.M.....CH.....".....E.....1.*
A91B81D54D0D47B5A31DB9E7F489D9F3D5CC88D96771C9965FB2A2E4C8F6 *Z.AN(...T..X4.R3N.HR..IO.,.SUH6*
CFC5C40562C83DCA5E0D814807A6F02E9CE2845964DF09286BD23CFB33A1 *.ED..H.;).W0..SD.....K....*
903D1B849C0A7CA07496E9C65FED4CC3D47E5483B2213EF3A4C99DC7B0DF *.D..D..@..0ZF, <CM=.....3UI.G.*
63AD1A430297259118A3590C2FAB2F3572A85E272C8D5E1010EA70EB919B *.....P.J.T.....Y;.....J.*
79F4D7E3B99F00AF762DCEF7B98961B5EABE57C6769F1095C5393CC730DE *.4PT.....7.I/.F...NE..G.*
FD697E4EA5F35DA2318843B8CB96DE5252DDEED2E0EA56E1F5EE0D14059C *6R=+V3)S.H..O..K.....5.....*
9DCE5DBC578C0097A8B49BC4E979E7BC4291B1B66B5C07C2672D2283C476 *. )....PY..DZ.X.J...*,B...CD.*
E5D759F7F9D3A76AE4945B0B4CE542F6AC8F510BCC91DDC797F75AD552EC *VP.79LX.UM$.<V.6.....J.GP7!N.*
6B795D83ED41EFC0D83F594927030F6839EB197A79D7404D22C0895C8E7DA *,.)C...C5MK...6C..PX...K..NHX.*
00ED999D0C8015F8B3A27AF178B583509FC02253D38DADA43282F7174AAC *.R.....8.S:1..C&{.L..U.B7..}*
1A3E73EEFA484BF1A0AE80EC20D16FDE964786DC322095DEF98724D017BE *. .....1.....J?..O.F...N.9G.}*
DAC6F344F28D33D1EAC51AA213D786F27EDC9A9CBEAAAEF19B8E9A9D8F4 *.F3.2..J.E.S.PF2=.....Y...ZZQ4*
8E02C0975708B0D2F8A87087EFB0488C7407B295A57F29A43FA981CF91A8 *.P...K.Y.G.....NV".U.ZA.JY*
66E3C72B01A8D8C37CAFOA587FD03853A1A1FAD9D4DBF34061BF081118AA *.TG..YQ@..."}.....RM.3 /.....*
9AA0A48DA8C67EC37FC2DBF8D21C23AA35BD75AE29A3A1AFB5F85CD3C48A *.U.YF=C"B.8K.....T..8*LD.*
249898FE1BE452ECE2803E5E8BFEB13974A533714FD4544E45EADF00EBD6 *.QQ..U..S.;.....V..|M+....0*
B5BC5B57C97A486CFED13AF9DBF879DB899225B2DA0BF1894656F4E8F6F3 *.E..@PUFG...G.IK.....11..4Y63*
95ACF232B1D0DE5B2CB63410D6943DAFOFDD0B04DD2E1C587B3EF506C9289 *N.2..}$. ....OM.....(K.EG..&%KI*
085FFE84D662FC96CDF287B061EA83EC6B98ED8C0568DFB728504BB7AFC9 *.DO..O.KG./..C..Q.....&...I*
DFF5EEADB088CD7BF5EA8557FED8545FC8AA5135ADB99CD03CB42CD0488E *.5..H.#.5.E..Q.*.V.1.R{L.....*
B39A3AB1529F08A747212CAED32581A84391D3EC1B09F3E32AA99F85E67A *. ....X...L.AY.JL...3T.Z.EW:*
3EDE63C120E71C8DF183AB3FC2DFE71D17BE2743D983D7BD18C8BF648A2 *.A.X..1C..B.X.....RCP..H..S*
5897F0E65F60D5FFCEB61CDC166B79C3EA45D2C98E427B9AAF009FD75216 *.POW,-N.....C..KI..#....P.*
10CE26E2E1DAF98B84B536F76DABAE720EC9C24D31F35A3373A6E83FD7D9 *.S..9.D..7....IB{3!..WY.PR*
B791DDA2C9B3D7E83E3BC0CDC5315FCD2C8D84B4A8E599163D18BB05247 *.J.SI.PY..{.E.....D+..J.J....*
40E9C41530C84B7A37D345179DD1180C8B46D8BD8C3F97510EE74B121AF *.ZD..H.;L.....H.....C9.....*
1967D6ACF06C6ADC5DFDAB9E42163E84C2919F81E6A1D2CC8A249F816AAB *.O.0%..).....DBJ.AW.K....A.*
A3822A9CB7B96F525B3B8B05BA242828BC8B9088EC8910356A87269FAEF *TB....05.....$S.B..T..HJ..Y....*

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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE

Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12

Data . . . :

```

8BF27CCDD25C2CADA4CA2C1DD87B86FA27C6E1499604A618542A873DE6
98F0EE4A86AC5F1FE98EC0E1CB1929EB490F19681E4D0397FA26F3636B3
50668BE37C8BA685B4B3F99A93E504E3A0B8E5CCCB3724B1918587C8D5BD
25C8752F26856ACE9CA722A833D45101FF925A7940F1CEA3D1B5656A5E95
2A9E5DA103382EDA5DA698BA64B529A9B1F65AE2A4E5C0B7E81480E59A3D
D4F1519F10A5A24F37C2FCE8D6F1830D9ED2F37BF2EF4EB911995885D682
BAF342BFB8B51CF77AA39A948B5266C6CEF2B8BCA238F6BE49FF3BEC13DC
178BD6E318C8D78462BD34A4F2C8396CEAA71DDEE39A145ECDADF5C33C3CE
4AA127859A7141DE81A6EE91F6C563E019317395FDE7F7D0885610A6CA9F
66C0A73717A21229D2D677ED1FD870FC3AD6BFB464C3DC7F62C12F5F648D
200153B0373888F960C31ABFA95FDF88D58BCF8CC3DA79DE42018EBF758
A4BBD0C004A611F6F8E56D68F6F206642781998B95932580AD83232955F9
6ECEB6D9C58EAB919AA99C40F81CD060FC8D0A6493D7C9263ED2FDE68F3
BFBC5AF2ADF6F29C77B1FEC74BCDCE6839AA1CDFBFCDAC5CDBAFEBABE1CC
DB8E7EC66AE9CC951FD05A5BABA86862C086CB4DD2F46A54F96FDD3E3B
31A0A07F72890F67C2D26537DBF33676C7FCB07F90A787488CA2AC3542D7
DCD37E2C163EA86870BF58C2246D49E58502DB7F80B93FDC03E41D8379F
8EABCC928983A8B87EB9E89B8AD6482FB19D337B609EE92C42DE58F290A1
9D3DFCDA50BE49EAFD1A998EDDAB57FB1C2608F5055804B1D5EC49D38C07
D68E56DF1CE951F0468275FB578FC84FACA7E6EEF4AA522BA8F98A049EC
439821C9B917B696C41532A34BD2F3C706A34784CF067E5C63E4DBA24A7
16BC55F4D4AF3CEAE6C861FBC98E2A9BCC8F5C40FF1B1BDCCCC28B5DF8
4BEFB1C165CCD2826A5231923A51DCB2D48D85A097727DB6DDBEA982152
72B3AC0866E5BB8C29BC1BEBCCD17888CC4091C6A322C6EEC03286EFB5
39177EB735AE26A53C9C3AEDB68F6C6C8482A86FA235C9027B2409E27D1
B1C8380C96D7C2B28CAF5873FFD827C4499AC8037EC15D94966C6C6708EB
96B496F32A5C80E22BA3899EFDEB61B0687ED49C5EEAC89B8840AD8E4E6D
A2BEFFEFAC94D0672CFE25C608E1ECB993FC8BD5C6C0803BB3A2CF782F7
337B50D4E53FFB96CBE4F0A42395E99C4748308BD49779B224D0A88EFF20
F88FDCD3218DC5F54ABF6B15FE8F7138E1D24D855ADF6E4394C0171C26AD
396551932B01B1EC7C56F3D730E4D1CAFEC3B79BE38B80F7DBD075805330
75D592932589FACFAFB15930EFD69BF5E0992BB3348402697DBA5BD141E2
0761FDD2B29CFACC604D28C669E5ECD2764EB9D52ABFA2E98B9204CA1FBC
66E98A3436F06A3D03CECC0B45B5F84915BF865F098EC9AA1CD9BF5081A2
942FD7AED11FA5A374E34CECF769B9D53E5AD7F0BE46A1DC0F68F2F96230
AD9D6A2DC5A5E33141E6B6F77DF632A5E1F728D50E99BC08E887ED0633DA
3243FD9A0E06F68EEB4F7FFA806427D27FBD06C05340E299C91814E14C17
EDCAB73C2AC3CF5160DFE7DA0FE9D81A1A6A9EB6BDD9F1349F6AB8F4BF9
4D0372AF1DB13DC65F759DA522FC2B9BD9BFC1F4BC67D7FD45D1C8F2D023
60BEC2F02BF025F5ECCF7FD90AD286212B63EE48FDB0FC5C3E880F591EA
7A79D88ED5CC2DF64FE79EF7EFB4689A2D9704A715D6B18AC2542BDC241A
39C6360519848911FAC2FB7811888081A8FCC2A88A4FC907AC1718E3686
2FDE73B08594D9E13F8D32934F4127B83EB3009C5A2381E1D13A59FE4E1C
E2F14AB42CDF7B307790AB4742DCD38842C3971652F43AC5D0BE9157F5B8
25F792CA0F0B2A21A9AF980B4A495D3A174378CD5336E8123C2FFD2D735
96AEFF76F785DD891C9FA421EED0AE224CB281468B45BD19EF81F3894C9
BBFBDD04917C299B6ED4C78953A48BD257E81D894833CFE341A173E9CEF9
9593641D2091B4687ADBFC61529659BF54DE2070EAA3D5849596F3A63CD6
26FA91990CB36F9D088AEAF88852F1BDFDCB1E14832EACB071433BDBF88
68E994C52BA61D01DCBA6567B8D77CC0A3BF487BDCF4B10AA293318F309A
AFE3D09195B08F0D68FBE48C66B7B8FBA7F1AAACEE50FABB11B73888141D
7CE09BFD80A12CA105F8FFA1EED6E08FF9B10C92A6B0702B1A941E1276C2
4E4CF3A29E492FC5D70012A6460338BE7DA6D1AB53450CE7DA6EB4B59A62
58AAEDC8EBE12462EA1BD780B68F677680D1D19ECF191E25FA0A795CC5
A6074497276BD9BCA4F03FF3EF58DFE6B7EE6C358B089F3AE5691BAB5C6
94F4007E50CC653357880DF98CE844BF1CF9625248A60C8F6D829D574A2
7D218C525C1ACB1CE6853E6237C58A3B8EB73C16A1EFF9E195A8E928871
BABB2B57FA0FA0538FE6CF219A28AC9CF55C78868AEC94A86B372EFEF
3EE008C7B8CB78FA2DA708CB338BDCA52487E013A2C0A9225E2F8F55B6
6AC43B32A8A7BDD34C9F7C7FAA68CBC4C61A0844D7150DF8A748831A89
9775C4B64DD6F9C3600209D428500FA2A13A9E0713C8FAA3F43689F62B8
2B8A2960CEA292BB40CF43BA23E771BA24DB7408329EC67B2EF8C15A72DE
1971F5D888FDBE89CB3403FBC3F7A2FEB72DD0AC213556834F9649DE172
B8BC32DF03AFCF9E7DE7AE7AB8EFFB3CDD07594C42A79DEF83F1D7D76E91
80F2CEA8C4FD049CBF682DDA50B2C1E8080CE1E885FECAB51AF70AFD510E
6AD489D314A48133109E3FB3D1E836AF82DE3CF6E9F476ACFC9B5751C881
BA7126F75AB854E4FC11ABE0EC6700C05EA45E85797FEEA38572898E27B
3BBD08ACE88490144E8F2550E1DAE12D33F55EDF89A7A6193A89C284D4C1
9EC0F59D8E7823F47192A5CC530C04E03A436991201582D164543E91D71D
D9C1E8DC5D9EDBC121ED64AF02ED1E2611D6559FB68F68D3AAAB208775E4
9D6A199AA10492C1335CE9301D1BDDC709764E3C974DF2E2B51E81E141
27EB7CA0FC5813792A667B78CE3439DAEEC257F1391BA3185D7095D82A7
DA701AF5F6110EEDDA2C4A8E9228469D9254CBF1FD2C3FA4645838B7DC18
DAD2E3E84F2408847EAB36992A8D86A80A97BD36FB8764E692F15DC0B0C2
15DE9DA9CA78F8ABCC38DFECAA10979127A2E5C137B2D7AFBEA45C8D18EE
29DFBC0E1EB343465485BE90BFA21130339673B766870DD6869D8B8C00B4
94A4CF8AD06EA9FA1160728AD35CA2BA66D6E385A630B1B1C711A384573F

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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE

Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12

Data . . . :

```

85FC0B78A4D51DD8439A618405F82B2372AE3380A4B742E85689A3C41ADE
9FCD8FC70D979ABD6004FEEAE9AAC892DDCA1EC98646388E718F0FC167A
C8A7D761C5AD54229AEAC055DDF949716944B9808EEEA8148E5CE1883BD
ABB654D44FA615B9211999AC17EAC4D6364221842FF267E7D38BFEF18C47

```

```

*2@...B...<SA.G...F..O.W...G.W*
*Q0."F...Q...K...10AU}."S?...*
*&..T@.WE...9.LV.T..V....JEGHN.*
*..H...E...X.Y.M...K1..1.TJ...N*
*..).)....)WQ...Z.61SUV{.Y..V.*
*M1...VS|.B.801C..K#32+...R.EOB*
*.3...6...7.T.M...F.2..S.6....*
*..OT.HPD...U2..%.X..T...;*.C.*
*"...E...AW.J6E...N.X7}H..W...*
*..{X..S..KO.....O...C".A...*
*.....H9-C..Z..HN.H...X.U...7.*
*U..O.W.68V_62...AR.NL...C...9*
*>..RE.....XY.M...K1..1.TJ...N*
*..!2.62....G.....V.....*

```

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*..X...I...V...FF...%...V?9?...*
*...".I..BK...3..G...".XG..S...P*
*.L=SA...F.G.5...M...&..L.{...Q.*
*...KICY=.Y..O.....#-.Z...2.*
*.....&.....R.....5.....N..L.*
*O...Z.O.B...H|.XW.4....8Q...*
*.Q.I...OD..T.K3G.T.D10.VF.(.X*X*
*...4M...WH/.QSZ.H5D.....B.)8*
*...A..KB...K...M.E.P...{...Q...*
*...T$.A...A...J.H. JFT.F.{.F.*
*...=...V...C...6FH..F... ..J*
*..H..OPB.....Q.D..H..A)MOWF...*
*O.03.*.S.TI.../.M.F|..H.H...+.*
*S...M)...F...L..NF|.S..GB7*
*..#&MV...O.UOU.NZ....MP...Y...*
*8.C...E5"...K(E!>.M{....*
*...L...@.3P.UJ..C.T...7}....*
*..NKL.I.....O.5.R...D...'.J$.S.*
*./K...-.(F.V.X.+N..SZ.K...)*
*.Z...O...8V...K...F...I..R.)AS*
*M.P.J.VT..+7..N.!PO.....7B9..*
*...EV...W.7'6.V.7.N.R..YG....*
*...6...I...K"...SRI..F$.8..*
*...C...-X...A.WZ...6...9*
*..(.....F...V.....R.A4..P..JH2)*
*..BO.O.8V...F...I..R.)AS*
*..Q.N..6|X.7....P.X.O..B....*
*.F...DI..B...H...HU...A...F*
*...MR...L|.....I..A.J...+.*
*S1"...#.....LH.CP..4.E|.J.5.*
*7KD.O.S...9..UNL...N.>A.B.KP.*
*O...E...U...).S...F..$.8..*
*..}MJ@..>MGI.U.K.Y.I...T...Z.9*
*NL...J.../.O.....TNDN03W.O*
*..JR...?..8H.1.....L...H*
*.ZME.W.....P@{T...#.4..SL...*
*.T}JN...U...X1...&...H...*
*@.....8...O...9..KW...M..B*
*+<3S...EP..W...'.WJ...X>....*
*...YD...+..P.....J...E*
*.W..P...|.L.5...=WC.I3..J..F*
*M4.=&...H..Q.D.I.O...-H6Q.N.S*
*..E.A...W@.T...A...I..KH.*
*..S...%2.S.I.EGH...I'F...*
*...#...S.....S{Z;....*
*.D...#.I7G4...DF...P..8X.C.I*
*.P.D...?.....E...Z.....*
*...SK...X...X.....F#.8A!..*
*..5QH..I...C7S...}.....9...*
*...X...X...P.<.X..C1PP>J*
*.2.YD.....&AY...U...Y..7...*
*.MIL.UA.....JY..B..6Z4.....QS*
*...7!..U.....U;E;.....HA#*
*...YD..+..&...55..IXW..IBDMA*
*{5....4.KV.....J..Bd...JP.*
*.RAY..).A.....O.....L...G.U*
*...KA...L.J...P..TTP(2S..A..*
*..@..EA.KW...T...".J..EP.)BX*
*...56.....K..K..1..U.....*
*.KT.D2 H...KYP...P...G.WK1|B*
*...Z..8.....PJ.SVA..P..U...*
*...E...E...S...O...G.O...*
*MU...>Z...L.S..OT.W...G.TD.*

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*E...UN.Q./D.8.....U..Y.ITD..*
*...R.O.|.....P...Q..HX.O...*
*HXP/E.....).MP.M.Q...A.V..C.*
*...M|W...R...DO...D.2.XL..1.*

```

```

9AB0B14B5BC7CA9DFEC74AF52C8A2681EDE61C3577C5FA8DA8C46A7624A9
729A3BA2EBEE67AF70FFC2A3A7738BC692FE9EDC8A9CEC9044BB13905626
6587F2FAECE137E1AF9BC21BAEE4A78C66B3F2F1D292E26E4BCFB749448A
2B79E7AC507390D5D34B5A2F6622BDDA748A391923706965AB5959D4796
52C6DE322AA5AFC967B7CFDE2DB0038AA3C4D27D9DD735335FE5C0105BA4
723C35C7CF0FCECEB1EB570AD1A44A997920C09F554709DAADD140A98541
54EB8448BF8C46C668EA8FB03F82D22D1DB4946A2A7BCA628D240E221A1
BE505FD58EDFEF97103173A81EC281FB73F962FAFA11E7B7ADD56CF59703
AA8D720BDEBA69645FDD3CF896CDE4B154E1366B67B8C5AAB5AE4AB163A9
C433FB9030FAD1FFA2F94CA49D6FB3DC10A534C8CE69CCE7843713993C37
25C048ACBCE344CD44A009FEFF0421A9E83E610CD755D1F3C34B16F8F6
D157F3A9E5911E9E9AFB7B96BF8BBD971C18B9B5DE57D3188102EDBE16
94DABCC87DA00EF6BDB6694464B9095ECC962F01FDE82BD61395F3F07BC2
316827B9AD3C0C9C41971196252D3DE2BD4CCE9FDDCAE89A3A3BCD652D2
3DD76910B982C9502CBEAED468CF7B59A6C6BB07DDA101A41AF2BCF98BD4
A3912EBE90D013954CF124EE68BF10E3CD2DBAB375832EE7F79D0EB16879
1DC1E7B9EAD45F151BAE630C8E8CCD31FDF390FA19B318586D0357004E4
4D81679C6B0648B66A7628877399A9B66D6B89C9BB9C41BC0FD6E0B3E46C
96D995481F7B25AD3FE69414700FFEF
21 S 0 00000000 1515.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 6 6 OFF RR 100441 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 2
22 R 4096 00000000 1516.7 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 6 6 OFF DATA 100444 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 2 P(R)= 2
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 4096 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF1000000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900400000000000000000009004
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x04 (THRU. REQ) WNode Id: 0x96AD0D47 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 4051
Data . . . : 5741534D0496ADD0470001FF010FD385E26CF5D45F8D7FCD42F9C7E81CE1
19BFFEA75DE79E2D25C1A64EF08D8D1E4918C18558491BF1BFC99C99CD4
83A2548E16A5CDF0DF7E9CE0F1AF509B2D2091AFB55F2FAC7C60C999B684
989DBB6600FA25DAE7C846F3FF9F3D529DF2F81318C1A30949B6B6FAF1A7
1541EFE49C079CBFB80806CB172440DC4D4DEBD736F04CD7DA7BF7C90103
D8E1A3C101C5D49C6389678D0EED5DD89CAC386384AA0DC772EEA16497A5
D36FE7DC57FBFB9451299EDC839025C16CDE3ED2731BA8831D1E8AECC039
46BFF09C19CD988FC2DB0673028468F8A6879C9E35B856EF22C86E0145AE
15BFD195E48BA2CF888590D0EE1B64C048AD66E370662AE843C40E8BFCEA
44E478753EA059AEA2DFD85FEDF682336BDDFE343DDC1802A8AC56D47CF8
987149E035EF21F4E6D287DE081AAEE6100764A655AC3DC29F2E1CE08C94
17AD4EE52E96A887E792729BF8A25E01E6C9CE6F52B28DE90182BC9C3DAC
B5ABDACB25CDCC9EEA7447B27832D4F15157D6935E1E61881CBDD96F57F
A3CF8EF3C3B225F1ABD91D6CED9ADAAAF88A0ECF36D246290AFC30BB60E3
5E1CFAB7C0D5B5D50EBC53BA6E5A6DA2F309B882042792DEC224EE9C06F7
848D644B24B3817102F7229660FFBEF762D263C61B94638287910EB92EDD
9FC569A459E22C89100B01FC42B4F4FF76808FBCF2AF51E0D44FC192C07B
399ADA2675E8131AC0BE41AA49C9130035FE72F85AFB09F96F4BD8AF7C7
EEDBA992979ACC9F341245939BC1ACD6C84EEAF8B552D0C8505541920D85
26B5A0CCB4CDF9A95E11E16D2FE6CA8758FA81BD3E5BB0354D8D7F5A1CA
3F8C409211257DA3B47C779E57BC99921F3207BE0DB484F5C6A797C52528
918A8ACB6965127CAA0B8BE0DC0C7658B62DFC46850DB51CC6ED858393
D8C17EFB878307F0ABC19497325DA9EBA34FCFCAECC52F1E859A5DFD5994A
A6C2F445D9B3160D8EECD4417DE317EF04B84D6417E0E68089BD0115BA92
39C7488F4A92F9E8F762EEC9806EC08EE7669BFA019369FD7552BAA18AB3
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12
Data . . . : 579904679DF02EC2E78DFE46E3B0E029EACCE01C5F8D670A0FE7C5A750E1
6BEC11F457C3B6ADF25F0E833EE95B974A98AFA26E56C3FA026F85B5E804
FF93A05EA785A671AA2709473BD22865FA5A427FCBC3D665AE30AFF43E6
FCFC29EB0F5E39BDF368CB076276AEA15DF792A0D28E503DCD37A1BBFF5F3
E1AC5E9B3DF7221A34DFE6CAEA904D85AFD185367C80C1102903100EA81
334C9CCEAD8099C0DA101C2C598B2BAAC3205FF084602F82CB01DBDDEBF
36EADB039D862260E2B806DA3BBEE1B76BD4D13B5F29A1D3BE3F588EC8C
F0B2E18E701A12E1BFDCCDFB398A85FEB5A29EC6C7B5B7E16B6756D24DB2
9BE10FB8DA7F35E8DDAC4D120AF7DFC16F831625DF23146F8812AC0029D
A4058FFB694024BAF27C7085C7FCF48CB03BC88625D4979DA84A5093A71B
0EBFE17FDEED922A3D971384A68269FBC8FC114A5CD3295F4EC1306631D0
857E0EEC173416E750D9728D17920A867516E5F132595AA089F6DE99AFF
72BEF90D30D0D12C44D4B18F77D5423AB9EF1DB511875AE9BDE1A7BCB8CB
5747C6CF298076ADB12D3CCB11173BCF0C8A5C062C0D693628448ADADE
91B94A5833BFE4DB4FC9FA81F6DD6AA513847BF3F7E5CE2115BFDE5F92A0
54CCA89F487BD5CFBA2EA6C84CFED6B6EEFA578375C396A87BF048E0DC5D
63A37781EBFAF2BF25D6E396DAF7C5306EB2EF04D8EA275CAFBE365D43E3
253B45A156A385BF09C3849A037119D7F66F4EF405D8A7ABD3391BB84A73
BF9FF55F20A6387FECC75684368D51AB79ECD0DD6B84791545A963A8F6CD
EA055CBF0644A2B48449A9D90052D6A43ECE897823597E58C9A37F1E106
9EEC79EB22B83C7E798B93986F86FCE701C5A237E49D03BF1BE0F7D626AF
OCCCE2F13139CBD6C9BA23D5DBBE00CD975FB18D0BC6EB8030B6A6FE278E
0AD6DEB4E2B735CF4ADD375F595E580FC8E776D47C2A799648947D814CB
BB4F76F65E3479A2C7724DD42170B9DF6FEE7DAD92C326FE4A4CD1BF99AF
C5A18310FBA3D02195854D1139D6A6122D80F3B674D04FD46FA9042E42D1
7945BFF0D26A0A8630320CC625F6A8E664F53AE2029028164BC72FC9022
BCDAD8E62FD5F087E9A26B3FBBFAF25614CBF171E6A86CE232AC766DF8BB2
DE84F4AEEB0AEB9C91A2405D3332B69C46766D3E0900B6290DBC21DCBA548
*...$G...G"5...A.W...E..YD...Z*
*...S...BTX...FK...
*.G2...B...UX...21KKS>...
*.X.&...NL...S6...J...TJK...!...N.O*
*.F...V.I...TDK'...P...V{.SU*
*...G...ZPK...5...J ZE.*
*...D...%...Y.LB...J...SX.W.K S...
*...&...N...P...Y.BA...9...X...N%5P.*
*...80.U...E...Z*
*...J.S9<U?...V.H...XD...R.*
*...{...T...ZY.../...P.J3C...86*
*.J.3ZVJ...8...L.A...
*M...H'...6...O...Y.O.N30#B*
*...P.O...S...<...9...ITT.O.K*
*.P...I&...M.G...WF...U.2.9.M*
*TJ...N1...C...C...7*
*.AX...M...Y.L...EF)...U*
*(A...G.RZ...I...O...U%*
*ORN...P...L...
*...(.O...LES%5M...9GY...
*...X)X...AW+0.HUJ...DJ...RI.M*
*CS...V.O...1.&...J...@-IR.D*
*Q...X...3...2...AT...1X*
*...U...((P.O<P.#7I...
*Q.TA.EM...I...Q...D...G...PV*
*L?X...M...C...A...K...YC...{.*
*...O...Q.B...D.8WG...H>...
*...JNU.S.E...T...Y.D...
*U...S.Q...6B...Y...M8*
*Q...4WK...W...W...B...M*
*...+V.OYGXK...85;WI.6...Z...R*
*...M1...OL;./H...05*
*T...3C...1.R...8...K...-T*
*...{N.N...>I...3...B...K...7*
*D...A...7.O...7.K.F.M.BGJ...
*.E.U.S.I...4...2...M|AK{#*
*...Y...I...I...D...4.7G*
*.ZKP...L.A.OH+.8...}H&...K.E*
*...N...K.%Y...Y.LV...QP5...
*...K...T...@...RK...D5FXPE...
*.J...O...E...F.ECL*
*QA=.GC...AMP...Z.T...1Y.V.NR*
*WB4.R...M'T...C...W.I...K*
*.G...K9Y7...I->{...L...
Page: 9
*.R...O.BX...T...XEX.*
*...4.C...2...C.Z$P"Q.S>...C?E.Y.*
*.L.XEW...2.M...F.VK...!T...W*
*...3...3...7K...V...L...53*
*...7...W...Z.Q!...H...A*
*...<...Q...BEQ...8...M*
*...L.F.-S...MJ...2...T5H...
*O...E...E.S.FG...K(*
*...X3;...DJ...8...2...8A...{*
*U...2@.EG...4...F.M.P.Y&LX.*
*...K.P.DWB...H...*L...+...{*
*E=...X)...K.F...V1...!H...Z...
*...9...J...M...N...G!Z...X...
*...F...V...V...Q...Y...
*.J"...U...I...A6...V.D#37V...K.*
*...Y...#N...WH<...O...C.COY#0...
*...T.A...2...0TO.7E>...Q...*)T*
*...TE...C.D...P6?+4.QX...L...
*...5...W...G...D...Y.Y6.*
*...S...D.ZR...OU...YPB.PV...1.*
*...=...LQ?F.X.ES.U...70...
*...1...OI...N...P...F...W...
*...O...S...U.L.5NV...BXR.I.Q.*
*...|...6;...SG.(M...?...KC...<J.9.*
*E.C...T).N...OW...3...|)M?Z...J*
*...OK.F...F...6YW...5...A...
*...QW.NO6ZS.../...F...G...
*.D4...I...L...D...L...B...W.*

```



COMMUNICATIONS TRACE  
Data . . . :

Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A  
05/09/97 11:31:12

```
5332BC83281C1B8E4D73E3CEF39DB1DBF6399D8240E33EF2073E41B98899
8BB718D3D7BEFC262B9C2E33039D175A11E81A62AA9C43FDF3B3D5ACAC91
3BAC72E4B6BADC98A636D4C859E69886326BEC8D84B97C9CADA7C10CE0766
7CC7D9C091A8F1D6199D1F59F7F54BB7B8BE080ED9C7FC2A09FC2C1B72B3
BE5AB69635BECA289C50082E4D65FDB63A1CC6A18666967EF86CE9E7C7
A5EFE4999C89214BD0E8F88B06956FAE69D723BC25EB158F7CD47F8E7882
62D547A6A06B32EDDDF5158705AFB58652D955A93AA059C7F589DCC92E31
14F7987F3CBCC9BB23E01D57AA666CDDAA7135109E5501AA2EE04F74C88
0818AACB88B6ACB536EE9BA96B5F10C82E6A56DF479AC7D602F157DB32F4
86EE53F9D8CB384E26DD930906E035DA90EFA096F09815E179C4861CF1C0
D67704C0200A85F79304ADE5001BDEFA25F912D3038D0C8E217B108B16A0
57D5790E2DFE9219D9A9DF78228E485750AF5C8E2BE57A02FFAD5B290DBB
E46D6691CAA3EABECFA26EE1B12D02B7025211F95A37F5921035B9E6374F
9AB94B7D888B1F8FB8C514C0645634A52E9A4BAF1BDED9C0EBA08C8D8E
BB2CB5A2746849886AE3F3A19BAC7EF359D7168F38622CBEB5802AFDF1A7
3784198E22A9C29DFOA80F4EA384F40589B097A991B4FDC92B81A282E3D4
3F4793867470C3C697572CF9DC6F90F720D7188D09E76A8538287EA9EAA
87EDE52A38E0373C8DCA68BFCA31A1369F6433E0EB8A08E1B34D64979E
075179F2762FFDAD4907689585958BAF5293307E3D58E50D9729B0CF321A0
5CA4A774B9DE07223AA65D1D882B4134FFC5FEA93FD21DA57B98607978E
5CA9AAE58720EB8A829A08844ECA44D0C17A39CE3F9F42B2F10FD8F04789
B0E8A0FDOEA146197481316165D0F170279AFA7B9DB2C9CFE9DF7125B3FD
627D60CD15AB97C9B4AFB2F57B3693EC3C6ACEF288738DDC5AAA61C46837
4D960704F9A6D7C4639F9E9529E453089E875B322FF43BF1168B5158A089
91B7D6DB8C892AA4D18588B7A24792F09206E80309892C670F39DA18A2E
34F6DFAAC7D6456D71E814839E9ACD711CA5BD34ABA8CD1B90B1CCE18581
EA3DF6898A241D9C494B168FE0E184F4F5EAE8BD11A2FDD0E3F105A4E4EA
68B0D9A66CA13D572AC225D91AC2D09D888E17749AAE587358BFECB81DB
59C498E27A47AAC9F75E108F40D408E920A2B2DD99CBB19C0C4321E90B7B
91F0DD4E1FF7AC2AC4C82C28E5CB31390F8C997002AD88D6CF3FDE876A2
A918208B6F304F80CDA0ED90027D1993679A5C76C8E39A7EDA679E34CA8
118DAE68AD855A9726FE798430DB5EDD6B9F1ED5C8A1692649FE542AF84
7D4120BB423550F7BA773CF2EA8334824C4F85DD6BAF989C5595FCB6EA23
94C5C6275ED442F1C3F70EA614E2B9EC949BA2B727D7A6B14580C097A0E4
22CB6AA859112AEF7632BF8BFE146CBOEF1D57A26F9582CBCDD1FE2F586
BBE560D366B7D74331957CA443AA077628B3A1A23938A373FD73154C6E7
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7FC1664760A1D852D38125EDA9E116347DF8D06DFEBBE5BE51E8321837B0
D439FABD2AA6C9BB2C3726D3D8FFCB8B1D5168BCCFFBC9AA9EE6E8A64C7
17DE4AFDFD8D695F1080E05BF989B67A8AAB2740A99E066F09B86408EDAF
865E2F9E91B9B1F13664CCAA1408CD894E21F8E8986735EDA03FE0B3C205
0286D72282961AC9F888C205C6CA0968EEAF848E38629893F90F1CBEAF2
82B9FEE4814F15E56F60E7F343535CF916FEBF84AF14BE827B0A01DBCE0A
94B418EB4ACFFFA3A6985151FA82DD42378C266C01AE7CFD8A8F9C886BD
6C1F3B8576BBA6B619D3BF99CFE00D1E8219EDEF777BC8D64A01EC94EE
AA5C1543F8782491ECA8EABED2DD6F9003C7582689EC4A529E83767C45D7
D8D971DDABF86DC5432DCEBD749490B0C5DB1D8DB4A797CF66F330EFE83E
```

```
*.)...S...G...Y...H<.....6*
*....TT.C...YB.A..A...C.....*
*ZY...6.4...J...K...?...FT.BVT..7*
*...X...Z...F.#.CKTG...X.WXP'...*
*..S.....0.....Q/...DL*
*...@...?...BT...J>...F;...!*
*..G.N.Z.TDCD)...X.WXP'...*
*..X.K.K.K..(O...L.$K...LMV...*
*%66...@0.5E'F.4...W.U.O.9.5.M*
*"...-(0.6U.2GXB$91...|G...9.J*
*..X6....IY.....6.9....B....*
*...C...C...0...P.X.E...6"*
*#4M....X.3.57.R.N...M...%..*
*..G..>K.O...6.T.VP.X...7:.*
*..NJX.G..3..D.M...Z.SYD.O..A4.*
*..W..#2.B.JM..0)-...6...|5E.*
*...9I..MRY.....Z=!.W.9EJ*
*..WR...E...!Z...L#...S.....*
*..L>...19....(15...7R.8W..YB*
*KU@L....>.D.#R...A(E...M6B.*
*)..E...UWS...D.../HZ.F.V.C.*X.*
*..Q7...E..J.....>...S...5B.*
*...+L...Y.....R.%Q8..0....*
*...K)'YB...0..0.....>S.DG*
*..B..CH..D...0...0..QA.....D*
*..L6N'>..B...2..&..(F...2..*
*F.8...TG.V.R...N2B3...I..QCT.*
*..L2...P.NVNS.C.K.K..3:|.SSC*
*..E.T.3.JP.Q.X..2...N.UH!..*
*...0...0.....4....../.16...*
*...R..CDI...?..G..Y.....G*
*S..6W...(.V.Z.A.K*V.QAS..GK..*
*...0...0.....Z.7..0..4.V..A..E*
*..4.{".9.D.T.V.....F.DY..K.*
*...0..KX..4...U..."S...V.7.*
Page: 10
*...C...P...(.T.3...6..B.T.2...HR*
*...LP.....1.Y.....3.N..J*
*...U...QW.MH.WQF..,Q.PI..@...*
*@GR(JY10)...75.....RG.....*
*!..O...SIE.BUO...F.F.O=8%ZGX*
*V.UR.I..Y8..N?..P.....@M"...B*
*..N.W...5.G...F.R.Z...G5I..I..*
*..7Q'...I.....L...X.V&S...7-H*
*...F....Z...H.....GO.1...4*
*F..9Q...+L.....00Q...DF.1{*
*O..{..E7L..H...9.L.....*
*..N...K.RZ.....&*.V...$...*
*U..J.T...S>.....91.5K...W..|*
*...I...E..{..N?...ZU.1.....*
*...S...H.T3...=3.P.....1X*
*..D...ZB.OY..+TD4.I.PZJ..I.ASBT*
*..L..CFP..9.7..P...X.E...=Z..*
*G.V.....T.....(P.*
*..2...2...NEN.5...TN.&R...3.*
**UX.....JQB...|..L...F.P.*
**Z.VG...B..D+...A)...1.Q0.I*
*..Y.....A./.)1...#..I.Z...*
*'-...PI...5#..L...2H...!..D..*
*(O..9WPD...N.U...G$.4.1...I*
*J.O..I.UUE..S.K...>.QKF.3...*
*..6..GO..Y.C.....V...Y...EA*
*..6.....D45.Y..S.)T1.UU.*
*..RW%...B.R.B)...VY.....A.*
*..DQS...I7;..M.Z.S.R...Z..#*
*JO.U.7..DH..V.....R...H.%3.Y.S*
*Z...?|...R..JR..VG%.X.W.T<Y*
*...E!P...D..N.O.1.*.K..V..D*
*...7...2.C.B<...E...Q...N...*
*MEF;M.1C7.W.S.ZD.S..PW...|P.U*
*...Y.....%...S?NB..{..S5F*
*..V..L..P..N@U.....L...P..FX*
*...A..OX...X..N...K...3*
*7A...>.Q.LA..Z...8)...V..Y...*
*M...WI...LQ...AN...Z>..G*
*"...9$1...Z...?.....*
*F;J.O.1.....I+8YQ.....B.*
*..FP.B0.I8.B.F...H.TF.I..1.2*
*B..UA|..VZ-X3...I..D..B#.....*
*M..."TWQ...B...%...@...ZHF.*
*%..E..W..L.R.B.JY...7..HO"...*
*..VA...B.....?..G..I..."C.@P*
*QR...8_E.....M..E...XP..3..Y.*
```

[illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS TRACE

Title: IPXPING TO RALYA54A 05/09/97 11:31:12  
 Data . . . : 65944A8554A87799DCC41690EDA5851C2FC5DA68F8FC25BD7A11BC9FEA7  
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*}|..J.J.....T(B...).S.PI6.....*
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41 S 0 00000000 1518.6 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 3 3 OFF RR 1004A1 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 5
00000000 1520.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 3 3 OFF DATA 10048A NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 5 P(R)= 4
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Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF1000000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000000000000
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*..X.M5.EW.....E6Y.....*
*..J..W...).+..P.G...D.P.....*
*..5.TQ.*L...0...|.../..|1...*
```

```

827144E0DA8FBEAD137647D8BA8817BE3D0D2B9A2BE3A1B76DAE1B81C1CC
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21E7F8553DE0A48EC6D399D639A54541E965ECCBBA9D3561EF1BB22ADB4
E207D8E37152AFA4EBD3D2F69DF495F73E00B287A024EFA2D90C7AD7C271
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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12
Data . . . : 8CF4C320EBB6A6A1D8F5CBC99796205694A514588DD86DAA7F27D7A8A8B
F87667E525ABFC8C3EA2EDE43ABD8ACC722416D99F8937F8E9E980C4E152
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796ED9855CC6AB8DF748F5E5D715A48BCE37E08FB69AD69D6FA15188CB1D
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76F520ABD76DACCC618F58990A433DF0C4A84AFF050DC4A4CB41AA9C4A54
6DCA0310428F20C4ACB050419EE5044681FBB1349EAEF5F22B94EE3ECBA5
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CBDF6C9330D133A6E99613764DD7BC0635F93BF03ACE18EFACC71F6EEAE0
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7D93C94C09849F2EADDEEB1A3E1D07E8335A1D877848A8ECE20A57EDDF2AC
*B.....Q.H.....T.....AA.*
*.....F.....@.FKV.EY...E.....I*
*...#V.....MQ.....TN..M$.....%...*
*...5...I...G.Q&...K.TU...A.HI*
*.XD.42.....KBJ...L&U.L(D.O.*
*.3.B.B.....B.....S.....S..A.RL*
*Z.5...D.+.....U.....D.....I}..W.-.*
*....N...M..9..S.N...J.....*
*07.9...%.0.....B.....E{=C7.....*
*...S...}%LIM.XIV...N..G.M.L*
*...52...DL...Y&VN(.7..9D..T>.*
*..(C5J@.C...}.....U'....R.R*
*...S...}S.....B...M...U.NL{...*
*.....W.G.D...@SY...I...U).J.*
*...P.....Y...S.D.A.....H.T*
*..Y/.MZ...{.5,A.KIMPC-*.S.Q.*
*.....AAF.CY.NV8.....VYQ..5..*
*.X8...U.FLR.....0j..ZL..1....*
*S.Q.T...U.LK6.MN7...G...SR..PB.*
*...NOW<..H F6MFF).....G....@J4.*
*.T.....P.OM.H...-N.....8...}*
*...UO..5.BW(X4...T.T.N.D...*
*@.TE....U.A..C1VB.Z.....0...*
*...E.Z.V'.6N..*..|=..FYZ.G0*
*N.KY...W..DHV...&$..P...R..B*
**ZB6.M.T.Q.....F.....MUMIJ*
*..).5A..*|{.P"O...8...O.E...P*
*.SE'M(.0...6...-..DX.N.O...*
*D...H.VI.ZDU.....FI...R.O...*
*....?H.....I.....S71Z..U..Y*
*I).K.X.JC"...BX.....}...N..|G..*
*0{.C9N.....A.1..}.P00.4..V..N..*
*R...>.18...}D.H%2..W...Z..44P-*
*.X.Z..K...C1.K.}/T.....+...*
*...C5C...MM-...Y.J.5Z.....J*
*).B.....O.V?..WX..|..#&MR..A*
*.F.....N/.0...G4.....L...T...*
*7...H.6.RZ...83...C.CA.T....*
*QOXY...MXT.....L.CC.....8...*
*.S...Z..-C.99.T!..P5..Q..}..#.H*
*.4..5.....M...H0A...#.Y..Z...*
*.UO..5+G...T6W.TC..9J..FRM...*
*H8...!F..L..U...W...71..1P<..}*
*.IU.2..P..$...%E...U...RC.U...*
*....G.R.+ "{<.QZ...KRU...U.*
*.OQ.'/Z..3...!L...L8R.....*
*.H..Z..P..$...%8R.M...F...*
*.P...I...5.Y..Z..5...Y?.Y...E*
*..A..1.N..Y.....@.C.....G..*
*.T..HZ...8.W...LC.....*
*.B.K...A.T.RL...08.X..ZJ.RPR..*
Page: 16
*.4C...W.Q5.IPO..MV..$.F.X2?...*
*8..V.....S.U.....R.I.8ZZ.D..*
*.U.....Dj.....E.9...H.<.*
*..>RE*F..7.5VP.U.....O?...H.*
*Q.....F.T...Y.....D.F..F*
*.5..P.../..R...0DY"...DU.....*
*...D...&..V..A.....52.M...V*
**J..Z.V...U9..HQN.Z.<.IG...*
*7..#.XPC.....Z..QT...U...Z..U8*
*...+...Y.....Q..K.8}.1I.F.V..*
*...GH.D...}.=..B...N..O)...*
*...M...WS'6...F...BG.Q2...*
*...T.QP.....N.....O.ISN.JB*
*...N.S.....3{;..HCJ95U...*
*..%L.J.WZO..(P...9.O.....G.>.*
*..HEF..ZKD.K.-..W@L.|..3.T.Q,*
*9.E..0ZD#29..B*"%F0.L...U..R.*
*...Z.9ER.%5U.6I...E.Z...R..*
*..6.....E..5...T...P...F.*
*.....D...M...HZ...{GVR..E.AZ*
*X"...Y...V..+..R.X.X...E.{W...*
*A|.W..SO..Z...AS..N..B.<...L.*
*..B.HLX..W...FQ...L...I9V...*
*.2.I$...V.G.....J.....K;,*
*$4>..H8X0@6'...V.....Q.X.*
*...M...S...D...FQ...7U...R.*
*M.B.....O.ZLW' I>....P..F...O*
*S.TS;R...C...C.....C.I6)*
*X.....E.....L8Z.I.....D..*
*ID.A.H.J.}NF.V...*$.S..."4Z*
*'LI<D.....Tj=C..Q.D...V=.2.*

```

<pre> 1D8FC1C8C9202F8C6054A68855A64BAF18CDB84EFF0ADA4A2320B9483C4 9FD6E1EEE68B0BAC42AB5A6860BC7ACE84A28C9C9BD89A37F974D481D2 B6A1B2D4321932A5148E75E894F7FF8C25FDA5922FA386F598FD658F246F DCA12C1DF0D761CA3BD52455F6C487F6CDBA5C71898B2238F6F3C9E5D7CC 11034CF0EFD3F932380AEFFD56AFA9462C64FE0C988A5DB79CBEF993C28 7CB8C86337D8E9B43ED54B9B99D6D4C736AB63186BF6D870B5FBCFF9AF93 11D152F6C5A9EDAB17852E9528E6C4B0469A5EEB40EBBCF334FC4E9BA0E1 A1DF3D60DAB6A1FAB7C453620EBE4AE9D5A83E008FE96COEDDB548A308B 3CC5D0C2DF221BC7387E91CDFDC7C6D04701D2E5C8ECD2EA3444DA8D948C 579FD93C60EFOB149DC076CA07B6C9F44984C54261B2893261CD4AD9DAED 24E082900FF0718672D49CDCE492BAA25D62A3A0F70E9DBBE0B7FB9E4F20 1BDCC51DD09128B3ED873CD710AB4BA0CEF22A8C3EC75DB6A8D98335DAB5 44EAC7BF920BC8D449EB0940E7D46C342CA9BD603EA449B0984228DC223 B4C4B647229AF8E614AC03328985EB189A8D9C6B27983F1614D5C2C923E7 238679CD51E87DBC76CFD0B9C489388EOCE15E1F9FEDA15CAA018EDD4C4D7 89C722D0818EA72B4BD10BAAB7D4F53F9AB12304B1F2095B52C4AE0A38F E25204D376CE699CE9BBF6B53363F6C0E8086BC1810BBFFFA8BD9C243D6 70F3B3B6B49BA0606CBE1AA247C69444D3B032DE80DBADFF0FC7A3BCDBC EC913BCF331964A3C85E83B7B53E77DC1854DBC16B66C1F2276C1CA2B1E 78A4DD899E0B7795FAD81BF3C00FFEF </pre>												
<pre> *.AHI....WH.W....D.O.US..MCD* *.O..W.....!...:DS..I.IT"P(..K* *...M...V....YM7....VK.TF5Q....? *...OP/...N..6DG6..*.I...63IVP.* *...&lt;O...L...N..M.F .I.V....R..* *@.F'....N..ROMG....6Q....9.L* *.J.6EZ...E.N.WD....;...3...+... *...-....D...."ZNY...O{.....* *.E}B...G.=J..GF}..KVH.K....M.* *..R-....{...I4.DE./..I./..R..* *..B..O.F.M..UK.S).T.7..... . *.E.)J...G.P....2...G).YRC... *..G.K....M..C...O....D..B.* *.D....8&gt;....IE.....,Q...NBI.X* *.F...Y'.....LH....9.....MDP* *IG.JA.X..J...M....2.\$".T..* *S..L....Z.6...6{Y..AA....RB.O* *.3.....-%.S.FM.L.....:....* *.J.....TH;C.....A..A2.%....* *.U.QR.....A..... </pre>												
<pre> COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 17 Record Data Record Record Data Controller Number Number Poll/ Packet Packet Number S/R Length Status Timer Type Name/Number Command Sent Received Final Type Header LLC ----- 45 R 0 00000000 1520.4 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 4 4 OFF RR 1004A1 NSNA Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 5 47 S 0 00000000 1520.4 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 4 5 OFF RR 1004C1 NSNA Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 6 48 S 53 00000000 1520.4 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 5 5 OFF DATA 1004CA NSNA Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 5 P(R)= 6 IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 53 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0 Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2) Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2) IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0035000400000000FFFFFFFF9004000000000000000000000000 IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x05 (THRU. RSP) WNode ID: 0x76AD0117 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1 Option . . : WOpcode: 0x03 (NLSR Raw) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 8 Request Size: 0x00001000 Delta Time: 0x0019FC59 usec Data . . . : 5741534D0576AD0117000103010008000010000019FC59 49 R 296 00000000 1520.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 5 4 OFF DATA 1004AC NSNA Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 6 P(R)= 5 IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 296 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0 Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9086 (PING) Dest Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound) IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000076AD0117000000000001400096AD0D4700000000000019086 PING . . . : Type: 1 (Response) Ping ID: 0x0003 Result: 0x01 PING Header: 50696E67010100030100 Data . . . : 7B40CE8C27400090CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090 7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740 00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C 274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40 CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090 7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740 00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C 274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40 CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40 53 R 0 00000000 1520.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 6 6 OFF RR 1004C1 NSNA Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 6 55 S 0 00000000 1520.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 6 7 OFF RR 1004E1 NSNA Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 7 COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 18 Record Data Record Record Data Controller Number Number Poll/ Packet Packet Number S/R Length Status Timer Type Name/Number Command Sent Received Final Type Header LLC ----- 56 S 296 00000000 1520.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 7 7 OFF DATA 1004EC NSNA Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 6 P(R)= 7 IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 296 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0 Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound) Dest Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9086 (PING) IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000096AD0D4700000000001908676AD01170000000000014000 PING . . . : Type: 0 (Request) Ping ID: 0x0004 Result: 0x00 PING Header: 50696E67010000040000 Data . . . : 7B40CE8C27400090CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090 7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740 00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C 274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40 CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090 7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740 00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C 274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40 CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40 57 R 576 00000000 1520.7 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 7 6 OFF DATA 1004CE NSNA Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 7 P(R)= 6 IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 576 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0 </pre>												

														Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)																																									
														Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)																																									
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900400000000000000000009004																																																							
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x06 (DELAY REQ) WNode ID: 0x96AD0D47 WSeq No.: 0														# Options: 1																																									
Option . . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 531																																																							
Data . . . : 5741534D0696AD0D470001FF010213A0E094C0F8461BC4C2C96034B2CB59														*...(.0.....M{8..DBI-....*																																									
D5C4770AA8E35D005DEEC34E49D8491516A607C64AC86B796F87F1CD3693														*ND..YT.)..C+.Q...W.F"H,.?G1..L*																																									
D7D9F5C026AFA8ABD6A12797EE5F95A2C57D21D39A5504B943E62598BAE6														*PR5{.Y.O..P.,NSE'.L.....W.Q.W*																																									
2A965D1DBDB84BB068E62BA0DEBA4EC4E1895FEF57F95A7F37A45673C7A7														*.0).....W....+D.I.,9!'..U..GX*																																									
CB621C99967255E42C793AA3CB43DF5D5397C81B179FCAABFD1EA976EB1														*...RO..U...T...5N.A.....J.P>.*																																									
3BE435E6298E9A02CDA12E29E0DDBF83CCC86637D1AEDAE121A3F297378B														*U.W.....C.H..J.....T2P.*																																									
A5EFF9BB2E0C10CC1A4E72D314870EE8AF1466BE64ABE3C35125BD8484FF														*V.9.....+L.G.Y.....TC....DD.*																																									
7AB7A0E68FA481147996676850DEF1A955CBA47DCD9C3F862F8E82C7CEAC														*:.W.UA..O..&1Z..U'...F..BG..*																																									
0BEE7BC356257CCC87541597F197B4F61EF85BE8439CAA3DEBB22F3D009														*..#.C...P1P.6.8\$...T...3)*																																									
3BDF0E7D8BB054A316849F53CCF836BA1AD0F48046E411DED7D13D6A3C97														*...'.T.D...8...}4..U..PJ..P																																									
09F4778E90FE1AD11AA616AC8E599BB59D279FE09494E0BABA7151A665DC														*.4.....J.W.....MM.....W..*																																									
9EE9775E6B9BD83ABD90EC4EEB8A3170A3B3DA2437B67FF3218A335923B1														*.Z.;..Q.....+...T....."3.....*																																									
214FB881F913E38788DECOAAD854C5E0A5A9249C03EDB6C5EB97C0EE3823														*. .A9.TGH.{.Q.E.VZ.....E.P{...*																																									
C4A7B4930CC0224ED98C66EB1CB8D5C348DA080AC6C5FBBCCFF92356EE6F2														*DX.L.{ .+R.....NC.....FE...K.>W2*																																									
040908E6ED685AEC5E6328A8C05055E9DA5301FC7FDE99AEFF9052F1EC51														*..W...!.;..Y{&.Z.....".R...1..*																																									
38D1C8AF9ECE8219ACBF63D520B33D8A0B8D32341DDAFBA457BEE2BC1397														*..JH...B...N.....N.....U..S..P*																																									
A9E54E930DB1ADE80C2048F41BCDFDCD711A40BC72C92093F2B489A32ADA														*ZV+L...Y...4......1.L2.IT..*																																									
42D25F76BFF96D6180FC1C9A6FB9DF6EB9FBDE9305D186AE73E1276B7DE3														*.K..._9/....?..>...L.JF....,T*																																									
024F0724829F														* .B..																																									
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE														Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A														05/09/97 11:31:12														Page: 19													
Record Number S/R Data Length Record Status Record Timer Data Type Controller Name/Number Command														Number Sent														Number Received Poll/Final														Packet Type Packet Header LLC Type													
-----														-----														-----														-----													
61 R 0 00000000 1520.7 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I														0														0 OFF														RR 1004E1 NSNA													
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4														P(R)= 7																																									
63 S 0 00000000 1520.7 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I														0														1 OFF														RR 100401 NSNA													
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4														P(R)= 0																																									
64 S 576 00000000 1520.8 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I														1														1 OFF														DATA 10040E NSNA													
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4														P(S)= 7 P(R)= 0																																									
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 576 Pkt Type: 0x04														Hop Count: 0																																									
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)																																																							
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)																																																							
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900400000000000000000009004																																																							
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x07 (DELAY RSP) WNode ID: 0x76AD0117 WSeq No.: 0														# Options: 1																																									
Option . . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 531																																																							
Data . . . : 5741534D0776AD01170001FF01021381FC0106C7A77396C295E342FE7B65														*...(.A...GX.OBNT..#.*																																									
DCD75CD108BEA097A4D143D924BD6535D2BF80CF23F0EF6527F4DA5F05AC														*.P*J...PUJ.R...K...O..4,.*																																									
94BEDAD97E32BBEC35028B8C3A6CD5CFB5BE09C2939AFD68A604296B5FB														*M.R=.....%N..\$.O...O..0.*																																									
198578739DA6EE8CE1F7635D669C89526EFB83040CD67F30D5B85F5D8F8D														*.E...W...7.)..I.>.C..O".N.,)8.*																																									
12A359D2A2A9DD853E583590115C8AE3D2B1EB9D9F3028BE12E2F1C9F19D														*..T.KSZ.....*.TK.....S111.*																																									
B595A93DA89A0F2D5CDA6B4209B7BCCCE7CC30AFEF906EDCA5DE581EB8EB														*..NZ.Y...*.X.....>V.....*																																									
49341392FA4414EC8BC86FCD1468BDF6E8B97BA8E98E288695412BB0EAF														*...K.....H?....6Y.#YZ.SH.....*																																									
B6C13235ACC762124CF79FA1D8913AEAE8B31534CB853D5748CE2D94EE92														*..A...G...<7..QJ.....M.K*																																									
8CFF03E6BA692D084C2A38F0683179C8887A3EF811E34DDE62537889565D														*..W...Q<..O...HH:.8.T(....I)*																																									
59850AC48185EB36594FEBE94E09232F89E50AAF8C208D0FCD0D0B3EAB5														*..E.DAE...M..M.K.8.&.8B.}.})...*																																									
D432C1FE507A2AD584DDD78600B8C69A2808E6BA60831C964002DDC47C48														*M.A.&.:ND.PF..F...W..C.O..d0.*																																									
3CB86ABFECDD5E7F15E6E9AD3EF76D37E2A3705557A3F31696AC5025F2C1														*.....;".WZ..7..ST...T3.O.&.2A*																																									
EB8B40CF037A37ED4D180FE12BEF808B792FFFC13E55E3E3790D33A05203														*.....(.A...TT.....*																																									
F2E8815719837DA191ACFA7A09F0623D98C1BA4174AB1F8A0AA39FEE4CD8														*0YA..C'.J...O..QA.....T..<Q*																																									
D61381CE9AE95F9C4FC5F2B94CE30BE6CE4638F0647CEAD54561F3BE2205														*..A..C.Z.} E2.<T.W...O.e.N./3...*																																									
E9ABB26585CD2756D4D1B5E186FBE98FFAA2EBE74CAD9E82258172A4318D														*Z...E...MJ..F.Z..S.X<..B.A.U..*																																									
79CF5DB81D2B3C8301CE94EBA199BE7501CEFC39DD12C9D145C9A3CF6														*..).C...C..M..R.....3I..Ij.I..6*																																									
A3E864AF10AA21BA438C647A9998AD1AD28C8C1F4E92AB8212B9E8B6F9DD														*TY.....T..RQ..K...+K.B..Y.9.*																																									
44F4CA24829F														*..4..B..																																									
65 R 296 00000000 1520.9 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I														1														0 OFF														DATA 1004E0 NSNA													
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4														P(S)= 0 P(R)= 7																																									
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 296 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN)														Hop Count: 0																																									
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9086 (PING)																																																							
Dest Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound)																																																							
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000076AD0117000000000001400096AD0D470000000000019086																																																							
PING . . . : Type: 1 (Response) Ping ID: 0x0004 Result: 0x01																																																							
PING Header: 50696E67010100040100																																																							
Data . . . : 7B40CE8C27400090CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090														#* . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .*																																									
7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740														#* . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .*																																									
00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C														#* . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .*																																									
274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40														#* . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .*																																									
CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090														#* . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .*																																									
7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740														#* . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .*																																									
00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C														#* . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .*																																									
274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40														#* . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .*																																									
CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40														#* . . . . .# . . . . .# . . . . .*																																									
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE														Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A														05/09/97 11:31:12														Page: 20													
Record Number S/R Data Length Record Status Record Timer Data Type Controller Name/Number Command														Number Sent														Number Received Poll/Final														Packet Type Packet Header LLC Type													
-----														-----														-----														-----													
68 S 0 00000000 1521.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I														2														2 OFF														RR 100421 NSNA													
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4														P(R)= 1																																									
69 S 296 00000000 1521.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I														3														2 OFF														DATA 100420 NSNA													

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Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 0 P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 296 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound)
Dest Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9086 (PING)

IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000096AD0D47000000000001908676AD01170000000000014000
PING . . . : Type: 0 (Request) Ping ID: 0x0005 Result: 0x00
PING Header: 50696E67010000050000
Data . . . : 7B40CE8C27400090CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090
7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740
00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C
274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40
CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090
7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740
00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C
274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40
CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40
72 R 0 00000000 1521.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 2 3 OFF RR 100401 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 0
74 R 576 00000000 1521.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 3 3 OFF DATA 100402 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 1 P(R)= 0
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 576 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000000009004
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x06 (DELAY REQ) WNode ID: 0x96AD0D47 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 531
Data . . . : 5741534D0696AD0D470001FF010213AC92C901D8CAB92B543253F9B42C0
B1BB78F41A81E2371FAA9116D89B731665A0C3909F874C092F90EF320FC7
BFC120FE208254884CDB25EDC7A00CCDCEDCABC7FD1DAEBAA9FE58EE7EC
449C48ADA9E7818268E798F096E9DB7EA4C957B8F9E2EBA2F8DC1B4CCA8
4505CACB7F67159948FC14869DD3ACE3B40640C006C88BF58802BBD4708
FF829FFE6D05F96C69EA3CCF3FBE4AA93E97AD870D817DB448E3C72563A7
67FB6A9BAB4204887B6475DD008354CAAE7127D087206DD7623F10F31AA1
E9D97C44B0ED81EE5DED48957DB84EBB40B8E7C549F8499A76A83C385489
966917F1CDAB93F5BBBEBF82EBF57C514680DBEBB92918C93CF6CBC1703
8FAEB01C3CAC0F076C0EB3AF9936D1463DE55BB33CE75834F8500216FCB
9342A1B0FBC072E017D725BD2E3114A3987915EF35A9CAB0C1F76A8E5D3
B688AEA85C82AF7620CD7471E897E29FBA9F648A3E8DF8E3484D140C2C5
F2C4AEC54EE10ABD98BCBAF68EB89593F8BCAAAF2A88CC917B62EDBB9C00
3AFED34010DF135D24F04858E79DC520F0F8F5BD7CCD6B9796D2AD6237F5
0B74F0C32AB640A92387DBDBAC91E9E8C8CB9F6DCA0ECC6B936B3A9B687
B38E874FD2D589AD19C1C3B1D696D0B8FDE1E62C66CE6D5068EABA45B9EB
37ED14A4AE34B2A905E696C265D88CAC6C330AF38B2DF6B67EE65BA1D86
7AE868130C88BAF009A8E52501DBE0BB48FF27E4BF941B3A79879C29E79D
83424024829F

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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE			Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A					05/09/97 11:31:12		Page: 21			
Record Number	S/R	Data Length	Record Status	Record Timer	Data Type	Controller Name/Number	Command	Number Sent	Number Received	Poll/Final	Packet Type	Packet Header	LLC Type
77	R	0	00000000	1521.3	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03 I	I	4	4	OFF	RR	100421	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 1													
79	S	0	00000000	1521.3	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01 I	I	4	5	OFF	RR	100441	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 2													
80	S	576	00000000	1521.3	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01 I	I	5	5	OFF	DATA	100442	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 1 P(R)= 2													
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 576 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0													
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)													
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)													
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000000009004													
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x07 (DELAY RSP) WNode ID: 0x76AD0117 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1													
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 531													
Data . . . : 5741534D0776AD01170001FF010213DA236B44CB57AD3FE92F6B65A8342B 7EF913B378FC6C0B099948FD5886F0EB08B2D69F6FA87D8C24CA7BE5E88C 334A34FB4CE3D5F50235D8E41D7593CA127AE68342F9B0A216D524890381 A0C53375A7B5718C17B1A49712ACBA79DC8696B31D8FC979F4F465CBEC7 2F704FFB7688B3AF5870C0D752A730F35EAE1CD237DBBD513E9358E3403 DEF8EA2CC2D620F43A8D8279ABF1021222BEF4F1CCC32EEA06BD069407FA E08885B772A471C78A54CFAC648629FBA81F08DA9057ED3A7DBDBB15373 6DDDBF540FBC281686EBDF17EC839BFF0F6C02911C1C899A7D8E00656DB C06757B4C0F178E72D59FED26FA945A0D25CF3D2D4A80287628772D5AA92 CFB18CC1A18FFC8C198D52072A84549EE3CF88BCF502D39347C06A867491 A18C5E8506BA05FC9EE27EA3283FC5A772F233EB7B4828EABEB2E08DD208 88D82E6176CD00F8DCFAD29CA992BDD8D8DEA28CBA81DE9CA43E336EEF A2CF0A09C483EAA4B0CEBAD3D469CF9E6F01B089D81B14CADAA040AF6E41 4CEF813E8F8E3299229BE3D01E8974B188CC339E39D0D918ECDCF39913FC C71FB9F4F42C56CA8B3FBEFC063AD5FD00F737CA66BDA69F2D451BD51441 42A4C8C159F80E094E2DF95C7C4E2B02FFE9D42A58682E13CFA916F22E2 17A1B3FD7962BCAC41A6A78A24764CDFD2BE6F84D04DC37B2C5E303DDBB35 A7ADBFD8AC8E2A5D53FF553D10B51C6867DC0A9F16BD52CE378760DDFDE8 8E527B24829F													
81	R	296	00000000	1521.4	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03 I	I	5	4	OFF	DATA	100424	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 2 P(R)= 1													
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 296 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0													



Appendix A. Communication Traces 285

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274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40
CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090
7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740
00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C
274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40
CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40
100  R      0  00000000 1521.8 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      1      2      OFF  RR      100481  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 4
103  R      0  00000000 1522.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      2      3      OFF  RR      1004A1  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 5
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 24
Record Number S/R Length Record Status Timer Type Controller Name/Number Command Number Sent Number Received Poll/ Packet Packet LLC
Number S/R Length Status Timer Type Name/Number Command Sent Received Final Type Header Type
-----
105  R      296 00000000 1522.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      3      3      OFF  DATA 1004A8  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 4 P(R)= 5
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 296 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9086 (PING)
Dest Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000076AD011700000000001400096AD0D470000000000019086
PING . . . : Type: 1 (Response) Ping ID: 0x0001 Result: 0x01
PING Header: 50696E67010100010100
Data . . . : 7B40CE8C27400090CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090
7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740
00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C
274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40
CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C27400090
7B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C2740
00907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C
274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40
CE8C274000907B40CE8C274000907B40
107  S      0  00000000 1522.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      3      4      OFF  RR      1004A1  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 5
109  R      66 00000000 1522.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      4      4      OFF  DATA 1004AA  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 5 P(R)= 5
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11
State: 2 (Down) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020096AD0D47
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x01
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000009020096AD0D47003C002401
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000
Data . . . : C00800000000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *
111  S      0  00000000 1522.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      4      5      OFF  RR      1004C1  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 6
113  S      66 00000000 1523.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      5      5      OFF  DATA 1004CA  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 5 P(R)= 6
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD01170000000000019001
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11
State: 2 (Down) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020076AD0117
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x03
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000009020076AD0117003C002403
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 25
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000
Data . . . : C00800000000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *
115  R      0  00000000 1523.2 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      5      6      OFF  RR      1004C1  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 6
117  R      66 00000000 1524.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      6      6      OFF  DATA 1004CC  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 6 P(R)= 6
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11
State: 2 (Down) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020096AD0D47
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x01
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000009020096AD0D47003C002401
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000
Data . . . : C00800000000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *
119  S      0  00000000 1524.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      6      7      OFF  RR      1004E1  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 7
121  S      66 00000000 1524.8 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      7      7      OFF  DATA 1004EC  NSNA

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Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 6 P(R)= 7
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:00000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD0117000000000019001
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11
State: 1 (Init) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020076AD0117
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x03
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000005020076AD0117003C002403
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000
Data . . . : C0080000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *
123 R 0 00000000 1524.9 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 7 0 OFF RR 1004E1 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 7
125 R 66 00000000 1525.9 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 0 0 OFF DATA 1004EE NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 7 P(R)= 7
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:00000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D47000000000019001
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11
State: 1 (Init) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020096AD0D47
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x01
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000005020096AD0D47003C002401
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 26
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000
Data . . . : C0080000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *
127 S 0 00000000 1525.9 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 0 1 OFF RR 100401 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 0
129 S 177 00000000 1526.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 1 1 OFF DATA 10040E NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 7 P(R)= 0
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 177 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:00000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF00B1000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD0117000000000019001
CSNP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x18
Pkt Length: 147 Src ID: 0x020076AD011700
LSP ID: 0x000000000000 (Src):0x00 (Node):0x00 (LSP No.) "Start LSP ID"
LSP ID: 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF (Src):0xFF (Node):0xFF (LSP No.) "End LSP ID"
Fixed Hdr : 8321010018010000093020076AD01170000000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF
Option . . : Code: 0x09 (LSP Entries) Length: 112
Rem. Life: 7499 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170000 Seq. No.: 0x00000004 Chksum: 0x0B9B
Rem. Life: 5779 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170200 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0x5CF6
Rem. Life: 5787 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170201 Seq. No.: 0x00000003 Chksum: 0x1A8D
Rem. Life: 5779 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170202 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0xEF0F
Rem. Life: 5795 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170203 Seq. No.: 0x00000004 Chksum: 0x9E45
Rem. Life: 5779 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117FF00 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0xB4A0
Rem. Life: 5780 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117FF02 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0x9F9A
Data . . . : 09701D4B020076AD0117000000000040B9B1693020076AD011702000000 *.....L.....*
00015CF6169B020076AD01170201000000031A8D1693020076AD01170202 *..*6.....L.....*
00000001EF0F16A3020076AD0117020300000049E451693020076AD0117 *.....T.....L.....*
FF0000000001B4A01694020076AD0117FF02000000019F9A *.....M.....*
131 R 0 00000000 1526.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 1 2 OFF RR 100401 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 0
133 S 66 00000000 1526.9 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 2 2 OFF DATA 100400 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 0 P(R)= 0
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:00000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD0117000000000019001
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11
State: 0 (Up) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020076AD0117
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x03
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000001020076AD0117003C002403
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000
Data . . . : C0080000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 27
Record Number S/R Length Record Status Timer Type Controller Name/Number Command Number Sent Number Received Poll/Final Packet Type Packet Header LLC Type
-----
135 R 0 00000000 1526.9 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 2 3 OFF RR 100421 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 1
137 R 113 00000000 1527.2 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 3 3 OFF DATA 100420 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 0 P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 113 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:00000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0071000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D47000000000019001

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[illegible]

Number	S/R	Length	Status	Timer	Type	Name/Number	Command	Sent	Received	Final	Type	Header	Type
150	S	98	00000000	1536.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01 I		7	6	OFF	DATA	100446	NSNA
			Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 3 P(R)= 2										
			IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 98 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0										
			Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)										
			Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)										
			IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0062000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD01170000000000019001										
			LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0										
			Pkt Length: 68 Rem. Life: 5770s Seq. No.: 0x00000001										
			LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0x02 (Node):0x00 (LSP No.)										
			Fixed Hdr : 831B0100120100000044168A020076AD01170200000000015CF601										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC1 (Management) Length: 12										
			Network: 0x00000009 Node: 0x400052005010										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC2 (Link Information) Length: 25										
			S1: 0 I/E: 0 Cost: 0x00 Nbror ID: 0x020076AD011700										
			MTU: 0x00000000 Delay: 0x00000000 usec										
			Thru: 0x00000000 Media: 0x0004 (IEEE 802.5 w/802.2 w/o SNAP)										
			Data . . . : C10C000000094000520050100100C21900808080020076AD011700000000 *A.....&...B.....*										
			000000000000000000000000 *.....*										
152	R	0	00000000	1536.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03 I		6	7	OFF	RR	100461	NSNA
			Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 3										
154	S	530	00000000	1536.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01 I		0	7	OFF	DATA	100448	NSNA
			Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 4 P(R)= 2										
			IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 530 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0										
			Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)										
			Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)										
			IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0212000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD01170000000000019001										
			LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0										
			Pkt Length: 500 Rem. Life: 5777s Seq. No.: 0x00000003										
			LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0x02 (Node):0x01 (LSP No.)										
			Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000001F41691020076AD01170201000000031A8D01										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 23										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:400052005188:E885										
			Service Type: 0x0640 Service Name: WINNT100										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 61										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:4006										
			Service Type: 0x0278 Service Name: FERGUS_NW41_TREE ****Me@@@D*PJ										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 61										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:0005										
			Service Type: 0x026B Service Name: FERGUS_NW41_TREE ****Me@@@D*PJ										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 62										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:1F80										
			Service Type: 0x012B Service Name: FERGUS_NW41 0200040a										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 62										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:1F80										
			Service Type: 0x0115 Service Name: FERGUS_NW41 0200040a										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 26										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:1F80										
			Service Type: 0x0130 Service Name: FERGUS_NW41										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 26										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:8104										
			Service Type: 0x0107 Service Name: FERGUS_NW41										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 26										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 05/09/97 11:31:12										
			Service Type: 0x0004 Service Name: FERGUS_NW41										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 29										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:0001CB32C00A:4004										
			Service Type: 0x0751 Service Name: IBM8235_32C00A										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 29										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:0001CBA2470E:4004										
			Service Type: 0x0751 Service Name: IBM8235_A2470E										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 22										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:400052005187:E885										
			Service Type: 0x0640 Service Name: WINNT68										
			Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 22										
			Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:400052005186:E885										
			Service Type: 0x0640 Service Name: WINNT80										
			Data . . . : C3170100000009400052005188E885064057494E4E54313030C33D0131EC *C.....HYE. .++....C....*										
			F1DD000										

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3234373045C3160100000009400052005187E885064057494E4E543638C3 *.....C..... GYE. ...++...C*
160100000009400052005186E885064057494E4E543830 *.....FYE. ...++... *
156 R 0 00000000 1536.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 7 0 OFF RR 100481 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 4
158 S 66 00000000 1536.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 1 0 OFF DATA 10044A NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 5 P(R)= 2
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD011700000000000019001
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0
Pkt Length: 36 Rem. Life: 5769s Seq. No.: 0x00000001
LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0x02 (Node):0x02 (LSP No.)
Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000000241689020076AD0117020200000001EF0F01
Option . . : Code: 0xC4 (External Routes) Length: 7
Network: 31ECF1DD Hops: 1 Ticks: 2
Data . . . : C4070131ECF1DD0002 *D....1... *
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 31
Record Data Record Data Controllor Number Number Poll/ Packet Packet
Number S/R Length Status Timer Type Name/Number Command Sent Received Final Type Header LLC
-----
160 R 0 00000000 1536.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 0 1 OFF RR 1004A1 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 5
162 S 303 00000000 1536.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 2 1 OFF DATA 10044C NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 6 P(R)= 2
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 303 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF012F000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD011700000000000019001
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0
Pkt Length: 273 Rem. Life: 5785s Seq. No.: 0x00000004
LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0x02 (Node):0x03 (LSP No.)
Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000001111699020076AD01170203000000049E4501
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 52
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:0001CB92FE09:4004
Service Type: 0x0751 Service Name: If_changing_conf._please_tell_Ricardo
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 62
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:400052005110:4000
Service Type: 0x064E Service Name: HIROAKI!!!!!!!!A5569B20ABE511CE9CA400004C762832
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 62
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:400052005186:4018
Service Type: 0x064E Service Name: WINNT80!!!!!!!!A5569B20ABE511CE9CA400004C762832
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 62
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:08005A5530E7:4008
Service Type: 0x064E Service Name: MQNT1!!!!!!!!A5569B20ABE511CE9CA400004C762832
Data . . . : C33401000000090001CB92FE094004075149665F636861E67696E675F63 *C.....K. ....>...>...*
6F6E662E5F706C656173655F74656C6C5F5269636172646FC33E01000000 *?>...%./...%...%.../?C....*
094000520051104000064E4849524F414B492121212121212141353536 * . ....|.....*
39423230414245353131434539434134303030303443373632383332C33E *.....C.*
01000000094000520051864018064E57494E4E5438302121212121212121 *.....F ..+..++.....*
413535363942323041424535313143453943413430303030344337363238 *.....*
3332C33E010000000908005A5530E74008064E4D514E5431212121212121 *..C.....!..X ..+..(+.....*
212121214135353639423230414245353131434539434134303030303443 *.....*
373632383332 *.....*
164 R 0 00000000 1536.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 1 2 OFF RR 1004C1 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 6
166 S 98 00000000 1536.4 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 3 2 OFF DATA 10044E NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 7 P(R)= 2
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 98 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0062000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD011700000000000019001
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0
Pkt Length: 68 Rem. Life: 5769s Seq. No.: 0x00000001
LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0xFF (Node):0x00 (LSP No.)
Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000000441689020076AD0117FF0000000001B4A001
Option . . : Code: 0xC1 (Management) Length: 12
Network: 0x00000000 Node: 0x00000000000000
Option . . : Code: 0xC2 (Link Information) Length: 25
S1: 0 I/E: 0 Cost: 0x00 Nbor ID: 0x020076AD011700
MTU: 0x00000000 Delay: 0x00000000 usec
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 32
Thru: 0x00000000 Media: 0x0000 (Generic LAN)
Data . . . : C10C0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000 *A.....B.....*
000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000 *.....*
168 R 0 00000000 1536.4 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 2 3 OFF RR 1004E1 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 7
170 S 66 00000000 1536.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 4 3 OFF DATA 100440 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 0 P(R)= 2
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD011700000000000019001

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LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83      Pkt Type: 0x12      NR Bit: 0
            Pkt Length: 36      Rem. Life: 5770s      Seq. No.: 0x00000001
            LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0xFF (Node):0x02 (LSP No.)
Fixed Hdr : 831B0100120100000024168A020076AD0117FF02000000019F9A01
Option . . : Code: 0xC4 (External Routes)      Length: 7
            Network: 96AD0D47      Hops: 1      Ticks: 30
Data . . . : C4070196AD0D47001E      *D..O..... *
172 R      0 00000000 1536.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      3      4      OFF RR      100401 NSNA
            Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(R)= 0
175 R      0 00000000 1536.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      4      5      OFF RR      100421 NSNA
            Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(R)= 1
177 R      143 00000000 1537.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      5      5      OFF DATA      100424 NSNA
            Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(S)= 2      P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 143      Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN)      Hop Count: 0
            Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
            Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF008F000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83      Pkt Type: 0x12      NR Bit: 0
            Pkt Length: 113      Rem. Life: 7490s      Seq. No.: 0x00000003
            LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D47 (Src):0x00 (Node):0x00 (LSP No.)
Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000000711D42020096AD0D47000000000003D2CF01
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses)      Length: 8
            Address: 00000000      Mask: 00000000
Option . . : Code: 0xC1 (Management)      Length: 20
            Network: 0x96AD0D47      Node: 0x00000000000001
            Router : ROUTER_1
Option . . : Code: 0xC2 (Link Information)      Length: 25
            S1: 0      I/E: 0      Cost : 0x1E      Nbor ID: 0x020096AD0D47FF
            MTU: 0x00000000      Delay: 0x000001F4 usec
            Thru: 0x000F4240      Media: 0x0000 (Generic LAN)
Option . . : Code: 0xC2 (Link Information)      Length: 25
            S1: 0      I/E: 0      Cost : 0x37      Nbor ID: 0x020076AD011700
            MTU: 0x00001000      Delay: 0x000089B1 usec
            Thru: 0x00004B64      Media: 0x801E (X.25)
Data . . . : C008000000000000000000C11496AD0D470000000000010108524F55544552 *{.....A.0.....|....*
            5F31C2191E808080020096AD0D47FF00000000000001F4000F42400000C2 *.,B.....0.....4... ..B*
            1937808080020076AD01170000001000000089B100004B64801E *.....I..... *
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 33
Record Number S/R Data Record Status Timer Type Controller Number Number Poll/ Packet Packet LLC
----- S/R Length Status Timer Type Name/Number Command Sent Received Final Type Header Type
179 S      0 00000000 1537.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      5      6      OFF RR      100461 NSNA
            Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(R)= 3
180 R      98 00000000 1537.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      6      5      OFF DATA      100426 NSNA
            Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(S)= 3      P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 98      Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN)      Hop Count: 0
            Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
            Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0062000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83      Pkt Type: 0x12      NR Bit: 0
            Pkt Length: 68      Rem. Life: 5273s      Seq. No.: 0x00000001
            LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D47 (Src):0xFF (Node):0x00 (LSP No.)
Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000000441499020096AD0D47FF00000000001B6E501
Option . . : Code: 0xC1 (Management)      Length: 12
            Network: 0x00000000      Node: 0x00000000000000
Option . . : Code: 0xC2 (Link Information)      Length: 25
            S1: 0      I/E: 0      Cost : 0x00      Nbor ID: 0x020096AD0D4700
            MTU: 0x00000000      Delay: 0x00000000 usec
            Thru: 0x00000000      Media: 0x0000 (Generic LAN)
Data . . . : C10C000000000000000000000100C219008080020096AD0D4700000000 *A.....B.....0.....*
            000000000000000000000000 *..... *
183 S      0 00000000 1537.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      6      7      OFF RR      100481 NSNA
            Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(R)= 4
185 R      161 00000000 1537.6 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      7      7      OFF DATA      100428 NSNA
            Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(S)= 4      P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 161      Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN)      Hop Count: 0
            Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
            Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF00A1000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001
PSNP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83      Pkt Type: 0x1A
            Pkt Length: 131      Src ID: 0x020096AD0D4700
Fixed Hdr : 831101001A0100000083020096AD0D4700
Option . . : Code: 0x09 (LSP Entries)      Length: 112
            Rem. Life: 7489 sec      LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170000      Seq. No.: 0x00000004      Chksum: 0x0B9B
            Rem. Life: 5769 sec      LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170200      Seq. No.: 0x00000001      Chksum: 0x5CF6
            Rem. Life: 5776 sec      LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170201      Seq. No.: 0x00000003      Chksum: 0x1A8D
            Rem. Life: 5768 sec      LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170202      Seq. No.: 0x00000001      Chksum: 0xEF0F
            Rem. Life: 5784 sec      LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170203      Seq. No.: 0x00000004      Chksum: 0x9E45
            Rem. Life: 5768 sec      LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117FF00      Seq. No.: 0x00000001      Chksum: 0xB4A0
            Rem. Life: 5769 sec      LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117FF02      Seq. No.: 0x00000001      Chksum: 0x9F9A
Data . . . : 09701D41020076AD01170000000000040B9B1689020076AD011702000000 *.....I.....*
            00015CF61690020076AD01170201000000031A8D1688020076AD01170202 *..*6.....H.....*
            00000001EF0F1698020076AD01170203000000049E451688020076AD0117 *.....Q.....H.....*

```

COMMUNICATIONS TRACE														Page: 34	
Record Number	S/R	Data Length	Record Status	Record Timer	Data Type	Controller Name/Number	Command	Number Sent	Number Received	Poll/Final	Packet Type	Packet Header	LLC Type		
187	S	0	00000000	1537.6	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	7	0	OFF	RR	1004A1	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 5															
189	S	81	00000000	1538.4	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	0	0	OFF	DATA	1004A2	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 1 P(R)= 5															
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 81 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0															
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)															
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)															
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0051000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD01170000000000019001															
PSNP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x1A															
Pkt Length: 51 Src ID: 0x020076AD011700															
Fixed Hdr : 831101001A0100000033020076AD011700															
Option . . : Code: 0x09 (LSP Entries) Length: 32															
Rem. Life: 7489 sec LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D470000 Seq. No.: 0x00000003 Chksum: 0xD2CF															
Rem. Life: 5272 sec LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D47FF00 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0xB6E5															
Data . . . : 09201D41020096AD0D47000000000003D2CF1498020096AD0D47FF000000 *.....0.....K..Q..0.....*															
0001B6E5 *...V *															
191	R	0	00000000	1538.4	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	0	1	OFF	RR	100441	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 2															
193	R	57	00000000	1547.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	1	1	OFF	DATA	10044A	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 5 P(R)= 2															
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 57 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0															
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)															
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)															
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0039000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001															
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0															
Pkt Length: 27 Rem. Life: 0s Seq. No.: 0x00000002															
LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D47 (Src):0xFF (Node):0x02 (LSP No.)															
Fixed Hdr : 831B010012010000001B0000020096AD0D47FF0200000002000001															
195	S	0	00000000	1547.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	1	2	OFF	RR	1004C1	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 6															
197	S	65	00000000	1548.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	2	2	OFF	DATA	1004C4	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 2 P(R)= 6															
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 65 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0															
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)															
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)															
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0041000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD01170000000000019001															
PSNP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x1A															
Pkt Length: 35 Src ID: 0x020076AD011700															
Fixed Hdr : 831101001A0100000023020076AD011700															
Option . . : Code: 0x09 (LSP Entries) Length: 16															
Rem. Life: 0 sec LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D47FF02 Seq. No.: 0x00000002 Chksum: 0x0000															
Data . . . : 09100000020096AD0D47FF02000000020000 *.....0..... *															
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE														Page: 35	
Record Number	S/R	Data Length	Record Status	Record Timer	Data Type	Controller Name/Number	Command	Number Sent	Number Received	Poll/Final	Packet Type	Packet Header	LLC Type		
199	R	0	00000000	1548.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	2	3	OFF	RR	100461	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 3															
201	S	57	00000000	1555.8	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	3	3	OFF	DATA	1004C6	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 3 P(R)= 6															
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 57 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0															
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)															
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)															
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0039000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD01170000000000019001															
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0															
Pkt Length: 27 Rem. Life: 0s Seq. No.: 0x00000002															
LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0xFF (Node):0x02 (LSP No.)															
Fixed Hdr : 831B010012010000001B0000020076AD0117FF0200000002000001															
203	R	0	00000000	1555.8	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	3	4	OFF	RR	100481	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 4															
205	R	65	00000000	1557.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	4	4	OFF	DATA	10048C	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 6 P(R)= 4															
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 65 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0															
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)															
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)															
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0041000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001															
PSNP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x1A															
Pkt Length: 35 Src ID: 0x020096AD0D4700															
Fixed Hdr : 831101001A0100000023020096AD0D4700															
Option . . : Code: 0x09 (LSP Entries) Length: 16															
Rem. Life: 0 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117FF02 Seq. No.: 0x00000002 Chksum: 0x0000															
Data . . . : 09100000020076AD0117FF02000000020000 *.....															
207	S	0	00000000	1557.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	4	5	OFF	RR	1004E1	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 7															
209	R	66	00000000	1560.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	5	5	OFF	DATA	10048E	NSNA		
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 7 P(R)= 4															
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0															
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)															



													Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)	
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001														
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11														
State: 0 (Up) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020096AD0D47														
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x01														
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000001020096AD0D47003C002401														
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8														
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000														
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000														
Data . . . : C0080000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *														
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 36														
Record	Data	Record	Record	Data	Controller	Number	Number	Poll/	Packet	Packet	LLC			
Number	S/R	Length	Status	Timer	Type	Name/Number	Command	Sent	Received	Final	Type	Header	Type	
211	S	0	00000000	1560.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	5	6	OFF	RR	100401	NSNA	
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 0														
213	S	66	00000000	1562.1	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	6	6	OFF	DATA	100408	NSNA	
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 4 P(R)= 0														
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0														
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)														
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)														
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9001176AD01170000000000019001														
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11														
State: 0 (Up) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020076AD0117														
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x03														
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000001020076AD0117003C002403														
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8														
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000														
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000														
Data . . . : C0080000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *														
215	R	0	00000000	1562.2	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	6	7	OFF	RR	1004A1	NSNA	
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 5														
217	R	66	00000000	1585.3	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	7	7	OFF	DATA	1004A0	NSNA	
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 0 P(R)= 5														
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0														
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)														
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)														
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001														
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11														
State: 0 (Up) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020096AD0D47														
Hold Time: 0s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x01														
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000001020096AD0D470000002401														
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8														
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000														
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000														
Data . . . : C0080000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *														
219	S	0	00000000	1585.3	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	7	0	OFF	RR	100421	NSNA	
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 1														
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING TO RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:31:12 Page: 37														
Record	Data	Record	Record	Data	Controller	Number	Number	Poll/	Packet	Packet	LLC			
Number	S/R	Length	Status	Timer	Type	Name/Number	Command	Sent	Received	Final	Type	Header	Type	
221	S	66	00000000	1585.7	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	0	0	OFF	DATA	10042A	NSNA	
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 5 P(R)= 1														
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0														
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)														
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)														
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9001176AD01170000000000019001														
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11														
State: 0 (Up) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020076AD0117														
Hold Time: 0s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x03														
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000001020076AD01170000002403														
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8														
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000														
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000														
Data . . . : C0080000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *														
223	R	0	00000000	1585.7	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	0	1	OFF	RR	1004C1	NSNA	
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 6														
225	R	2	00000000	1585.9	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	1	1	OFF	CLR IND	100413	NSNA	
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4														
Data . . . : 8000 *.. *														
227	S	0	00000000	1586.0	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	1	2	OFF	CLR CFM	100417	NSNA	
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4														
***** END OF COMPUTER PRINTOUT *****														

## A.2 AS/400 to AS/400 X.25 On-Demand (Incoming Call)

This AS/400 trace shows the establishment of an X.25 on-demand session between AS/400s. The trace is taken from the setup in scenario 2 (Chapter 9, "Scenario 2. IPX Routing between AS/400s via an On-Demand X.25 SVC Connection" on page 105).

The trace shows the establishment of the X.25 circuit, the IPXPING and then the X.25 circuit brought down by the idle timer expiring. The trace is taken from the AS/400 that received the IPXPING.

The trace is shown formatted for IPX (Format IPX data only).

### Format IPX data only

The following PTFs provide IPX trace format capability:

- V3R2 PTF MF13610 and co-req PTF MF13625
- V3R7 PTF MF13493

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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE      Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A      05/09/97  11:42:52      Page:      1
Trace Description . . . . : IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A
Configuration object . . . : X25LINE_B
Type . . . . .           : 1          1=Line, 2=Network Interface
                               3=Network server
Object protocol . . . . . : X.25
Start date/Time . . . . . : 05/09/97  11:37:57
End date/Time . . . . .   : 05/09/97  11:42:28
Bytes collected . . . . . : 30221
Buffer size . . . . .     : 3          1=128K, 2=256K, 3=2048K
                                       4=4096K, 5=6144K, 6=8192K
Data direction . . . . .   : 3          1=Sent, 2=Received, 3=Both
Stop on buffer full . . . . : N          Y=Yes, N=No
Number of bytes to trace
  Beginning bytes . . . . . : *CALC      Value, *CALC
  Ending bytes . . . . .    : *CALC      Value, *CALC
Controller name . . . . .   : *ALL       *ALL, name
Data representation . . . . : 3          1=ASCII, 2=EBCDIC, 3=*CALC
Format SNA data only . . . . : N          Y=Yes, N=No
Format RR, RNR commands . . . : N        Y=Yes, N=No
Format TCP/IP data only . . . : N        Y=Yes, N=No
Format IPX data only . . . . : Y        Y=Yes, N=No
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE      Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A      05/09/97  11:42:52      Page:      2
Record Number . . . . .    : Number of record in trace buffer (decimal)
S/R . . . . .             : S=Sent  R=Received  M=Modem Change
Data Length . . . . .      : Amount of data in record (decimal)
Packet Types:
-----
IN CALL . . . . .          : Incoming Call
CLR CFM . . . . .          : Clear Confirmation
DATA . . . . .             : Data
CALL CONN . . . . .        : Call Connected
CLR IND . . . . .          : Clear Indication
INT . . . . .              : Interrupt
INT CFM . . . . .          : Interrupt Confirm
RR . . . . .               : Receive Ready
RNR . . . . .              : Receive Not Ready
RST IND . . . . .          : Reset Indication
RST CFM . . . . .          : Reset Confirmation
RSTRT IND . . . . .        : Restart Indication
RSTRT CFM . . . . .        : Restart Confirmation
DIAG . . . . .             : Diagnostic
CALL REQ . . . . .         : Call Request
CALL ACC . . . . .         : Call Accept
CLR REQ . . . . .          : Clear Request
REJ . . . . .              : Reject
RST REQ . . . . .          : Reset Request
***** . . . . .           : Packet Type Not Valid
Packet Header Information:
-----
Q-BIT . . . . .            : Qualifier Bit
A-BIT . . . . .            : Address Bit
D-BIT . . . . .            : Delivery Confirmation Bit
LCGN . . . . .             : Logical Channel Group Number

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Appendix A. Communication Traces 295

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E055E16040C7F63D3C6AAE49D173F0562E6AAA01AC6CD3DF3DA7E5490B9D *...- G6.....J.O.....%L.XV...*
9E99E60689CCE544EAE01A0A9ECDFFFE62068CDD9C0E0C485E4D38DF1FD *.RW.I.V.....W...R{.DEUL.1.*
12A89DD44B7DD8DC855D6AB862FA34635C5D6746C42F56FC0DFF82DC5E *.Y.M|...H.O...T...E.O.%57...B;.*
E8522260E84F43C9ABEBB847808F9580D2A0487198F45EC0D378DD8A4423 *Y...Y|.I.....N.K...Q4;{L...U.*
C0E4A74D0CED *{UX(.. *

8 S 0 00000000 2107.7 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 4 4 OFF RR 100421 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 1
9 S 576 00000000 2107.7 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 5 4 OFF DATA 100422 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 1 P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 576 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF90040000000000000000000009004
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x01 (TIMER RSP) WNode ID: 0x76AD0117 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 5
Option . . : WOpcode: 0x00 (Routing Type) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 1
Routing Type: 0x01 (NLSP)
Option . . : WOpcode: 0x00 (Routing Type) WAccept: 0x00 (No) WOption Len: 1
Routing Type: 0x02 (Unnumbered RIP)
Option . . : WOpcode: 0x00 (Routing Type) WAccept: 0x00 (No) WOption Len: 1
Routing Type: 0x00 (RIP)
Option . . : WOpcode: 0x04 (Extnd Node ID) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 4
Internal Network Number: 0x76AD0117
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52 Page: 5
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 508
Data . . . : 5741534D0176AD0117000500010001010000000102000000010004010004 *...(.O.....LR.F.RM..K.O...L*
76AD0117FF0101FCBCD6384B940A24C9A5F5540E8D61B8428A883D93F682 *.....O..M..IV5.../...H.LB*
C4F38350ABF6A549E6D596D1FEBBB4AAF459C3905BBABA7674A5B6E45C47 *D3C&.6V.WNOJ....4.C.$...V.U.*
CA669720954C1DB1B8319C0BC0FBF4A7DD7B62EDCF9C273594D273108480 *.P.N<.....{.4X.#.....MK..D.*
6BC68823D821DE42A5E5E99CF63F0FEE466EE4560268CABD901E63418CE *.F..Q...VVZR...O.U.....R.W...*
E648F275BF265571EDB3CF2B80D437AECC95CFDE5F86085958931B8E21F *W.2.....B....I*.V8-ENI..S.*
73BBFEE76DF88BE53787F5A0C7D28E9F29FBF37D66E4ADEE7FA084FD3A97 *.X..8.V.G5.GK....3'.U..".D..P*
8D11D3B88D631D64E61ED8C1F328DCEFFFC14BA1EB4CBA35FA556643FCAD *.L.....W.QA3....A...<.....*
391BD0809D37ABD1F0D3E41A04C6E82F08299D18E2D7CCD4E1D5AC36D003 *..}....JOLU..FY.Q...SP.M.N..}*
C292CD4AB3E41913C42A8AAAC4F60384F3613422F2A62103F8C1C86AFA4D *BK..".U.D...D6.D3/..2W..8AH..(*
26BDDF2AC2ADF0535E52F155D4C2BA038857BDEC672AEB6957D0D104916F *.B..B.O.;.1.MB..H.....J.J?*
82E8799FEC8F8DE948B3025BE06195482693B44CAB23040F87E21B7A0D7 *BY..H8.M.....B.....8=...P*
F4D6C20B601AF8D2AE7DCFBE102BC717E19BFD0CED3B885B3808ECBBF3C7 *40B..-.8K.'....G...O...$...3G*
A782073EC9A9CD5DAAE9FC1BE7A6A847EE7244228FD78E7C90CB88ACAE9C *XB..(Z.)..Z..XWY.....P.@...I*
6E79AA742396AEC448FD35CA0D70D9E40BF10EAE0EEF769F22D4C9EC01 *>...O..U....P.....MI..*
94A5A2CC86634B53E0E67B13BB9A8FC0A053E67AE440A5D2D046F311E200 *MVS.F...W#....{..W:U VK}.3.S.*
4BEB8178A53997A78398F6B0BD1CD8697BFBF54E604DEC972BFFB8CBDE *.A.V.PXCQ6..1.FP..W..I.....*
D89CDCD8A2675803AEC38042A519C6B2BF4424CD92CC70D6AC043CE6CA3A *Q..QS....C.V.F....K..O...W..*
7845C4AE61BD *.D./.. *
12 R 0 00000000 2107.7 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 4 5 OFF RR 100421 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 1
15 R 0 00000000 2108.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 5 6 OFF RR 100441 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 2
17 R 4096 00000000 2109.8 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 6 6 OFF DATA 100442 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 1 P(R)= 2
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 4096 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF1000000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF90040000000000000000000009004
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x04 (THRU. REQ) WNode ID: 0x96AD0D47 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 4051
Data . . . : 5741534D0496AD0D470001FF010FD399DA8602D9943C3892FDF022DDA093 *...(.O.....LR.F.RM..K.O...L*
93D9390992AFA3BFA9A77C4A56D0F4AA02EEC5D47BFE0151B5889BC45CAA *LR..K.T.ZX@".}4...EM#....H.D.*
78BA16DC0151CADAA1159E8592A836D0F61B5B087E2FDDFC789812C947FD6 *.....EKY.../..GS..GIA.M"O*
0DD4BE3BA6953E7C69B95A1E0CCB6B04E6DFOF0060D1E21109D0CCD186B6 *.M..WN.@...!....W...-JS..}.JF.*
D01F8399C52F3AE09FD7B59E0B1F4AEC338456AA35A341A77157B5823581 *)..CRE....P.....".D...T.X...B.A*
F686E78044C896358EFD9664849CA1982EB50E4459BBA98BEDF821D4DCF5 *6FX..HO...O..D..Q.....P..8.M.5*
1E36C9929F43D9961FA6C4F7FDDADCBB2C20B7CE182E62958D8DA4804E56 *.IK..RO.WD7.....N..U.+.*
B2971E01EEB310FDC5A084EC5CF6B9DE59A4B5239CF0352B3FB2AAB04EE4 *.P.....E.D.*6...U...O.....+U*
1D2C86B75686B919338D7D87F5ECCD59C7FCA158EB22D48557F0CDA0BA *.F..F.JL.PQ.5...G.....M..O...*
AAF33F585EC3C30016B73B08C384BC9831F9ABFD0C8A729EE4EB1DD1BFF2 *.3...;CC.....CD.Q.9.....U.J.2*
B5CB31FD2F7A74B810D789D9B6C1C8ED6CA123F6C77A9CA2431658E2703E *.....PIR.AH.%..6G:.S..S.*
A2B72071D3B3113193ADCE05EB0DB56188FF19C5FBF516ACEFA3B5C83CF *S...L...L.....1.....*C.*
371CCEAB4482AB9EDF066C2937A07E030C55EA1EE115094B2EE3FEF37B6 *.M..B.....BL....E;...&M.....*
5EB2A65005C4CFD3E5A860C456E8FA4077859EBC21F8515F10A63892CECC *.W&.D.LVY-D.Y..E...8;..W.K.*
2E67A4FA96A8B6B91EC5429328CF02DC2ED7C987593E0FF3F99035856B04 *.U.OY...E.L....PIG...39..E.*
B7B502CED0CB581688842FA305D377E110E3594DE7FC09ED4DEFBADB81D4 *....}..HD.T.L...T.(X...(..AM*
A16D1DB202F7FBE0E6D0B0D4372288EFBC7B91BF54E78EDF2E7DC5E54382 *.X...7..W..M..H..#J..X...'.EV.B*
FCB34C3FCFD0C115BA347EF28C7A67ED883D1FD50CF4DD2CDFE4AFB0FEC *.<T...$T...GW<QJ.&.(K..".*
A91837D1753C44E7C7FFCBFB6ADF4FA56B3C7EA350C90B8CBF44F2E147B4 *Z..J..XG.....|V..=T&I...2...*
0FAA7EB856E5786D8DC560B9AED13EB3FEB8B2BECFDF10BC4DC3BF31CE3 *.=...V..E-..J.....1.D.3.T*
D6243AFFE4D0B28741D95FF4263159F7724749EFA6888A9E4E96F2B9983B *O...U}.G.R.4...7...WH...+02.Q.*
11B94E3849BE519FABE0C9F52BEAFF4D599F2F8698E92DB6CEB83D05FCAE *.+.....I5.....(FQZ.....*
5441E49DB239279FC6805A41135CC0FE2E93DEA3EE5632F45D40B3964325 *U.....F.....{..L.T...4).0.*
1C92399E5784CAACC2961438AB8994AF88809050A82876C3888D2137C97 *.K...D..BO...TM.H..&"BG%.HK.@P*
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52 Page: 6
Data . . . : FD781281D633B495DCB105CBEA0C21F2C2B31ECC7DF316E0E2923DBAEF56 *...A0..N.....2B...3'.SK....*
24B700B55E8F838C308568ECEDAB9B0009CD1FA6E409062BF2A42F8C2FAD *....;C..E.....WUR...2U....*
9CB5E08B68DE2D91D2A3DD9C044CF7DE593C27B47C967DDF7C451ED79E27 *.....JKT...<7.....@'..@..P.*

```

```

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*(.....J.....Q.....D...|*
*...VKV...G...R3...P...9...W.X+3...
*.....I.....C.....).....GX.....0*
*9ZF?...=.E.....GG...9...YP*
*...3...}VBZ...;O...!.../.W.X.U.K*
*9'...A..F!....."NEJ.D.Q.O..HR*
*...Q.N.L8...B.NT....J'...T.7Q#.*
*.{....(.....).....S.....B....X*
*3.....5/.P4JZ)P...}.PQU.W....*
*..IZ...*-J.QARL...F.P.7...A57K.*
*/.X..W.O...D...Y.H.A'.9...Q{*
*...".VI...N.....J.....AR.IYL*
*(.DS..F.I..F...#<HN..AN.MFV..*
*KF@..A>0Q...4.....(F.....W*
*/.U..IBL..D..4Z...2.V...U..*
*@...D..O...S.Q.}/...A...Y.*
*WG.G.5.....G84.ZN.E.K.*
*KK.....GA.JK.A..V.Q.A.A.{$*
*T.W...R.K..E.QYF..AY.....ZE..T*
*..B.M.G5}...#.5.....2..Q{*
*.....2.....3..4L.*$*
*.J.*.....S.B.Y.3EOV.P...XWV..K*
*P.....H...B.EI...ZJ:.....{*
*..A+W...UN....UF.L.....*
*.E..FX....9.2.Z.<N..8.@L...T*
*.F....|}.XV..OSD....I...7.0*
*.V.ZJ..B..G...2.Z...HU...{.B*B
*.VQ..R7=..G$..EQRO...A...Y9..M*
*,>..G..S.E{J.I.M..F....|}.S.*
*...9S...K..K3P.6.....S.I.G*
*.B..N.....Y+..EYU....}6..XJ.*
*.9..KO.....Y9..Y...B...PCT.L*
*....RDGZ..K.W.K.)A.HHT{..L..*
*.....W.Q.}...M...M.Q...I.&S*
*...P...A....Y.....T..R..(..N.V*
*$.E.....C...H.T./..Q...}.Z.P.*
*..W..B.....8*Z...B...=..$B.*
*....C...1!.....1ZV.S..ZD...*
*+.....V.....C.P...8...$.*
*.UB @S..F&S...ICS...Q..8.*K*
*X.....P'!..WQ..2.B.QS...X.J.Y.*
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*...YYQJV.8...M...I...Q...J...*
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*.&{.N...F.G...R...X+V...L.*
*+1...78..Y...Q.T.B..X.T.A...*
*.P.W.F.5...Q.2...2E&...|}.*
*...FNW.....G...M...P)...Q....*
*.Y..SPWU....1.2=-...{...Y.*
*.Z2.O..S..2..DHA...M.DA...$H.*
*...O..%.....C...}..I...2{..NG*
*...+C.SX...T.P..V.....6X*
*.Q..B.K...SA..)B.._O...S...V.*
*.G...{...C.G.....W...B...WX.*
*H)JA.....E.....YF.SP<SLY..*
*.4.E.F.....G.....{.*
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*.RS..RYL8D..)09N.K.;R.....I.*
*E.....Q.U3..6.....D.<.FM.U.3*
Page: 7
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*..M=.....HI..SK...T.G...2...T*
*...B..2.Y..AY.....C.EK...N.**
*.F>...}..L.J.Z.J..WB.ZL5.....NO*
*...8.....F..J..$.A...C.M.9*
*?J.....C.S.....H.....V.*
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*..N.G{..V.R.....DN...9/.3...>C*
*...O"...W.G..#.....P.S..*
*.PN..{.Z..J.F..NYF.V.CJ.U...*
*.Z..LX.L9.I.K..N.....R...-.*
*..}..&R..P.....X2..I...60.Q.+J.*
*...>...Y6XKR..Y..6...?G...G.*
*.6...MN.R.S.#..B7...P...6*
*.Q.O...P...*...4.....CA...3....*
*.K.....6...CPG.5.Z.W..R..U..4*
**XJJ&..U.....OY...Z.O..H..R..*
*..GJ..#....(C.QR.Q.Y.....1...*
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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE

Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A

05/09/97 11:42:52

Data . . . :

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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52

Record Number	S/R	Data Length	Record Status	Record Timer	Data Type	Controller Name/Number	Command	Number Sent	Number Received	Poll/Final	Packet Type	Packet Header	LLC Type
19	S	0	00000000	2109.8	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	6	7	OFF	RR	100441	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 2													
20	R	4096	00000000	2111.5	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	7	6	OFF	DATA	100444	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 2 P(R)= 2													
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 4096 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0													
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)													
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)													
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF1000000400000000FFFFFFFFFFF900400000000000000000009004													
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x04 (THRU. REQ) WNode Id: 0x96AD0D47 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1													
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 4051													
Data . . . : 5741534D0496AD0D470001FF010FD3FE0F69F6A5F617CABF9423E696C133													

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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE

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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE

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 \*#HJF...Y..1.KYKG.....Y.....\*  
 \*.9.{.T"...\*.I.'...O.X..7C....CO\*  
 \*6...!.G...3...8.CK...=P.EFD.\*  
 \*.T.F6...?.5.G76|W.7.....\*  
 \*. '...N..I.F.=I.....D..%4.E.\*  
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 \*.S.I.F...SF\*/T...Q(/.....6&.Q\*  
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 \*.P.L.#...D...H.&.LK.....K9..L\*  
 \*|.D..N.OJK..K...F.M.....T...\*  
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 \*..B.W.....TE<.D'(. "HN EW...\*  
 \*.XUP.....O..U.OX.....W.....{Z\*  
 \*.G.....E.JCO.7.JO...D}OT.....J\*  
 \*.O.A4J.G.C.U.....\$.P.L8..8.\*  
 \*..A..A...2.....N.....(2KV)9W9\*  
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 \*GL,A...F..@.M.F}..HE..SX.093..\*  
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 \*..4.....4..U.(G.G..OB.R...\*  
 \*.4.#..VX'B.....HW...A.CWG.T\*  
 \*..P...X...UENOK)...E.....\*  
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 \*-...J....R09G.P>.=...D..Y..\*  
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 \*+..&L%..6.2...W...".>V.QQ.Y.\*  
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 \*@...N..H.3+..H"N..M.....!..P\*  
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 \*.P5M...O..Q...B.Q.S..9.....&\*  
 \*.P...JJY.2.....U.JU..6M..5..C\*  
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 \*...F...?A...7R.V\$B....COG.\*  
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 Page: 10  
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 \*(MB)O.TEJ..3QN\$.....4....L.\*  
 \*.OC...M.3K...E.ZYU.....O.PLAQ\*  
 \*..WB.S.VJ..."9PNS..N..J.TQ..."  
 \*(R.)}9...DP.W.E...Z..%3.E.../X\*  
 \*...>..@..U...}9..Q.....SS...X\*  
 \*.D.....U..GX...%...%BQ\*  
 \*.3.....N..BD.....#.....E..I.B.\*  
 \*.Y..Z...X...I4.....PBOW..(MP\*  
 \*..&...N..'E.X...=.B.I..F8TJ\*  
 \*.T...2.5S..9.....S..O<..T\*  
 \*.ZA...D...")9..Q.....8.F...\*  
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 \*8...E..J...M{S.L..X..M74..{M.\*

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23 S 0 00000000 2111.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 7 0 OFF RR 100461 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 3
24 S 53 00000000 2111.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 0 0 OFF DATA 100464 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 2 P(R)= 3
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 53 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0035000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000000000000
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x05 (THRU. RSP) WNode ID: 0x76AD0117 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . : WOpcode: 0x03 (NLSP Raw) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 8
Request Size: 0x00001000 Delta Time: 0x0019F871 usec
Data . . . : 5741534D0576AD0117000103010008000010000019F871 *...(.8. *
27 R 0 00000000 2111.6 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 0 1 OFF RR 100461 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 3
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52 Page: 11
Record Data Record Data Controller Number Number Poll/ Packet Packet
Number S/R Length Status Timer Type Name/Number Command Sent Received Final Type Header LLC
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29 R 4096 00000000 2113.4 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 1 1 OFF DATA 100466 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 3 P(R)= 3
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Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF1000000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000000000000
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x04 (THRU. REQ) WNode ID: 0x96AD0047 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 4051
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8CACD7FFB9D8D729F3D6035EAEF74CC26BD0707DA58949468DA9B71966B3
*..P..N..Q.P30.;>?B,}.VI...Z...*
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*U.P2..F..UY.<".I...FEE.Y...*
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*...S.X.....#.K.H...R...*
87C15A599A92B0F0A39E86A8939AA59C35EEB2AAE593F21AD2FBBF1CE0C0
*GA!..K.OT.FYL.V...VL2.K...{*
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*..K..}.GZCY.W..D...}.JT...*
B79FC12149C07091909E64E7A5F2A452E1823DAE3C9F7A27F28CD4D2ABE8
*..A..{.J...XV2U..B....2.MK.Y*
5320C9A98DE349A2452497E96588BC88F4665BE56C269C9F5B4171A025B3
*..IZ.T.S..PZ.H.H4.$V%...$...*
748B28D6D1A62F7AB8F7221B45E02CCDC59D79B37FA0F7A79FE31E0A49C9
*...OJW..7.....E...".7X.T...I*
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*...UB...Q.>F(.Q....)MI.Q..C.Z.*
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*&..G.S2|ZK<.LH..C.FRZ.KOQH..C*
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*..7.....N.<|.4..P.....V.*
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*...O..Y.3.....L?.....J"I.Z.*
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*+1+$.S...N.<|.4..P.....V.*
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*.....T&O{...Z.....R..IBR.*
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*W...5.....Z.K.....#....%Q.RO.*
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*V...M.....N...+A..G..6..2.X.X.*
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*(.VY) (.E..E...W..G.)...@R9...*
15DC04DD2004BAE116C0C19CC9325BDD0944C88B8317D8CB92AD778ABAC8
*.....{A.I.$...H.C.Q.K...H*
OCECA3D2FCF77117C4A1FC3C7CF3E90D09495B1FDEF8A541F849C96BC4
*..TK.7..D..C.G...}MN...QG.8.I%*
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*..&...-T*VNXV.J.....EG.Y...*
61FC4497D7FB4D25A585E2F489F724930B823235F1AE73A3FAA1413D48C
*/..PP..(VES4I7.L.B..1..T...M.*

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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE

Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A

05/09/97 11:42:52

Data . . . :

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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE

Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A

05/09/97 11:42:52

Data . . . :

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```

*..IK.- 7...0...G.BOV.....A..*
*)C.0.PN.Y.<D<....Q.....Z(N.5*
*.MGQ@YE.....7...I.Q.0.9D.....*
*0...J.K.....U85.M.....*
*=P.X...W...R.N.G..D..DB...IL.*
Page: 12
*.AT%R..Z.#;P..PW.....N.HD.I*
*/%J...SL.....A7...G7W...8....X*
*H.Y...ZQ.HJ.....V1..4."XT...)*
*...QE..S#.N2..."<.C{...3W4G..*
*....A...S...U.P.F.I0H....Q...*
*.O.C...P7.Y.8'WR..K..E....Q.*
*...F...1...POH.>OM.....Z....*
*I.I.C.2..F'F.,B/.W.....KBX.P4.*
*.....;&...WA...J...>...V..JL*
*..P.FV..S.SJX..0.S6.C.../P*
*...E..H.....H..M.I..R...{.6 J*
*...3}{E...RX2H.4...IAS.....W..*
*PI..|YW..Q..IJI.....F...*
*P.'..C.Y.<..0.....=..2F8CD...*
*.U...E...{N.!G.E=...Y.....Q*
*M...(.KFL.J....)...@.P...U$*
*.W.....PW...L.8YP...S7V...2..WE*
*...K.E.....9.....H.....Z.*
*{R.<...58A.*.....IU...J.*
*0..9..V0.1..Q.;..UD....{...}*
*|ZM..9BS..Y.....A...B..U...CK*
*.C.EM..N...J...W.T.K.....D.X.E*
*.....?.....7.....H?.....*
*.X.....*Z..A.DV..U..M..#H0..*
*..{B.SS..5.W..V.....H.EY...J..I*
*...B...%B.M.IV.....BP2FW..V.J*
*6.....YV.O.W...A6....E..L.*
*Z...7.....0A0B6GW...1.L...*
*.....Z...S.....Z.M.X.....Y*
*>@..V.Y..HR.S....@..X.K..Y.*
*.....G.E.ZXZ..P..K7.....Q...*
*...9.G...{...V:0...2.XU.2.X.*
*.O..F....(.G....;..K..X..PM*
*.....FER.....T}|..0.O..$F..*
*8.YS@.EGW-...@..S...../..&3*
*P.....5...E...P?...*..W.9..*
*K.#....J.EI..X..M...V.B.5..UA*
*ME.....Q.....B..2...R?...7D*
*7.U...M..K.....NO*..*
*..R.7.....G03U.....82.M.L.Z..J*
*..R.....B.VW.....1...N.S...JPP*
*.....F..R.69E.H.%A.....WBR.{*
*P..K...+..H..I!3.2.E.S..0S1..*
*/..I..V...L'8...X.E.B.G.X.....*
*...W.C.G.I)..01PP.A.AZ.Y...WC*
*./D.....U.UT..H.....B.E.P4X..*
*Z.EV..Y..X..L.W>..G.FM..X:YH*
*.G..U..D.....Y...P...4D.%....*
*.0XS.A...?{...X..#RVU.D.DSS*
*...C.H(6...%Y..(X.S.E.JFO...!*
*...L.JU5.V.....7B.I.....6.MP*
*.A...;21H..<C.OYU..A3'..A.AGD.K*
*6R.....L...L'7M.D.Z.K.U..I..L*
*0.#.Q.DK...A?...G..Y..F.O?...5D*
*.Y.K...(.C.....C.M...L.L..*
*5.9..K..(5....8X...V..IS...VM.*
*.....V.Q.1J..6.1.V...#..4..R...1*
*S..}C?.M.N.6C..N....I.....E.*
*DY..NU..6...C.M..8.D.H.24X...*
*N...K...=.T.....J..H4H2..R*
*TH...J..G...E?...GVM.GQ.*...*
*...OX.JS!..K.38U.....AFQGN..*
*...HI..TL...NJ.FP.....IY.6*
Page: 13
*.....K:6.F...Q....&XIZ..S..'*
*.I<.#V.WZ.R.....E.....F*
*{..8..|R..BV.2.6:U.V:%..B..Y*
*.77>.N!O...!..P.....HO...SCDH(Y.*
*...P..}..W1.QV.....B4..Z'..*
*.F.....OTBH....I'..AV....*
*...FI.....'...3..K2KM..N.;Q0..*
*.0...LCU..5.T6....)D.R.....I*
*.....K>BC..N..E...;P9.T...9..*
*.8.D.BH/R1).K...5.....!Y...Z*
*..3.BT..Q.O.U88..}0.9..6.Y.U..*
*.S.O.D..Q.=...LTPBZ..D..L.#..W*
*...MV.C.;G.U..J/.E./TOQQ..)*

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31 S 0 00000000 2113.4 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 1 2 OFF RR 100481 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 4
32 R 4096 00000000 2115.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 2 1 OFF DATA 100468 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 4 P(R)= 3
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 4096 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF1000004000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000000009004
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x04 (THRU. REQ) WNode ID: 0x96AD0D47 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 4051
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COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYASAA 05/09/97 11:42:52
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D971B3AFB7FB88D7E2F7D9F5FE364A849EB273CED5E00BB685C44C081D4
7C8BA57BA29D581F478097033EBA561D67EBA4B4C48A5828BAA1DA124CF3
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FAB8C51836EBB8BF2BBE0ED332FF4BB6C07D3C6731889AE9948A5D18C97E0
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9ECF6D198283A610338B71C7CCDAF4699AE4416DC4838DD3F0D455750AB6
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B81C59D64D7E86F9ADF558DD35784AE16E3DBE0C99828D324DD6499433C
898D3B94FCC2B274D5D214AFD0CC22EC7188D1576CE7C2B9A1A1296FE7A7
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DEC518DE52BD8F890E3F6F066AAF8E462F8169E52D67FD0807D0EA3928D
14EA6C6FF2F529F11B9494A15DA9EE2CE1D3C4BEF099D3EB2FA7F5A990F1
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*...M...N...4... (N.....F*
*RTK.B.....D7....A-G.G...P....F.*
* <...QHZ.D..G..P../.E.....8/T*
*L..4.X.KK.....M.....R>E..+.*
*.1.;.N..D.K.F..K...K.6.N.T;...*
*...MF...BDD.3.....2.(Q.M...{!*
*D..9V.....0)VK.....V.Q5Y.....Y*
*.G.;.KJ..QT....C..UP.A.TW..E..*
*S..)Z...K...L...RN..E...M&..*
*}K...%T.G...R...M.Z.MJA..B.4*
*.4*..8.-...>...
*
*...(.O.....L.....J.....$. *
*.E..B.....%.A..@..*.A...3D..9*
*.E...R5.4...R...E...LFA.....ND8*
*..@.H.....8...D...Y..!X.....*
*...J.....VNZ...V..H...9.CB...*
*.X.568...V.....-.....*2.JR.*
*...L.A.E.....1...B...L7N0...*
*.OV.....;Q.<.....NZC...}.V..J*
*.R.UB..R.R..B.W.....-4Z.F*
*.MVS.OY.....S..Q..J.)RV*
*Q.L.N..W...X..}.B..IF..D A...*
*...VW.....N)..X7...0.%R..I' C...*
*!..XX.....W.)....'.S..L...S.?*
*...#..V...P:O.A.....;YD...*
*...0$.1..EU..H.VA.....S.BB.*
*..C.....OGPW.....C..7...+.....B*
*...X.....0..4..Z...!.M...W..*
*MM.X...7.X...D.D..V..I.P..H.*
*#...S{.K9.?J{...L.2Z.9SS.WCZ.*
*..EC..Q.4V.....0'.....CVM[V*
*N3.A...K.=CY...'V' T7..B.X...J..*
*...%.6.Y.....QN.....C...W..*
*FL:....K..P.....D...3.M.....K.*
*..4..C..L....3...G.RA.T...C..*
Page: 14
*ML...YX4.X.U......B.J.J...*
*:{.....J.A.-I.T.WDF.?S....*
*R.....HPS7R5.."D.....N....*{AM*
*@.V$0...}.P.....U.D.....<3*
*X.QX...W.....3.A.Y..@.....*
*...C>...2.....4.F.LF..I.R.VJ.P.*
*...L...P...KUS5...#..K...A7.6A.*
*...BCW....G..4..U..DC.LOM...*
*..&?L..L.*...PB.....Q.....1.C*
*E.../.....I.....J...I...D.P.I*
*...O(=F9...L.D..T..IQ..L...R..*
*I..M.B..NK..}....HJ.%XB...?XX*
*.9$....T;..C...S.UR..R...>S.*
*Q..#(GH.....?..=B1...KS7.EB*
*..!G..*P.....OW....Q.=YK3P.*
*...L...A$...(B.S.....K..J..*
*)..L{.B.O...9$.K.AI...8...7..*
*.....W.B..*
*...M...I.....K.....*
*.D...Y.....K.Y*..$MH.....V.*
*U.L...PG3W..W.QD..QES..U..D..5*
**...R.QGO.E..G.....Q5Z..L(.4*
*L...WC+EGY..M...B..D.RV.A...C*
*.A..{YB..QE..BZ1/.W#..W..GEX.J*
*I.D.....U2Q|..H.H.BK.....U..".*
*S.....U.I..C...Z..R.#.....0.*
*.P..*.....E.3K.E..P4.....".*
*.A..TT.1A.....C.....B.....LI*
*2..X1V...H.UV.E..MC..M...1.J*
*{.K..R...LQ.XR.N...EL$..7..Q*
*...C.....D<...5-PY.E0"1...)*
*BA...+...K.X.FG...D....QSB.*
*V...K...>.CO...E..C..QB..XW.E*
*M.F.EY..2...ZP..5.....&4Y..U..*
*..E...;Q8..T60..8U...0"}'..TK.*
*..%225.1.MM.)Z...LD.0RL..X5Z.1*
*[C...N.C...E.F..H..Z/.?..&'..K*

```

<pre> EAA801BA7E897AFC5E94F077DC3751736BC4737BE9575DCFE6D038B8F0 3C2E6BF0BEE0E58380D14B7E313289CF056AAABCC2ADCE91436AE2E254 B6B927CC4E3D466A28D9E8A8AA399B2AABFA10AD0E5CD3FFA8623ABF58F EEA6A1FCFDDDDAFEF094F9E4C4EA32BBEBEDF5F53D036B08B0BADF8ABE5 68DD628E64F172B8C9A2C20FF7F2A6749C8E322A3AFF728EC5B9FBA89B9 7967C4D18BD3FEB30B342DA48ED2319C89E35FA0AEC244B15450C7968393 C6985AF95EFC9D877F2C2EE39DBA65C8387105C6FC324C0B0A1E6C6E8B6 0CFC638E8E24F6961CDB99C09566CE9090C12A8F79F68D9029EC93B06AF0 D7BCEA0DBEA2C95D80521EF31A6DEE749F422BF369537EF738B49B38F93 ABB8BBEED48BB9C42678ACB9E52CE7E31423ED3F7CC5E318E333F6EC9D C0A86926E78F795E13E90F7AFCF753ADEE96C0631E80AB93E5D07AFA01B9 B3C296C8AC651AAE21F4E4B754FE0DACF365849F8E15D2A93ADF5D83D6F C0A974152A8419CF51BA7A1299A45B5A75E9900BA0EFEBAD2CD9B69EC3E4 7183E0D8895C4CA20AFA05FC3D33C0961103A1B7058C00CD2AB1E0AE0452 5C9DBB6F46FC86AD91EDED8C1D868A3DF5DD9E4D5A6AECDC69E47D7A9FE 9FE96EB496B75C92E055A5C6170EF99308630AE34E715BB2F481F4D28015 F6D722357286E33DB7B0E8FE9190A13C55C9803AA28189C909FCEDB050D8 D2D5EBF9DA68381EA629DC2F0740EB853A71FFC0142C4B6C6D31EB74EB4 529020D184DA9B7B0995AFC008C86B0C5DEBF9D97F60396C1E59ED7169F 3B5B21F1DC2533AC0EB353F91F6665FC7BF0AAACF5AA67B486A8E8F4BB73 F0BE9B90F17E78E10D49FF345119C3BB12292EA7F51E14CEA3280A3EC2E89 E701FE9D34116EC5649D64D0997578AF0493CA5584968C73B9FA79B6EF3 22911C8CE8E9671DC6F0D429E1F909EE4DFAFC80F7D77758DDC6B83AF96 92C738FE557AC39D0F1AA9BCBF9E41C82F1E378D69138FED8359D1CA7E22 2A9EF55B43FE3ADD3DCA9352318DF976DFF4EB734B8DDEBE8D9AB063C0B2 6521988D0DDA98758CAD4066C69B8E7911D03E80826BBEF273600F74AB4 </pre>												
<pre> *Y.=I.:.Z .C.....#Z.).W)..0* *...Y.....T.....B..J&gt;SS.* *.....TM.S.....TR.....V...F..5.* *W.....OM9UD.....S.....8.V* *....1..ISB.72W.....E...I.* *..DJ.L.....U.K..IT...B...&amp;G0CL* *FQ!9;ZQ.2B...W*.G.*?C{..WFY.* *.....60..R{N...A...6....L..0* *P.....NQN...W.X.4...N.....L* *.....XT.....@ET.T.6..* *{Y.X.;Z.:.7...0{...LV}:...* *.BOH.....4U.....3.D...KZ..NQ.?.* *{Z...D.....RU\$!Z.....R..CU* *.C.QI*&lt;S.OV...{O.....* **..?.F.J...K..F.5.ZUNW..F..PZ.* *.Z&gt;.O.*K..VF..9LQ..T+\$.4A4K.* *6P...FT...Y.J...I...SAII....&amp;Q* *KN.9.WCA...B0...X...D..FL..+.* **..JD.#.N...F.E...P6.OAV.P.* *\$.1.....9.....#0..5...FYY4..* *0...X..M.3.....K..?&lt;...T..I* *.X...&gt;E...R.#.0..V...G..X.&gt;3* *.J..YZ..FOM..9..{...7P.....C.O* **K5...C...Z...H.....C.J..=* *\$.6\$.....X..9..4.....{.* *.Q...ZG..MO%...XJ..Y.....7?.* </pre>												
<pre> *..I.C..W..JC..X...LV%...B..H.A* *QDC.....G...X.....I...* *.K..Y57...T..E...S.M&gt;P..8..1A* *..U.....E..IP..N.N..J.H...&gt;* *.FK.2J...}D... RLG!..I.X.O.K* *94ZQ...Y.QI.=...LD&gt;..Y..HG..* *..L.UJ...}!...W..{S.K... &amp;V* *0..M.D.*QK&lt;F.&lt;G..E...1.9..A.* *.Q...8.....M...L.3.....* *..R.....YHW...I..?.....T.U* *..G...C.Y..#?E..L7M..Q.M...V* *.MM.....#.S..P..6C:..{R6W}..* *.FBOKY..J..L..4.K...M.....S..M* *.D..8..U.G..N..SD...J..B.G...1* *8...W.GKVM.P.R:9...J.S...F* *..E..2?&lt;C..I..VD.....ZD..* *..E.K.O./+...+K ..W...+CC...../A* *..I.V...U...AN...{B.Q...V.* *..{..H..}T..G..\$P...J+...J* *..W...4.1.NATC.....C.\$%...C* *.W.D.E.N..*G.8..X...D.A.L..\$D* *..{Z...+Y.....&lt;0-Q..B.3* *...YX\$.3M..Y...M...N2.G..8* *#N.IV...GO..UX..{..Q..O....6.* *.AI..6.C.F.=...L+...LGZW.L2D* *...J8&amp;E?V.KIY4.Y.2....-M..%* *.M...A.....'.....E.....* *..{..H..}ZS...}UF..+M.K...* *.D...DR..EV.....C.\$%...C* *..S..{VY.OO...Z}..{RU..T...T.* *...{...P...3!...}H.D...V..V* *...JS.OJ..9GF...+VS..R.F85..* *.A...6.}QT.L.Q1...CS.W..BU...J* *..1.)R.E.....GM.....PI..Y.X0* *..G...G...N..V..RS..R)..B.K.Q* *U...P!..Y..{...SV.O.&lt;.....* *H...KU).....N6;...C...C...* *...L.Y..T.KC... .7...B.F* *..MOH..I...2.Z..D.....}....* *&lt;.MWR.....Y...C.E...L.X..C.* *..!{..Y...I.....FA...M..-AJ* *..&gt;.4..E..#..8.}H...4..U.Z.R* *..D.Z.....2.N...LK?.FH* *G!.N..U...C...{..Z.M!..7R.}U* *..P...9Q...TE.T..B.D* *..K6#..W9.B...E..F.G.Y.5...&amp;.* *CI.APW...B@.X...6.E2...U...* *).....R)SE..K.D.Y..C.UB...* *.Q{...JE.....* </pre>												
<pre> COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52 Page: 15 Data . . . : AAC99883BD80E654B491C3378AA7738FCA93E56CAABB4158C2BF2A889A81 6E988483DF4480B70A73248F0D9E5FC718B859A7EF412ECCA08925BF8C45 18920C8CE8F5F71E41B2E3BB90852F46B2E2CA946EE1D73615F820108981 1E11A4DD186836ED622A1C5CFF1C9D70B28959D958C80D18AC854EE666E 4686D22FFD2149FE05D0C4659C8DEB4FD9D3C7785ACCAEC956E724961692 F9F4E9D83E3862DC8E18D889B77E37EDBF93848C6E390EE86426C8872E8B AB8D03CCE4D130CED0DB5A24FCB328CE6B3C0D0E2B7D201A1BC694F50A5 D66DD4A0C4CE5CD8C84C7AC6154CC7A064026B850B112F13DF9669BC113 47A0D8EA3580F890148EBB533FC539B19D4EC07BBD3EFF333AE4805FAFA 80B97A99117913CA241CE888E62B07BF131EC9804A80219B223855E3A0A4 05C770B90489831BE8CE9D7B7FC51738D3F79409BC980B94A1A048240A5 29D4ADDD53FF03B5888F7BDD79315BBF97BEF6837A6AC0D9F6A6B0D039DC 9C86C2F092E840465DD3CBFA8CBF4BE920F8B679452BD3ADAF2FFFC6894 148447CFE9D45A41D872C8E95ADE284CB1991B1FBC2B487AC12B7B200F1 F8D0CE2C15A6708792A5D4D79DB897D97AF9473744B27DD138E2330F1586 239F898CC6B7D8004BFC3B7C9DCDFA5C412BEEBAACCF89A7726A9848B70 7ADE859D92962C4E61B6CE0F4E92F27A68AB44E56C383373FDBA06D6181 6D6BEEB6C918A5CC715664A4DF2819B6C1D5E0EFC0C2DD839B624B4E564 64C0223E0588161CD0E3BDE17DC71F4A5BD748027FFD914E46CEAA57B991 659CB0A6123164F468F16A95C1E383EC3FFA45DC841308BB0274DD9E477 E1A67AC48AC5FD956A8B5CC7B4F83B41E7FA642403C478C163D3E0AF5BC4 18E0AC030E91BCB184E31A8B5DB23BB462D5EFC4CD606988EBA09C257F3 1F9C1ADB8EA75BAC6AF3948F8DA8FD6FB94743F6BDBEFD5F2DEC773ADF8 7BD51F89E565ADB3768796AABFE4E79C4D514698131AD68E47259BE0F62C 17C1C90D64F68E83A186643D7E9F016021934E68168093C7E9E629D3F2C4 1A2AEC91F8508AC56FDEE5B392F1A8F437A8B3F224FD08DA60946BFAB06C CFD48B0A9EFEC1782DCF95506907D67769913BE17DF252685800458389D 3C0632CFBBD044816455E9E244765DFCB747B9E4C6444E94AE023AE16C2A 19844042EF96EA9CBF84D90D02C5E54272CE6DAFDF8335C35BBEACCEAAC3 345CB3A2B24FE5E89B96D6ECC3E29D022C0DC99A41646E3B29C78E33EFF 12BCDC6B4DAB08ED1AD7069D80F35AFC1ADA5D8BC8B3846779B9A59503A5 DA572EA191E214F091E1EBF98786B1B09C4E74E5E2FC42991FC68F54012 52C173439F646D0D8A339933A98F1188FFC83A2BBA6312482E454280CD1 11A0F1DC5D997385058E0DB8C008BB6C7D4BA28DF09FE978929DDE89BA7F0 B3AEABC79C8FBE2C5C8E5295BFCFE57799E20F4871D95D66AA82FF9264D8 E4266DEA972D5AE2B2E809C0B01F7AEAE2E568D6444C479DEC3738FF1D8E 88ED790592A45D2EOCE17A6A22ABCE15D5F65ECF12CA6D251CC39FB918AB 313AFFAD189328A8657FE19FAEE32792C36759DAB64F56F7130748824386 B39F409496C8DB5589B7CCFC65F2CEA929DDC43F49FF17435ED0485329BC 4C1394A699BA21B68821FBE864435E8E834785CCCC8B5DC93B7E7908EC3EA B5E0665A4DDFB2E854DAB35589B3B5058CB17F8681AB57DA3294B66081D1 7A016EAOF4483485B0A07B8EF82FD0C80B4A05DD28F4DEABE48C42A9B499 398FB7C43BE9B44734BAAF1ECB8F0F012EF216D501B8FAB0D3D26F4B8688 C7B65AEF9514DEA48D75B5C32B127AC0CA6BB1A964945A8A47F799FAD0A4 BC97EFB34AF9E40D34EB1F5118D5057741D9D8B9AA385B7A39FD8823584 41B792F67B16148AE6F979C204BE2EC5622186AD8749A88CF50D9AAC5041 C3C90DC197A62107AC127C303DE743588CF66AC5F2DBEA1142E41374DAB9 5D09328B0710B2FCD95D6DA28520CD22C8470E8AB40DDC32FE482FD4376 EBD834C034EF3704D1851DB00A00FFEF </pre>												
<pre> COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52 Page: 16 Record Record Data Controller Number Packet Packet LLC Number S/R Length Status Timer Type Name/Number Command Sent Received Final Type Header Type ----- 35 S 0 00000000 2115.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 2 3 OFF RR 1004A1 NSNA Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 5 36 S 53 00000000 2115.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 3 3 OFF DATA 1004A6 NSNA </pre>												

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Packet Header : LCGN= 0   LCN= 4               P(S)= 3 P(R)= 5
IPX . . . . : Pkt Length: 53   Pkt Type: 0x04               Hop Count: 0
                Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
                Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0035000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900400000000000000000009004
IW2 . . . . : WPkt Type: 0x05 (THRU. RSP) WNode ID: 0x76AD0117 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . . : WOpcode: 0x03 (NLSP Raw) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 8
                Request Size: 0x00001000 Delta Time: 0x0019ECB9 usec
Data . . . . : 5741534D0576AD0117000103010008000010000019ECB9 *...(.*)
37 R 296 00000000 2115.2 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 3 2 OFF DATA 10046A NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0   LCN= 4               P(S)= 5 P(R)= 3
IPX . . . . : Pkt Length: 296   Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
                Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound)
                Dest Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9086 (PING)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000076AD0117000000000001908696AD0D470000000000014000
PING . . . . : Type: 0 (Request) Ping ID: 0x0002 Result: 0x00
PING Header: 50696E67010000020000
Data . . . . : 7B40BD5E2EC00042BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042 *# .;{...;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0 *# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042 *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0 *# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042 *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
41 R 0 00000000 2115.2 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 4 4 OFF RR 100481 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0   LCN= 4               P(R)= 4
43 S 0 00000000 2115.2 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 4 5 OFF RR 1004C1 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0   LCN= 4               P(R)= 6
44 S 296 00000000 2115.2 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 5 5 OFF DATA 1004C8 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0   LCN= 4               P(S)= 4 P(R)= 6
IPX . . . . : Pkt Length: 296   Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
                Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9086 (PING)
                Dest Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000096AD0D47000000000001400076AD01170000000000019086
PING . . . . : Type: 1 (Response) Ping ID: 0x0002 Result: 0x01
PING Header: 50696E67010100020100
Data . . . . : 7B40BD5E2EC00042BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042 *# .;{...;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0 *# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042 *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
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Data . . . . : BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042 *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0 *# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042 *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..#
45 R 576 00000000 2115.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 5 4 OFF DATA 10048C NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0   LCN= 4               P(S)= 6 P(R)= 4
IPX . . . . : Pkt Length: 576   Pkt Type: 0x04               Hop Count: 0
                Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
                Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000000009004
IW2 . . . . : WPkt Type: 0x06 (DELAY REQ) WNode ID: 0x96AD0D47 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 531
Data . . . . : 5741534D0696AD0D470001FF010213EA0A9329DC43E0CAEC5B5EC0E2AA08 *...(.0.....L.....$;{S.*
7B89133780CCA0FACFDCB294FED05420E5C3C053E997C8D96C033C19485 *#1.....M.)..VC...R@.O{AME*
EA3E22D5956EDECA21E5F96785458B5E9AA96FFBEBB28C2F1C2458E09A4 *...NN>.ES..O...Z.O...B1B...U*
019AEE8682A1C110468A13B6A2943B8C81D185B52FA13A8C218AC61D3AD4 *...FB.A....SM..AJE.....F..M*
A91204A7DE3180EC906FEAFEA3E4FCBA0EDF00A652D86F88FFB4B9CBB223 *Z..X....?.TU.....W.Q?H.....
F49C56D0A7879CD422C92B49BD8B6F7E7ABEE9DA75EB05993FBC906FA5AE *4..}XG.M.I...6=.Z...R...?V.*
921A5BFA00A5E7C08C60ECC02F88B7F0B908F483FB46A5E5DB3E559CD9B4 *K.$..VX{.-.{H.O..4C...VV....R.*
5998CF8F83E2D72FD69D85FEF4C82595F89B993371E7008F86D5CF1CE690 *..Q..CSP.O.E.4H.N8.R..X..FN..W.*
72ADB5D8EA902A8F9F24A999201CEA8B4A9531CD890B69E04C83EBBF692C *...Q.....ZR...."N.I...<C....*
5991DEE93DC1A2EE9DAFD0FE8BD95292A81C1A5C7A9EAD78B92ED0C96B2D5 *..J.Z.AS....Y.N..AAVGZ.P.K..O.N*
79F9B4BAF905EBB2F3E734AAD062B6D700F257FF269C08BFCE541782F314 *.9..9...3X..}..P.2.....B3.*
63A4BF82C0A570AFC18922FCC3D800AC8C94408A1F992C454A977C1EDF5 *.U..{V..AI..CQ...M ..R...Z.A.5*
5D0587AE165FEBBEF39698EA243719EF9DC267DE467318E32E9EAA89B31F *)..G....30Q.....B.....T..I..*
6DCED473BCDDFAA5BAF296C83189318565922CF042C451C808D523E9EAA8 *.M....V.2OH.I.E.K.O.D.H.N.Z.Y.*
D26EF98F73F407859A4126D22B6A51A05157A4BC512237F29DA978CCE181 *K>9..4.E...K.....U...2.Z...A*
B9E90C01C59348A40C860A5B6091F54061FC55EB24ECC109E9F572196E95 *.Z..EL.U.F.$-J5 /.....A.Z5..>N*
E402A7AC6A6ED3FF923714D85E852A576EA29A2077E9E9A0A0A2E8922A1 *U.X..>.L.K.Q;E.V...S.=....I..*
05C079959AEE4D142F866893E4B8C5A2ADAC3B6C2BF13AD364CDOCC5F781 *.{N..(.{F.LU.ES...%1.L...E7A*
99444EAE61BD *R.+./.*
49 R 0 00000000 2115.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 6 6 OFF RR 1004A1 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0   LCN= 4               P(R)= 5
51 S 0 00000000 2115.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 6 7 OFF RR 1004E1 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0   LCN= 4               P(R)= 7
52 S 576 00000000 2115.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 7 7 OFF DATA 1004EA NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0   LCN= 4               P(S)= 5 P(R)= 7
IPX . . . . : Pkt Length: 576   Pkt Type: 0x04               Hop Count: 0
                Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)

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Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000009004
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x07 (DELAY RSP) WNode ID: 0x76AD0117 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 531
Data . . . : 57415340D0776AD01170001FF0102139493242DC82C5290D5E0D29C9B236D
7882E830DBA9DFD5A1A6429429DD0D65069A63DE4C92979EC5A038E2B4F6
ABE99A9075FBFCB1F2A77DB1D25AD1E948AA8CA1B544FC83C44F56CD34DA
B0C901C211926C51318546B312E496A71ADEB51135C17D20CEFD5F17A0E5
E28BA2FC3DAE97B591BCE2F307F68F8CCE2F1C3DDC5F994F0C2E6CA8BD6
6FA2AB794DA7A901ABC8ACD78CCB78BF429CFA9E6D89B756A0E3986903AB
1688B2E0B805DFD189E6BC848BAC1EBDD1422DF54FF9B7D593DB34DE1CA0
78A96B9835D6D61679815DD021B60B68E2A7132ACEDB5F9014DEEC8191F9
2EC8EEEE8A0111A64C7D71E7BFD803E4C418D3863A39FCD8B5143DD8441F
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Data . . . : F2E08DB7CBF81DE39AF24A12B9DD13ABF5B67ED338C0505F23B211558090
0A41D6A01D3279DCDCF08FAF221212E5D0B592E940FA1EA8E53F36E29948
DBBD7E9617C1B021339253FE9EC8718220941669B0C874EDC5E9A688DEB4
641EA9919876DD0A53A282F92108B1E7D766EBEECA488BA22CAF44241
E7A9F521FA9C89FB43A6CF3C00EF6C798FBA11617A5B19FBB06E02FA86
85C595B86EFE33FEF324DE8CF9ED97EC5D9CD0F5E294ECCEE9F9012ADAC08
23F94A8AE98CE646DDE2369F70F01DE617BAED6B2AB916F247917C724181
315407CD83D9D58B52985DD8B9149219F588626ECCF7A85A9752B3ACB6943
C1EBDF9C3CA5AA020B016E9C9B04EE5718BB9B826CDE90E75FFB48CF0A6
9163B8AE61BD
54 R 296 00000000 2115.7 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 7 7 OFF DATA 1004AE NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 7 P(R)= 5
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 296 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound)
Dest Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9086 (PING)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000076AD0117000000000001908696AD0D470000000000014000
PING . . . : Type: 0 (Request) Ping ID: 0x0003 Result: 0x00
PING Header: 50696E67010000030000
Data . . . : 7B40BD5E2EC00042BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40
56 S 0 00000000 2115.7 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 0 0 OFF RR 100401 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 0
57 S 296 00000000 2115.8 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 1 0 OFF DATA 10040C NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 6 P(R)= 0
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 296 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9086 (PING)
Dest Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000096AD0D47000000000001400076AD01170000000000019086
PING . . . : Type: 1 (Response) Ping ID: 0x0003 Result: 0x01
PING Header: 50696E67010100030100
Data . . . : 7B40BD5E2EC00042BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40
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Record Data Record Data Controller Number Poll/ Packet Packet
Number S/R Length Status Timer Type Name/Number Command Sent Received Final Type Header Type
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60 R 0 00000000 2115.8 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 0 1 OFF RR 1004C1 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 6
62 R 576 00000000 2116.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 1 1 OFF DATA 1004C0 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 0 P(R)= 6
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 576 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000009004
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x06 (DELAY REQ) WNode ID: 0x96AD0D47 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 531
Data . . . : 5741534D0696AD0D470001FF010213F5539F58C5038D32EC2B32AB880BF1
B0C8289F98E3061AD2A5CB4570C4311AC387269DDDF871B5E1F193EDBB
27207F85C6D1D8BFFB0086F7DFBFE282AF0D92B2A42F46B91BF848DBA462
DFF0A18EF3FE806EF1F14412D9AC31E04FFE7DBADB0F70265953EB03AC6
A3FC63B80F2D78EC727FB0D11D7517E4F2A443F5FA0239FC3D802F29ABD
408CFF3130C5F68EA2BE0E9338AE3A304E2E3B550D3950B90DEA8776BA
23C5EE8297EBBC3F5C6A0BC396E3CCE771E7EE75DCA97BEF350F95857
0596B98928EDBEE67A90126B58A948BC39E63F64AB4BEC584D89B9D1D4
76B770BE05870ADCE502FDBF27A158C2D1FA74E7923999B103E296F61140

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A5E6AB8ED9892FBEE09D9CAA7E987D870AD92CEFB9D952FD0B0F62E1F55CE *VW..RI.....=Q' G.R...N.}.6....*
0B83B8D5F50EB7CB997E1FCA278DA7EAC536A1B985FC728B80FF87C2083F *.C.N5...R=...X.E...E....GB..*
9FAB89433FC09E351D52AF587FF5D8B65E99700221A89BF266AE4733FCDCA *.I...{...K.."}5.ZP...I...U...*
6220E8F05EC726DE650B148BBAC01EE19B51DC9C1BB63CDF596D36E81166 *.Y0;G.....{.....Y..*
C9CE738D2784386556928534ECE755BD1BADF2AE45978F8D3CD181ABE198 *I...D...KE.X...2..P...JA..Q*
3BAC3DF5A926E0B437BA21B69D28F787ECCDCCBBB51CCF6F79093F73521 *.5Z.....7G.....67.L7..*
91C12F3563825A59ACF9B56E10F64D5C84D0F55C719C8869E5BF089ADAE *JA...B!..9.>.6(*D)5*..H.V..I..*
6F1F46816E8623FF28A638C5B92968FF4DD042CDA42001D2318B21B2A58F *.?..A>F...W.E....{..U..K...V..*
579365F4638A8FDB30EA7F7362D5709F35D4E4BE0DF579B4AD894547C4A3 *.L.4.....".N...MU..5...I..DT*
6ADB45AE61BD *..../*

65  R      0 00000000 2116.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      2      2      OFF  RR      1004E1  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 7
67  S      0 00000000 2116.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      2      3      OFF  RR      100421  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 1
68  S      576 00000000 2116.0 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      3      3      OFF  DATA  10042E  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 7 P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 576 Pkt Type: 0x04 Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 00000000:000000000000:9004 (IPW2)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9004 (IPW2)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0240000400000000FFFFFFFFFFFF9004000000000000000000009004
IW2 . . . : WPkt Type: 0x07 (DELAY RSP) WNode ID: 0x76AD0117 WSeq No.: 0 # Options: 1
Option . . : WOpcode: 0xFF (Pad) WAccept: 0x01 (Yes) WOption Len: 531
Data . . . : 5741534D0776AD01170001FF010213932A1A78B13007C4C84E2FBE8520C9 *...L.....DH+..E.I*
B0AB998619EC32B539361CF4CFA70D22C84F6C729E58D98F2B334AD9CC7 *..RF.....L/<..K.D6G.V.Q2....G*
7238AF9BE7CF768FE59BF2AB6176AD8BB6AFC386CD72DF9A30D39EFB9579 *...X..V.2./.....CF.....L.N.*
289245B2239DB262DCAA78AA67D7FBA7A1CABAA9CF4A2BD05A1E7E7D680 *.K.....P.X...Z.US...XXO.*
25E5A6B8083705A35487A882967A5FE53C35F4D3FA9BC0EA07C6FAA498BF *.VW....T.GYB0;V..4L..{..F.UQ.*
20A82C224DE980437DE3CF3B4FBA3F34628B886D76A9CAA58CB73AE16BFA *.Y..(Z..'T..|.....H..Z.V.....*
A595C88D0CFE08CFFA0791A8072844EEA9D388CF7FC517CD64D36F967585 *VNH.....JY.....ZL.."E...L?0.E*

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Data . . . : C3FDA11261D9BE205ED13F6B019A8A79FBF94E9D0198262C87F235A11B9E *C.../R...;J.....9+..Q..G2....*
E46FD9A76B610FFAB175A898A3E92EB122194DB5AB691688808089AC76E8 *U?RX,/.YQTZ....{...H..I..Y*
63B293140BD60939C5F7B0224BC9BE8F88FDC5ABBCBC8F4C7F63E9D5788 *.L..O..E7.....Y8..!..H4G6...H*
CC390F97B64DF4C1B81BFD9E35E268E3A36AFEDFC5BE74C15B33D6CAA889 *...P.(4A....S.TT...E.A$.O.YI*
C7FEEDCFC3AE838DF7DD7DACD5E5DE458EE3A8E389E4F2AC24F803E4EAC7 *G...C.T.7.'..NV...TYTIU2..8.U.G*
AA3DDCF9C39CED99740BB791AD6A17901056BAA0AE173B857774E8E59C6F *.9C..R...J.....E..YV.??*
CD81707181FD2C0E8BD76F4988CB44EE389A7406CB876A48A6A2C7E85EF2 *.A..A...P?H.....WSG;2*
68C6D0BCD4FE06C3719CC5D7EBADC2B1DD0A4EA6CFE21D9A06337B8D1E1F *.F).M..C..EP..B...W.S...#...*
3EB49567D4BCD3EBECFD2633CED7139B3AC8346B27E9673421F68FDA3EDE *.N.M.L.....P...H...Z..6....*
419AE9A521A8FFC4DE520CDFCF6CEA3CFC1359C95D299B0358B208B413C *.ZV.Y.D.....6.T.A..NKR.....*
42E7DB587BF18E6A29BCDC25A5992BD4828C8CF15FF93ADC1087461E468C *.X..#1.....VR.MB..1,9...6....*
6DCB0DAE61BD *.../*

69  R      296 00000000 2116.1 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      3      2      OFF  DATA  1004E2  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 1 P(R)= 7
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 296 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound)
Dest Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9086 (PING)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000076AD0117000000000001908696AD0D470000000000014000
PING . . . : Type: 0 (Request) Ping ID: 0x0004 Result: 0x00
PING Header: 50696E67010000040000
Data . . . : 7B40BD5E2EC00042BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042 *# .;{...;{..# .;{..# .;{..*
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0 *# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..*
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{*
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# *
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042 *..;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..*
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0 *# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{*
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;*
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# *
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..*
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..*

72  S      0 00000000 2116.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      4      4      OFF  RR      100441  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 2
73  S      296 00000000 2116.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      5      4      OFF  DATA  100440  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 0 P(R)= 2
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 296 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9086 (PING)
Dest Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:4000 (Dynamic Low Bound)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0128000096AD0D47000000000001400076AD01170000000000019086
PING . . . : Type: 1 (Response) Ping ID: 0x0004 Result: 0x01
PING Header: 50696E67010100040100
Data . . . : 7B40BD5E2EC00042BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042 *# .;{...;{..# .;{..# .;{..*
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0 *# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{*
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;*
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# *
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC00042 *..;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..*
7B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC0 *# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{*
00427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E *..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;*
2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..# *
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..*
BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40BD5E2EC000427B40 *..;{..# .;{..# .;{..# .;{..*

COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52 Page: 21
Record Number S/R Data Length Record Status Record Timer Data Type Controller Name/Number Command Number Sent Number Received Poll/Final Packet Type Packet Header LLC Type
-----
76 R 0 00000000 2116.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 4 5 OFF RR 100401 NSNA

```

Appendix A. Communication Traces 307

[illegible]



COMMUNICATIONS TRACE			Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A					05/09/97 11:42:52		Page: 25			
Record Number	Data S/R	Length	Record Status	Record Timer	Data Type	Controller Name/Number	Command	Number Sent	Number Received	Poll/Final	Packet Type	Packet Header	LLC Type
114	R	66	00000000	2117.5	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	6	6	OFF	DATA	1004AC	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 6 P(R)= 5 Hop Count: 0													
IPX . . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN)													
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)													
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)													
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D47000000000019001													
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11													
State: 2 (Down) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020096AD0D47													
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x01													
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000009020096AD0D47003C002401													
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8													
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000													
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000													
Data . . . : C0080000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E.....													
117	R	0	00000000	2117.5	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	7	7	OFF	RR	1004C1	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 6													
119	S	0	00000000	2117.5	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	7	0	OFF	RR	1004E1	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 7													
121	S	66	00000000	2118.3	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	0	0	OFF	DATA	1004EC	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 6 P(R)= 7													
IPX . . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0													
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)													
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)													
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD0117000000000019001													
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11													
State: 1 (Init) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020076AD0117													
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x03													
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000005020076AD0117003C002403													
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8													
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000													
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000													
Data . . . : C0080000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E.....													
123	R	0	00000000	2118.3	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	0	1	OFF	RR	1004E1	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 7													
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52 Page: 26													
Record Number	Data S/R	Length	Record Status	Record Timer	Data Type	Controller Name/Number	Command	Number Sent	Number Received	Poll/Final	Packet Type	Packet Header	LLC Type
125	R	225	00000000	2118.5	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	1	1	OFF	DATA	1004EE	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 7 P(R)= 7 Hop Count: 0													
IPX . . . . : Pkt Length: 225 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN)													
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)													
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)													
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF00E1000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D47000000000019001													
CSNP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x18													
Pkt Length: 195 Src ID: 0x020096AD0D4700													
LSP ID: 0x000000000000 (Src):0x00 (Node):0x00 (LSP No.) "Start LSP ID"													
LSP ID: 0x0FFFFFFF0000 (Src):0xFF (Node):0xFF (LSP No.) "End LSP ID"													
Fixed Hdr : 83210100180100000C3020096AD0D470000000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF													
Option . . : Code: 0x09 (LSP Entries) Length: 160													
Rem. Life: 6904 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170000 Seq. No.: 0x00000004 Chksum: 0x0B9B													
Rem. Life: 5184 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170200 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0x5CF6													
Rem. Life: 5191 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170201 Seq. No.: 0x00000003 Chksum: 0x1A8D													
Rem. Life: 5184 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170202 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0xE0F0													
Rem. Life: 5200 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170203 Seq. No.: 0x00000004 Chksum: 0x9E45													
Rem. Life: 5184 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117FF00 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0xB4A0													
Rem. Life: 0 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117FF02 Seq. No.: 0x00000002 Chksum: 0x0000													
Rem. Life: 7499 sec LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D470000 Seq. No.: 0x00000005 Chksum: 0xBD59													
Rem. Life: 4688 sec LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D47FF00 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0xB6E5													
Rem. Life: 6970 sec LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D47FF02 Seq. No.: 0x00000004 Chksum: 0xCA08													
Data . . . : 09A01AF8020076AD01170000000000040B9B1440020076AD011702000000													
00015CF61447020076AD01170201000000031A8D1440020076AD01170202													
000000001EF0F1450020076AD01170203000000049E451440020076AD0117													
FF000000001B4A000000020076AD0117FF020000000200001D4B020096AD													
0D47000000000005BD591250020096AD0D47FF0000000001B6E51B3A0200													
96AD0D47FF0200000004CA08 *..8.....													
127	S	0	00000000	2118.5	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	1	2	OFF	RR	100401	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 0													
129	R	66	00000000	2119.1	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	2	2	OFF	DATA	1004E0	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 0 P(R)= 7													
IPX . . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0													
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)													
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)													
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D47000000000019001													
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11													
State: 0 (Up) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020096AD0D47													
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x01													
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000001020096AD0D47003C002401													
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8													

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Address: 00000000      Mask: 00000000
Option . . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU)      Length: 4      MTU: 0x00001000
Data . . . : C0080000000000000000C50400001000      *{.....E.....*
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE      Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A      05/09/97 11:42:52      Page: 27
Record Number  S/R  Length  Record Status  Record Timer  Data Type  Controller Name/Number  Command  Number Sent  Number Received  Poll/Final  Packet Type  Packet Header  LLC Type
-----
131  S      0  00000000  2119.2  EBCDIC  X25LINET /01  I      2      3  OFF  RR      100421  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(R)= 1
133  S     225  00000000  2119.2  EBCDIC  X25LINET /01  I      3      3  OFF  DATA  10042E  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(S)= 7  P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 225      Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN)      Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF00E1000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD0117000000000019001
CSNP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83      Pkt Type: 0x18
Pkt Length: 195      Src ID: 0x020076AD011700
LSP ID: 0x000000000000 (Src):0x00 (Node):0x00 (LSP No.) "Start LSP ID"
LSP ID: 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF (Src):0xFF (Node):0xFF (LSP No.) "End LSP ID"
Fixed Hdr : 832101001801000000C3020076AD01170000000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
Option . . . : Code: 0x09 (LSP Entries)      Length: 160
Rem. Life: 7499 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170000 Seq. No.: 0x00000006 Chksum: 0x77A3
Rem. Life: 5182 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170200 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0x5CF6
Rem. Life: 5190 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170201 Seq. No.: 0x00000003 Chksum: 0x1A8D
Rem. Life: 5182 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170202 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0xEF0F
Rem. Life: 7184 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170203 Seq. No.: 0x00000005 Chksum: 0xD9A9
Rem. Life: 5182 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117FF00 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0xB4A0
Rem. Life: 6968 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117FF02 Seq. No.: 0x00000004 Chksum: 0x7EF9
Rem. Life: 6904 sec LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D470000 Seq. No.: 0x00000003 Chksum: 0xD2CF
Rem. Life: 4687 sec LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D47FF00 Seq. No.: 0x00000001 Chksum: 0xB6E5
Rem. Life: 0 sec LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D47FF02 Seq. No.: 0x00000002 Chksum: 0x0000
Data . . . : 09A01D4B020076AD011700000000000677A3143E020076AD011702000000 *.....T.....*
00015CF61446020076AD01170201000000031A8D143E020076AD01170202 *...*6.....*
00000001EF0F1C10020076AD0117020300000005D9A9143E020076AD0117 *.....RZ.....*
FF0000000001B4A01B38020076AD0117FF02000000047EF91AF8020096AD *.....=9.8..0.*
0D47000000000003D2CF124F020096AD0D47FF0000000001B6E500000200 *.....K..|.0.....V....*
96AD0D47FF02000000020000 *0.....*
135  R      0  00000000  2119.3  EBCDIC  X25LINET /03  I      3      4  OFF  RR      100401  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(R)= 0
137  S     66  00000000  2119.9  EBCDIC  X25LINET /01  I      4      4  OFF  DATA  100420  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(S)= 0  P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66      Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN)      Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD0117000000000019001
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83      Pkt Type: 0x11
State: 0 (Up)      Cct Type: 1      Src ID: 0x020076AD0117
Hold Time: 60s      Pkt Length: 36      WAN ID: 0x03
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000001020076AD0117003C002403
Option . . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses)      Length: 8
Address: 00000000      Mask: 00000000
Option . . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU)      Length: 4      MTU: 0x00001000
Data . . . : C0080000000000000000C50400001000      *{.....E.....*
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE      Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A      05/09/97 11:42:52      Page: 28
Record Number  S/R  Length  Record Status  Record Timer  Data Type  Controller Name/Number  Command  Number Sent  Number Received  Poll/Final  Packet Type  Packet Header  LLC Type
-----
139  R      0  00000000  2120.0  EBCDIC  X25LINET /03  I      4      5  OFF  RR      100421  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(R)= 1
141  R     97  00000000  2120.4  EBCDIC  X25LINET /03  I      5      5  OFF  DATA  100422  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(S)= 1  P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 97      Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN)      Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0061000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001
PSNP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83      Pkt Type: 0x1A
Pkt Length: 67      Src ID: 0x020096AD0D4700
Fixed Hdr : 831101001A010000043020096AD0D4700
Option . . . : Code: 0x09 (LSP Entries)      Length: 48
Rem. Life: 6902 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170000 Seq. No.: 0x00000004 Chksum: 0x0B9B
Rem. Life: 5198 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD01170203 Seq. No.: 0x00000004 Chksum: 0x9E45
Rem. Life: 0 sec LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117FF02 Seq. No.: 0x00000002 Chksum: 0x0000
Data . . . : 09301AF6020076AD01170000000000040B9B144E020076AD011702030000 *...6.....+.....*
00049E450000020076AD0117FF02000000020000 *.....*
143  S      0  00000000  2120.4  EBCDIC  X25LINET /01  I      5      6  OFF  RR      100441  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(R)= 2
145  R    143  00000000  2128.3  EBCDIC  X25LINET /03  I      6      6  OFF  DATA  100424  NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0      LCN= 4      P(S)= 2  P(R)= 1
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 143      Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN)      Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF008F000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83      Pkt Type: 0x12      NR Bit: 0

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													Pkt Length: 113		Rem. Life: 7490s		Seq. No.: 0x00000005	
													LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D47 (Src):0x00 (Node):0x00 (LSP No.)					
Fixed Hdr :													831B01001201000000711D42020096AD0D47000000000005BD5901					
Option . . :													Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses)		Length: 8			
													Address: 00000000		Mask: 00000000			
Option . . :													Code: 0xC1 (Management)		Length: 20			
													Network: 0x96AD0D47		Node: 0x000000000001			
													Router : ROUTER_1					
Option . . :													Code: 0xC2 (Link Information)		Length: 25			
													S1: 0 I/E: 0 Cost : 0x1E		Nbor ID: 0x020096AD0D47FF			
													MTU: 0x00000000		Delay: 0x000001F4 usec			
													Thru: 0x000F4240		Media: 0x0000 (Generic LAN)			
Option . . :													Code: 0xC2 (Link Information)		Length: 25			
													S1: 0 I/E: 0 Cost : 0x37		Nbor ID: 0x020076AD011700			
													MTU: 0x00001000		Delay: 0x00008D9B usec			
													Thru: 0x00004B00		Media: 0x801E (X.25)			
Data . . . :													C008000000000000000000C11496AD0D470000000000010108524F55544552		*{.....A.O..... ....*			
													5F31C2191E808080020096AD0D47FF00000000000001F4000F42400000C2		*,.B.....0.....4....B*			
													1937808080020076AD0117000000100000008D9B00004B00801E		*.....*			
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE													Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A		05/09/97 11:42:52		Page: 29	
Record	S/R	Data	Record	Record	Data	Controller	Number	Number	Poll/	Packet	Packet	LLC						
Number		Length	Status	Timer	Type	Name/Number	Command	Sent	Received	Final	Type	Header						
147	S	0	00000000	2128.4	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01 I		6	7	OFF	RR	100461						
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 3																		
148	R	66	00000000	2128.4	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03 I		7	6	OFF	DATA	100426						
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 3 P(R)= 1																		
IPX . . . . Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0																		
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)																		
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)																		
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF004200000000000000FFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001																		
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0																		
Pkt Length: 36 Rem. Life: 7499s Seq. No.: 0x00000006																		
LSP ID: 0x020096AD0D47 (Src):0xFF (Node):0x02 (LSP No.)																		
Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000000241D4B020096AD0D47FF02000000006D36001																		
Option . . : Code: 0xC4 (External Routes) Length: 7																		
Network: 76AD0117 Hops: 2 Ticks: 30																		
Data . . . : C4070276AD0117001E *D.....*																		
151	S	0	00000000	2128.4	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01 I		7	0	OFF	RR	100481						
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 4																		
153	S	170	00000000	2129.1	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01 I		0	0	OFF	DATA	100482						
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 1 P(R)= 4																		
IPX . . . . Pkt Length: 170 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0																		
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)																		
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)																		
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF00AA00000000000000FFFFFFFF900176AD01170000000000019001																		
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0																		
Pkt Length: 140 Rem. Life: 7490s Seq. No.: 0x00000006																		
LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0x00 (Node):0x00 (LSP No.)																		
Fixed Hdr : 831B010012010000008C1D42020076AD01170000000000677A301																		
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8																		
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000																		
Option . . : Code: 0xC1 (Management) Length: 20																		
Network: 0x76AD0117 Node: 0x000000000001																		
Router : ROUTER_2																		
Option . . : Code: 0xC2 (Link Information) Length: 25																		
S1: 0 I/E: 0 Cost : 0x19 Nbor ID: 0x020076AD011702																		
MTU: 0x00000FD9 Delay: 0x000000C8 usec																		
Thru: 0x003D0900 Media: 0x0004 (IEEE 802.5 w/802.2 w/o SNAP)																		
Option . . : Code: 0xC2 (Link Information) Length: 25																		
S1: 0 I/E: 0 Cost : 0x1E Nbor ID: 0x020076AD0117FF																		
MTU: 0x00000000 Delay: 0x000001F4 usec																		
Thru: 0x000F4240 Media: 0x0000 (Generic LAN)																		
Option . . : Code: 0xC2 (Link Information) Length: 25																		
S1: 0 I/E: 0 Cost : 0x37 Nbor ID: 0x020096AD0D4700																		
MTU: 0x00001000 Delay: 0x00008D9B usec																		
Thru: 0x00004B00 Media: 0x801E (X.25)																		
Data . . . : C008000000000000000000C11476AD01170000000000010108524F55544552													*{.....A..... ....*					
													*,.B.....R...H....B*					
													*.....4....B...*					
													*....0.....*					
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE													Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A		05/09/97 11:42:52		Page: 30	
Record	S/R	Data	Record	Record	Data	Controller	Number	Number	Poll/	Packet	Packet	LLC						
Number		Length	Status	Timer	Type	Name/Number	Command	Sent	Received	Final	Type	Header						
154	S	98	00000000	2129.2	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01 I		1	0	OFF	DATA	100484						
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 2 P(R)= 4																		
IPX . . . . Pkt Length: 98 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0																		
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)																		
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)																		
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF006200000000000000FFFFFFFF900176AD01170000000000019001																		
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0																		
Pkt Length: 68 Rem. Life: 5172s Seq. No.: 0x00000001																		

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LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0x02 (Node):0x00 (LSP No.)
Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000000441434020076AD01170200000000015CF601
Option . . : Code: 0xC1 (Management) Length: 12
Network: 0x00000009 Node: 0x400052005010
Option . . : Code: 0xC2 (Link Information) Length: 25
S1: 0 I/E: 0 Cost : 0x00 Nbor ID: 0x020076AD011700
MTU: 0x00000000 Delay: 0x00000000 usec
Thru: 0x00000000 Media: 0x0004 (IEEE 802.5 w/802.2 w/o SNAP)
Data . . . : C10C000000094000520050100100C21900808080020076AD011700000000 *A.....&...B.....*
000000000000000000000000 *.....*

156 R 0 00000000 2129.2 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 0 1 OFF RR 100441 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 2
158 S 530 00000000 2129.2 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 2 1 OFF DATA 100486 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 3 P(R)= 4
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 530 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0212000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD01170000000000019001
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0
Pkt Length: 500 Rem. Life: 5180s Seq. No.: 0x00000003
LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0x02 (Node):0x01 (LSP No.)
Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000001F4143C020076AD01170201000000031A8D01
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 23
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:400052005188:E885
Service Type: 0x0640 Service Name: WINNT100
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 61
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:4006
Service Type: 0x0278 Service Name: FERGUS_NW41_TREE *****M@@@@@D*PJ
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 61
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:0005
Service Type: 0x026B Service Name: FERGUS_NW41_TREE *****M@@@@@D*PJ
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 62
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:1F80
Service Type: 0x012B Service Name: FERGUS_NW41 0200040a
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 62
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:1F80
Service Type: 0x0115 Service Name: FERGUS_NW41 0200040a
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 26
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:1F80
Service Type: 0x0130 Service Name: FERGUS_NW41
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 26
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:8104
Service Type: 0x0107 Service Name: FERGUS_NW41
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 26
Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52 Page: 31
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 31ECF1DD:000000000001:0451
Service Type: 0x0004 Service Name: FERGUS_NW41
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 29
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:0001CB32C00A:4004
Service Type: 0x0751 Service Name: IBM8235_32C00A
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 29
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:0001CBA2470E:4004
Service Type: 0x0751 Service Name: IBM8235_A2470E
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 22
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:400052005187:E885
Service Type: 0x0640 Service Name: WINNT68
Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 22
Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:400052005186:E885
Service Type: 0x0640 Service Name: WINNT80
Data . . . : C3170100000009400052005188E885064057494E4E54313030C33D0131EC *C.....HYE. .++...C...*
F1DD00000000000140060278464552475535F4E5734315F545245455F5F *1.....+.....*
5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F *.....+.....*
0131ECF1DD0000000000010005026B464552475535F4E5734315F545245 *.....+.....*
455F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F *.....+.....*
4AC33E0131ECF1DD0000000000011F80012B464552475535F4E5734315F *.....+.....*
5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F *.....+.....*
3030343061C33E0131ECF1DD0000000000011F800115464552475535F4E *.....+.....*
5734315F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F5F *.....+.....*
5F30323030343061C31A0131ECF1DD0000000000011F80013046455247 *.....+.....*
55535F4E573431C31A0131ECF1DD00000000000181040107464552475535 *.....+.....*
5F4E573431C31A0131ECF1DD00000000000104510004464552475535F4E *.....+.....*
573431C31D01000000090001CB32C00A4004075149424D38323335F332 *.....+.....*
43303041C31D01000000090001CBA2470E4004075149424D38323335F41 *.....+.....*
3234373045C3160100000009400052005187E885064057494E4E543638C3 *.....+.....*
160100000009400052005186E885064057494E4E543830 *.....+.....*

160 R 0 00000000 2129.2 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I 1 2 OFF RR 100461 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 3
162 S 66 00000000 2129.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I 3 2 OFF DATA 100488 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 4 P(R)= 4
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD01170000000000019001

```

LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0 Pkt Length: 36 Rem. Life: 5172s Seq. No.: 0x00000001 LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0x02 (Node):0x02 (LSP No.) Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000000241434020076AD0117020200000001EF0F01 Option . . : Code: 0xC4 (External Routes) Length: 7 Network: 31ECF1DD Hops: 1 Ticks: 2 Data . . . : C4070131ECF1DD0002 *D....1... *													
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52 Page: 32													
Record Number	S/R	Data Length	Record Status	Record Timer	Data Type	Controller Name/Number	Command	Number Sent	Number Received	Poll/ Final	Packet Type	Packet Header	LLC Type
164	R	0	00000000	2129.5	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	2	3	OFF	RR	100481	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 4													
166	S	249	00000000	2129.5	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	4	3	OFF	DATA	10048A	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 5 P(R)= 4													
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 249 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0 Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP) Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP) IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF00F900000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD011700000000000019001													
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0 Pkt Length: 219 Rem. Life: 7174s Seq. No.: 0x00000005 LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0x02 (Node):0x03 (LSP No.) Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000000DB1C06020076AD0117020300000005D9A901 Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 62 Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:400052005110:4000 Service Type: 0x064E Service Name: HIROAKI!!!!!!A5569B20ABE511CE9CA400004C762832 Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 62 Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:400052005186:4018 Service Type: 0x064E Service Name: WINNT80!!!!!!A5569B20ABE511CE9CA400004C762832 Option . . : Code: 0xC3 (Services) Length: 62 Hops: 1 Service Addr: 00000009:08005A5530E7:4008 Service Type: 0x064E Service Name: MQNT1!!!!!!A5569B20ABE511CE9CA400004C762832 Data . . . : C33E01000000094000520051104000064E4849524F414B4921212121212121 *C..... ..+... .....* 212141353536394232304142453531314345394341343030303034433736 *.....* 32383332C33E01000000094000520051864018064E57494E4E5438302121 *.....* 21212121212141353536394232304142453531314345394341343030303030 *.....* 3443373632383332C33E010000000908005A5530E74008064E4D514E5431 *.....* 212121212121212121214135353639423230414245353131434539434134 *.....* 303030303443373632383332 *.....* *													
168	R	0	00000000	2129.5	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	3	4	OFF	RR	1004A1	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 5													
170	S	98	00000000	2129.6	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	5	4	OFF	DATA	10048C	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 6 P(R)= 4													
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 98 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0 Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP) Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP) IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF006200000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD011700000000000019001													
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0 Pkt Length: 68 Rem. Life: 5172s Seq. No.: 0x00000001 LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0xFF (Node):0x00 (LSP No.) Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000000441434020076AD0117FF00000000001B4A001 Option . . : Code: 0xC1 (Management) Length: 12 Network: 0x00000000 Node: 0x00000000000000 Option . . : Code: 0xC2 (Link Information) Length: 25 S1: 0 I/E: 0 Cost : 0x00 Nbor ID: 0x020076AD011700 MTU: 0x00000000 Delay: 0x00000000 usec Thru: 0x00000000 Media: 0x0000 (Generic LAN) Data . . . : C10C00 *A.....B.....* 00 *.....* *													
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52 Page: 33													
Record Number	S/R	Data Length	Record Status	Record Timer	Data Type	Controller Name/Number	Command	Number Sent	Number Received	Poll/ Final	Packet Type	Packet Header	LLC Type
172	R	0	00000000	2129.6	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	4	5	OFF	RR	1004C1	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 6													
174	S	66	00000000	2129.6	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	6	5	OFF	DATA	10048E	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 7 P(R)= 4													
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0 Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP) Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP) IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF004200000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD011700000000000019001													
LSP LVL 1 : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x12 NR Bit: 0 Pkt Length: 36 Rem. Life: 7499s Seq. No.: 0x00000006 LSP ID: 0x020076AD0117 (Src):0xFF (Node):0x02 (LSP No.) Fixed Hdr : 831B01001201000000241D4B020076AD0117FF02000000006959F01 Option . . : Code: 0xC4 (External Routes) Length: 7 Network: 96AD0D47 Hops: 1 Ticks: 30 Data . . . : C4070196AD0D47001E *D..0..... *													
176	R	0	00000000	2129.7	EBCDIC	X25LINET /03	I	5	6	OFF	RR	1004E1	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 7													
178	S	98	00000000	2129.7	EBCDIC	X25LINET /01	I	7	6	OFF	DATA	100480	NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 0 P(R)= 4													
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 98 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0													

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```

197 R      66 00000000 2154.5 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      3      3      OFF DATA      10046A NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 3
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 96AD0D47:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900196AD0D470000000000019001
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11
State: 0 (Up) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020096AD0D47
Hold Time: 60s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x01
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000001020096AD0D47003C002401
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000
Data . . . : C008000000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *
199 S      0 00000000 2154.6 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      3      4      OFF RR      1004C1 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 6
COMMUNICATIONS TRACE Title: IPXPING FRM RALYAS4A 05/09/97 11:42:52 Page: 36
Record Data Record Record Data Controller Number Number Poll/ Packet Packet
Number S/R Length Status Timer Type Name/Number Command Sent Received Final Type Header Type
-----
201 S      66 00000000 2180.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      4      4      OFF DATA      1004C6 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(S)= 3 P(R)= 6
IPX . . . : Pkt Length: 66 Pkt Type: 0x00 (UNKNOWN) Hop Count: 0
Src Addr : 76AD0117:000000000001:9001 (NLSP)
Dest Addr : 00000000:FFFFFFFFFFFF:9001 (NLSP)
IPX Raw Hdr: FFFF0042000000000000FFFFFFFFFFFF900176AD01170000000000019001
WAN HELLO : Protocol ID: 0x83 Pkt Type: 0x11
State: 0 (Up) Cct Type: 1 Src ID: 0x020076AD0117
Hold Time: 0s Pkt Length: 36 WAN ID: 0x03
Fixed Hdr : 831401001101000001020076AD011700000002403
Option . . : Code: 0xC0 (Area Addresses) Length: 8
Address: 00000000 Mask: 00000000
Option . . : Code: 0xC5 (Local MTU) Length: 4 MTU: 0x00001000
Data . . . : C008000000000000000000C50400001000 *{.....E..... *
203 R      0 00000000 2180.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      4      5      OFF RR      100481 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4 P(R)= 4
205 S      2 00000000 2180.3 EBCDIC X25LINET /01 I      5      5      OFF CLR REQ      100413 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4
Data . . . : 8000 *.. *
207 R      0 00000000 2180.6 EBCDIC X25LINET /03 I      5      6      OFF CLR CFM      100417 NSNA
Packet Header : LCGN= 0 LCN= 4
* * * * * END OF COMPUTER PRINTOUT * * * * *

```

### A.3 DatagLANCE Trace of NetWare Client Login to a Server

This DatagLANCE trace shows the establishment of a session between a Novell client and server.

```

- - - - - Frame 49 - - - - -

Number Destination      Source      Interpretation
  49 Broadcast (TokRng) 40:00:75:5C:D0:02

- - - - - Frame 375 - - - - -

Number Destination      Source      Interpretation
  375 00000009.FFFFFFFF 00000009.4000755CD IPX D=00000009.FFFFFFFF FF S=00000009.4000755CD002
                                SAP C Find nearest File server 1

IPX ***** IPX header *****
IPX
IPX Checksum = FFFF (Null Checksum)
IPX Length = 34 (dec)
IPX Transport control = 00
IPX 0000 .... = Reserved
IPX .... 0000 = Hop count
IPX Packet type = 17 (dec) (Novell NetWare)
IPX
IPX Destination network      = 00000009
IPX Destination network.node = 00000009.FFFFFFFF
IPX Destination socket       = 0452 (NetWare Service Advertising)
IPX Source network           = 00000009
IPX Source network.node      = 00000009.4000755CD002
IPX Source socket            = 4020 (?)
IPX
SAP ***** NetWare Nearest Service Query *****
SAP
SAP Operation = 3 (dec) (Nearest Service Query)
SAP
SAP Service type = 0004 (File server)
SAP

- - - - - Frame 376 - - - - -

Number Destination      Source      Interpretation
  376 00000009.4000755CD 00000009.08005A488 IPX D=00000009.4000755CD0 02 S=00000009.08005A48816B
                                SAP R NW41 2

IPX ***** IPX header *****
IPX
IPX Checksum = FFFF (Null Checksum)
IPX Length = 96 (dec)
IPX Transport control = 00
IPX 0000 .... = Reserved
IPX .... 0000 = Hop count
IPX Packet type = 0 (dec) (Novell NetWare)
IPX
IPX Destination network      = 00000009
IPX Destination network.node = 00000009.4000755CD002
IPX Destination socket       = 4020 (?)
IPX Source network           = 00000009
IPX Source network.node      = 00000009.08005A48816B
IPX Source socket            = 0452 (NetWare Service Advertising)
IPX

```



```
SAP ***** NetWare Nearest Service Response *****
SAP
SAP Operation = 4 (dec) (Nearest Service Response)
SAP
SAP Service type = 0004 (File server)
SAP Server name = NW41
SAP Network = 30ABA597, Node = 000000000001, Socket = 0451
SAP Intervening network count = 0001
SAP
SAP
```

- - - - - Frame 377 - - - - -

Number	Destination	Source	Interpretation
377	00000009.4000755CD	00000009.400052005	IPX D=00000009.4000755CD0 02 S=00000009.400052005240
			<b>SAP R MANSERV1 3</b>

```
IPX ***** IPX header *****
IPX
IPX Checksum = FFFF (Null Checksum)
IPX Length = 96 (dec)
IPX Transport control = 00
IPX 0000 .... = Reserved
IPX .... 0000 = Hop count
IPX Packet type = 4 (dec) (PEP)
IPX
IPX Destination network      = 00000009
IPX Destination network.node = 00000009.4000755CD002
IPX Destination socket       = 4020 (?)
IPX Source network           = 00000009
IPX Source network.node      = 00000009.400052005240
IPX Source socket            = 0452 (NetWare Service Advertising)
IPX
SAP ***** NetWare Nearest Service Response *****
SAP
SAP Operation = 4 (dec) (Nearest Service Response)
SAP
SAP Service type = 0004 (File server)
SAP Server name = MANSERV1
SAP Network = 30AA0F92, Node = 000000000001, Socket = 0451
SAP Intervening network count = 0001
SAP
SAP
```

- - - - - Frame 378 - - - - -

Number	Destination	Source	Interpretation
378	00000000.FFFFFFFF	00000009.4000755CD	IPX D=00000000.FFFFFFFF FF S=00000009.4000755CD002
			<b>RIP Find 30ABA597 4</b>

```
IPX ***** IPX header *****
IPX
IPX Checksum = FFFF (Null Checksum)
IPX Length = 40 (dec)
IPX Transport control = 00
IPX 0000 .... = Reserved
IPX .... 0000 = Hop count
IPX Packet type = 1 (dec) (RIP)
IPX
IPX Destination network      = 00000000
IPX Destination network.node = 00000000.FFFFFFFF
IPX Destination socket       = 0453 (NetWare Routing)
IPX Source network           = 00000009
IPX Source network.node      = 00000009.4000755CD002
IPX Source socket            = 0453 (NetWare Routing)
IPX
```

RIP \*\*\*\*\* Routing Information Protocol \*\*\*\*\*

RIP

RIP Operation = 1 (dec) (Request)

RIP Object network = 30ABA597 , hop count = (unknown), ticks = 65535 ( dec)

RIP

- - - - - Frame 379 - - - - -

Number	Destination	Source	Interpretation
379	00000009.4000755CD	00000009.08005A488	IPX D=00000009.4000755CD0 02 S=00000009.08005A48816B
			<b>RIP Found 30ABA597 at 1 hops 5</b>

IPX \*\*\*\*\* IPX header \*\*\*\*\*

IPX

IPX Checksum = FFFF (Null Checksum)

IPX Length = 40 (dec)

IPX Transport control = 00

IPX 0000 .... = Reserved

IPX .... 0000 = Hop count

IPX Packet type = 1 (dec) (RIP)

IPX

IPX Destination network = 00000009

IPX Destination network.node = 00000009.4000755CD002

IPX Destination socket = 0453 (NetWare Routing)

IPX Source network = 00000009

IPX Source network.node = 00000009.08005A48816B

IPX Source socket = 0453 (NetWare Routing)

IPX

RIP \*\*\*\*\* Routing Information Protocol \*\*\*\*\*

RIP

RIP Operation = 2 (dec) (Response)

RIP Object network = 30ABA597 , hop count = 1 (dec) , ticks = 2 (dec)

RIP

- - - - - Frame 380 - - - - -

Number	Destination	Source	Interpretation
380	NW41	00000009.4000755CD	IPX D=30ABA597.000000000001 S=00000009.4000755CD002 D=0451 S=401B
			<b>NCP Create Connection 6</b>

IPX \*\*\*\*\* IPX header \*\*\*\*\*

IPX

IPX Checksum = FFFF (Null Checksum)

IPX Length = 37 (dec)

IPX Transport control = 00

IPX 0000 .... = Reserved

IPX .... 0000 = Hop count

IPX Packet type = 17 (dec) (Novell NetWare)

IPX

IPX Destination network = 30ABA597

IPX Destination network.node = 30ABA597.000000000001, NW41

IPX Destination socket = 0451 (NetWare Server)

IPX Source network = 00000009

IPX Source network.node = 00000009.4000755CD002

IPX Source socket = 401B (?)

IPX

NCP \*\*\*\*\* Novell Advanced NetWare \*\*\*\*\*

NCP

NCP Request type = 1111 (Create Connection)

NCP Seq no=0 (dec) Connection no=255 (dec) Task no=0 (dec)

NCP

NCP \*\*\*\*\* Create Service Connection \*\*\*\*\*

NCP

NCP Request type = 1111 (Create Connection)

NCP

NCP Normal end of "Create Service Connection"

NCP

NCP

- - - - - Frame 381 - - - - -

Number	Destination	Source	Interpretation
381	00000009.4000755CD	NW41	IPX D=00000009.4000755CD002 S=30ABA597.000000000001 D=401B S=0451
			NCP R OK <b>7</b>

IPX \*\*\*\*\* IPX header \*\*\*\*\*  
IPX  
IPX Checksum = FFFF (Null Checksum)  
IPX Length = 38 (dec)  
IPX Transport control = 00  
IPX 0000 .... = Reserved  
IPX .... 0000 = Hop count  
IPX Packet type = 17 (dec) (Novell NetWare)  
IPX  
IPX Destination network = 00000009  
IPX Destination network.node = 00000009.4000755CD002  
IPX Destination socket = 401B (?)  
IPX Source network = 30ABA597  
IPX Source network.node = 30ABA597.000000000001, NW41  
IPX Source socket = 0451 (NetWare Server)  
IPX  
NCP \*\*\*\*\* Novell Advanced NetWare \*\*\*\*\*  
NCP  
NCP Request type = 3333 (Reply)  
NCP Seq no=0 (dec) Connection no=9 (dec) Task no=1 (dec)  
NCP  
NCP \*\*\*\*\* Create Service Connection Reply \*\*\*\*\*  
NCP  
NCP Request type = 1111 reply to frame 380  
NCP  
NCP Completion code = 00 (OK)  
NCP Connection status flags = 00 (OK)  
NCP  
NCP Normal end of "Create Service Connection Reply"  
NCP

#### Notes:

- 1** Frame 375 shows the Get Nearest Server request sent out by the client on IPX network 9 (00000009) node address 4000755CD002.
- 2** Frame 376 shows the server NW41 responding to frame 375 with a Get Nearest Server response. This includes the internal IPX network address, (30ABA597) the node name of server NW41 (00000001) and which socket to use (0451).
- 3** Because the packet sent out in frame 375 was a broadcast from the client, server MANSERV1 also responds with a Get Nearest Server response, but as the client has already received a reply from NW41 this packet is ignored.
- 4** As the client does not know a route to IPX network 30ABA597, it sends out another broadcast packet requesting routing information for the server network.
- 5** Any server/router can respond to the above request. In our case it was server NW41 which responded with the necessary routing information showing the hop count and number of ticks to its internal IPX network.
- 6** The client now has all the necessary information on how to get to the server, so it now wants the upper level NCP application to continue the connection using the socket number provided in frame 376 (0451). The client also provides a socket number for the server to use when sending NCP packets to it (401B)

**7** The server accepts the request and all further packets will be NCP using the provided socket numbers. The login process continues now and eventually the end user will be prompted with a login screen.

---

## Appendix B. Special Notices

This publication is intended to help AS/400 technical specialists understand and be able to configure the AS/400 IPX router support. The information in this publication is not intended as the specification of any programming interfaces that are provided by Operating System/400. See the PUBLICATIONS section of the IBM Programming Announcement for operating System/400 for more information about what publications are considered to be product documentation.

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## Appendix C. Related Publications

The publications listed in this section are considered particularly suitable for a more detailed discussion of the topics covered in this redbook.

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### C.1 International Technical Support Organization Publications

For information on ordering these ITSO publications see "How to Get ITSO Redbooks" on page 325.

- *IBM 2210 Nways Multiprotocol Description and Configuration Scenarios*, SG24-4446
- *AS/400 AnyNet Scenarios*, SG24-2531

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### C.2 Redbooks on CD-ROMs

Redbooks are also available on CD-ROMs. **Order a subscription** and receive updates 2-4 times a year at significant savings.

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### C.3 Other Publications

These publications are also relevant as further information sources:

- *AS/400 Advanced Series Internetwork Packet Exchange Support Version 3*, SC41-3400
- *NetWare, the Professional Reference third edition* by Karanjit Siyan
- *OS/400 Integration for Novell NetWare Version 3*, SC41-3124-00





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## How to Get ITSO Redbooks

This section explains how both customers and IBM employees can find out about ITSO redbooks, CD-ROMs, workshops, and residencies. A form for ordering books and CD-ROMs is also provided.

This information was current at the time of publication, but is continually subject to change. The latest information may be found at <http://www.redbooks.ibm.com>.

---

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```
TOOLS SENDTO WTSCPOK TOOLS ZDISK GET ITSOREGI 1996
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For a list of product area specialists in the ITSO: type the following command:

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- **Redbooks Web Site on the World Wide Web**  
<http://w3.itso.ibm.com/redbooks>
- **IBM Direct Publications Catalog on the World Wide Web**  
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