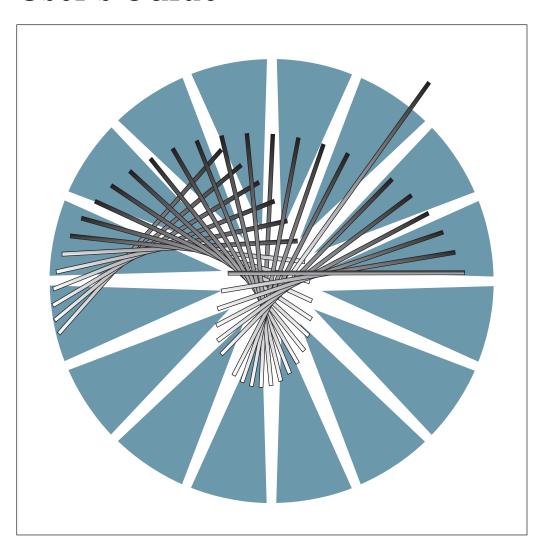


Controller Configuration and Management User's Guide



3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950 (For CCM Version F12431 000 or Later)



Controller Configuration and Management User's Guide

Note!

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under "Notices" on page xi.

Sixth Edition (June 1998)

This edition applies to the Version 2.0 of the Controller Configuration and Management application (CCM), and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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Contents

	Notices	Χ
	Product Page/Warranties	Х
	Trademarks and Service Marks	X
	About this Book	xii
	Who Should Use this Book	
	How this Book is Organized	
	Conventions Used in this Book	
Part 1. Introd	lucing the CCM	
	Chapter 1. Welcome to the CCM	-1
	Operating Environments	
	Service Processor Environment	
	Stand-Alone Environment	
	Installing CCM	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Installing CCM in Service Processor Environment	
	Installing CCM in Stand-Alone Environment	
	CCM Password Protection from MOSS-E	
	Starting the Service Processor CCM	
	Starting the Stand-Alone CCM	
	Stopping and Exiting from CCM	
	Becoming Familiar with the User Interface: the Main Window	
	Menu Bar	
	Header Information	
	Coupler Icons	
	Information Area	-6
	Working in the Main Window	-6
	Working with the Main Window Menu Choices	-9
	Working with the Coupler Icons	-9
	Working from the Pull-Down Menus	10
	Chapter 2. About the Configuration Process	2-1
	An Easier Way to Configure	2-1
	What You Can Do with a CCM Configuration	2-3
	Configuring the Controller	
	Configuration Creation in Different Environments	
	In the Service Processor Environment	
	In the Stand-Alone Environment	
	Chapter 3. Performing Generic Configuration Tasks	3-1
	A Word about the Buttons, Worksheets, and Online Help	
	The Generic Push Buttons	
	Getting Online Help	
	Generic Configuration Tasks	
	Creating a New Configuration	
	Importing an ESCON Configuration	
	Viewing a List of Available Configurations	
	TIOTHING A LIST OF ATTAINANCE CONTINGATABLE TO THE TAIL T	, ,

	Importing a CCM Configuration To Open and Modify a Configuration Saving a Configuration to Diskette or Hard Disk Activating a Configuration Moving the MAE Coupler Connection Working with the CDF-E Comparing Couplers and Ports in a Configuration with a Reference CDF-E Setting or Clearing the Coupler Type Loading a CDF-E	3-6 3-7 3-7 3-7 3-8 3-9 3-10
Part 2.	Resource Configuration	
	Chapter 4. Beginning a CCM Configuration Configuring Station(s) on Coupler/Port 2080	
	Chapter 5. Configuring an ESCON Coupler Configuring the ESCON Port Parameters Configuring the ESCON Host Link Parameters Configuring ESCON Station Parameters	5-1 5-3
	Chapter 6. Configuring a Token-Ring Coupler Configuring Token-Ring Ports Configuring Token-Ring Stations	6-1
	Chapter 7. Configuring Serial Line SDLC Resources Configuring the SDLC Port Configuring SDLC Stations	7-1
	Chapter 8. Configuring Serial Line Frame-Relay Resources Configuring a Frame Relay Port Defining Frame-Relay DLCIs and Stations Configuring APPN over Frame-Relay Stations Configuring Frame-Relay Frame Handler Sets	8-1 8-5 8-8
	Chapter 9. Configuring Serial Line PPP Resources Configuring a PPP Port	9-1 9-1
	Configuring a X.25 Port	10-1 10-1 10-5
	Understanding the Navigation and Configuration Windows	11-1 11-2 11-4 11-6 11-6 11-7
	Configuring General IP Parameters	12-1 12-1 12-1

	PPP NCP Default Parameters	12-1
	IP Static Routes	12-1
	IP Access Controls	12-2
	IP Filters	12-2
	Bootp Forwarding Parameters	12-2
	Configuring OSPF Parameters	12-3
	OSPF General and Multicast Parameters	12-3
	OSPF Parameters for each IP Address	12-3
	OSPF Areas	12-4
	OSPF Imported and Default Routes	12-4
	OSPF Virtual Links	12-4
	Configuring RIP Parameters	12-5
	RIP General Parameters	12-5
	RIP Parameters for each IP Address	12-5
	Configuring BGP Parameters	12-6
	BGP General and Excluded AS Parameters	12-6
	BGP Receive Policies	12-6
	BGP Send Polices	12-6
	BGP Originate Policies	12-7
	BGP Neighbors	12-7
	BGP Aggregate Routes	12-7
	Configuring ARP Parameters	12-7
	ARP Parameters	12-7
	Configuring SNMP Parameters	12-8
	SNMP Parameters	12-8
	Make Sure SNMP Access is Enabled When Filtering Packets	12-8
	Wake dute divin Access is Enabled when I litering I dekets	12 0
	Chapter 13. Configuring APPN Parameters	13-1
	Configuring General APPN Parameters	13-1
	Coupler	13-1
	Network Nodes, Focal Points, and DLURs	13-2
	Network Node Characteristics	13-2
	Backup Focal Points	13-2
	Rapid Transport Protocol/Path Switch Parameters	13-2
	Coupler/Port 2080 Stations	13-2
	27.45/27.46	13-3
		13-3
	Frame-relay frame handler set	13-3
	Configuring Specific APPN Parameters	13-3
	Adjacent Node Remote LUs	13-4
	Classes of Service	13-4
	Node Rows	13-4
	Transmission Group Rows	13-5
	Multilink Transmission Group	13-5
	Specifying Multilink Transmission Group Stations	13-5
Part 3. Resource	Management	
	Chapter 14. Dynamic Activation and How It Affects Your Network	14-1
	Dynamically Activating Modifications to a Configuration while Saving	14-1
	Network Traffic Disruption and Dynamic Activation	14-2
	Hamo Distaption and Dynamic Notificiality	2
	Chapter 15. Resource Management	15-1
		'

Management Using Resource Filters	15-2
Managing Ports	15-3
Displaying a List of Configured Ports	15-3
Displaying the Resources on a Selected Port	15-3
Viewing Details of a Port	15-4
Activating and Deactivating Ports	15-4
IP Resource Status	15-7
Managing Stations	15-9
Displaying a List of Configured Stations	
	15-10
1 7 3	15-10
3	15-10
y y	15-13
1 7 3	15-14
·	15-15
·	15-15
· ·	15-16
	15-16 15-16
3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15-16
	15-16 15-16
•	15-16 15-16
·	15-16 15-17
	-
,	15-17
	15-17
	15-17
	15-17
	15-18
	15-18
	15-18
	15-18
	15-18
	15-19
	15-19
	15-19
	15-19
	15-19
Frame-Relay DLCI IP Address	15-20
X.25 PVC Information	15-20
	15-20
X.25 IP Address Table	15-20
PPP IP Control Protocol Information	15-20
PPP Link Control Protocol Information	15-20
	15-21
PPP Link IP Information	15-21
PPP IP Control Protocol Statistics	15-21
General Port Statistics	15-21
Clearing Statistics	15-21
Router Status Information	15-21
	15-21
•	15-22
	15-22
•	15-22
	15-22
	15-22

Clearing ARP Statistics	15-22
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15-23
ARP Registered Networks	15-23
ARP Registered Address Protocols	15-23
	15-23
Chapter 16. Viewing Node-Level APPN Information	16-1
View Details of the APPN Network Topology	16-1
View Details of the Network Nodes	16-1
View Details of the Network Directories	16-1
View Details of the Connection Networks	16-2
View Details of the HRP Connections	16-2
Aping	16-2
Chapter 17. Managing IP Router Data	17-1
General IP Specific Commands	17-2
Viewing the Protocol and Interface Configuration	17-2
View (Dump) the Router Routing Table	17-2
Verifying the Reachability of a Resource: Ping	17-2
Restarting the IP Router	17-2
Viewing the Route to a Resource	17-3
Tracing the Route to a Resource	17-3
IP OSPF Commands	17-3
OSPF Link State Advertisement	17-3
OSPF Area	17-3
OSPF AS-External Information	17-3
OSPF Area Link State Database	17-4
OSPF Interface Statistics	17-4
Adding an OSPF Router to a Multicast Group	17-4
Removing an OSPF Router from a Multicast Group	17-4
OSPF Multicast Cache	17-4
Router OSPF Membership Groups	17-4
OSPF Multicast Routing Statistics	17-5
Details of Active OSPF Neighbors	17-5
OSPF Router Routes	17-5
Link State Advertisement Database Statistics	17-5
OSPF Routing Statistics	17-5
Changing the Cost of an OSPF Interface	17-5
IP BGP View Commands	17-6
BGP Routing Table	17-6
Details of Active BGP Neighbors	17-6
Path Description Database	17-6
Size of the BGP Databases	17-6
Size of the DOF Databases	17-0
Appendix A. Bibliography	A-1
Customer Documentation for the 3746 Model 950	A-1
Customer Documentation for the 3745 (Models 210, 310, 410, 610, 21A, 31A,	, , ,
41A, and 61A), and 3746 (Model 900)	A-3
Additional Customer Documentation for the 3745 Models 130, 150, 160, 170,	73.0
and 17A	A-7
and in	r\-1
List of Abbreviations	X-1
	/\ I
Glossarv	X-3

ndev	X-7
NADY	X = /

Figures

1-1.	Main Window Help Menu	1-5
1-2.	CCM Main Window	1-7
2-1.	Files Created by the CCM during the Configuration Process .	2-2
2-2.	Creating a Configuration in the Service Processor Environment	2-5
2-3.	Creating a Configuration in a Stand-Alone Environment	2-6
3-1.	Main Window File Menu	3-5
3-2.	Configurations List	
3-3.	Reference CDF-E Comparison Menu	
3-4.	CCM Configuration/Reference CDF-E Comparison Window	
4-1.	Main CCM Window	
4-2.	3745/3746 Parameters Window	
4-3.	CCM Coupler/Processor Type Window	
4-4.	Stations on Coupler/Port 2080 Window	
5-1.	ESCON Port Configuration Window	
5-2.	IP Access Controls Window	
5-3.	ESCON Host Link Configuration Window	
5-4.	ESCON Station Configuration Window	
5-5.	ESCON Station Configuration - APPN Parameters Window	
6-1.	Token-Ring Port Configuration Window	
6-2.	Token-Ring Port Configuration - APPN Parameters Window	
6-3.	IP Over Token-Ring Parameters Window	
6-4.	Token-Ring Connection Network Window	
6-5.	Token-Ring Station Configuration Window	
6-6.	Token-Ring Station Configuration - APPN Parameters Window	
7-1. 7-2.	Serial Line Port Configuration Window The First DLC Port Parameters Window for SDLC	
7-2. 7-3.		
7-3. 7-4.	SDLC Station Configuration Window	
8-1.	Serial Line Port Configuration Window	
8-2.	Frame-Relay Port - DLC Parameters Window	
8-3.	IP over Frame-Relay Parameters Window	
8-4.	Frame-Relay DLCI/COMRATE Parameter Window	
8-5.	Frame-Relay DLCI/CIR Parameters Window	
8-6.	APPN over Frame Relay – Station Configuration Window	
8-7.	Frame-Relay Frame Handler Set Configuration Window	
9-1.	Serial Line Port Configuration Window	
9-2.	The First PPP Port Parameters Window	
10-1.	Serial Line Port Configuration Window	
10-2.	X.25 Port - DLC Parameters Window	
10-3.	First X.25 PLP Parameters Window	
10-4.	IP over X.25 - Port Parameters Window	
10-5.	X.25 Station Configuration Window	10-5
10-6.	X.25 Station Configuration - DLC Parameters Window	10-6
10-7.	IP over X.25 - Station Parameters Window	
11-1.	Navigation Window	11-2
11-2.	Example Configuration Window	11-4
11-3.	Access Control Packet Filtering Window	11-5
11-4.	APPN Interfaces Window	
12-1.	IP Configuration Menu	12-1
12-2.	OSPF Configuration Menu	12-3

12-3.	RIP Configuration Menu	5
12-4.	BGP Configuration Menu	3
12-5.	IP Access Controls Window	3
13-1.	Configuration Menu	1
13-2.	APPN Configuration Menu	3
15-1.	Operations Menu in Ports Management Window 15-7	1
15-2.	Session Management Filters Window	2
15-3.	Ports Management Window	3
15-4.	Operations Menu for APPN Ports Management	1
15-5.	APPN Stations Information Display Window 15-9	9
15-6.	Sessions Information Display	3
15-7.	Example IP Port Management Menus	5
15-8.	Example CCM IP Results Display	5
16-1.	Example Management Window for APPN 16-7	1
17-1.	Example of an IP Command Window 17-7	1

Tables

1-3
3-2
11-7
14-3
14-3
14-6
15-8
A-1
A-3
A-7
14 15 <i>H</i>

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About this Book

This book introduces and explains how to use the IBM* Controller Configuration and Management (CCM) application to configure the resources used by an IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 900 or 950 for handling network traffic.

It provides instructions on how to navigate through the application windows and provides a series of guidelines that are useful when configuring an IBM 3745 or 3746 communication controller for the first time.

The information in this book complements the online help.

Who Should Use this Book

This book has been written for anyone who uses the CCM to configure or manage an IBM 3745 or 3746 communication controller and its associated resources.

How this Book is Organized

This guide is organized into parts:

Part 1, "Introducing the CCM"

This part introduces the CCM and:

- Explains the operating environments
- Gives some information about the user interface (menus and windows)
- · Gives an overview of the configuration process
- Explains some of the configuration tasks that are generic, that is the tasks that
 are available for the configuration of many or all of the data link control (DLC)
 types.

Part 2, "Resource Configuration"

This part describes the configuration process and explains how to navigate through the CCM to the windows where you configure your network resources. Each chapter covers some of all the resources for a given DLC type.

Part 3, "Resource Management"

This part explains how to navigate to the windows where you manage APPN and IP network resources by viewing operational information, and activating or deactivating resources.

The bibliography, list of abbreviations, glossary, and index are at the back of this book.

Conventions Used in this Book

The following typographical conventions and graphics are used in this book:

Typeface Graphics	Used for
Italics Bold italics	Word emphasis
Bold	Menu bar and drop-down menu choices Pushbuttons Field names Window titles
Monospace	Text entered by user Important notes
∠ ••	

Menu Conventions

This guide uses a short format to direct you to a particular menu choice. This format does not distinguish between drop-down menus (from the menu bar) and side-opening, cascaded menus; it only gives the chronological order of the menu openings. For example, to go to the IP Static Routes window used to configure IP static routes:

Main window Configuration menu → IP → Static routes → IP Static Routes window

This means:

- 1. To select the Configuration drop-down menu from the CCM main window menu bar
- 2. To select IP in the Configuration drop-down menu
- 3. To select Static routes in the IP cascade-menu to open the IP Static Routes window.

Part 1.	Introducing	the CCM
---------	-------------	---------

Chapter 1. Welcome to the CCM

The IBM Communication Configuration and Management application (CCM) is designed to help you configure and manage an IBM 3746 communication controller and its associated network resources.

When you configure your controller and its resources, the CCM creates a configuration file, referred to as the *3746 controller configuration file*. Using the CCM, you can create several configurations.

The CCM runs under the control of the OS/2* and features a Presentation Manager* graphical user interface, where you can perform a wide range of tasks.

The CCM tasks are divided into two main categories:

Configuration for defining configuration parameters such as coupler type, mode, class of service, transmission group, and others. When a group of configuration parameters has been defined, it can be saved to file on disk. This file can then be immediately activated for use by the network, or it can be saved for later use. Configuration parameters are defined by specifying values in CCM windows.

Management that involves viewing operational information about the currently defined network resources, and activating or deactivating network resources to maintain optimal network performance. Tasks requesting network resource information use commands that only specify the resource address.

Note: This is a "how-to-find-it" guide that only shows a few, key windows that help you go to a window used for specific configuration task; the actual window used for the task is normally not shown in this guide.

For "how-to-configure" information, use:

- 3746 Communication Controller Models A, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.

Operating Environments

The CCM can be used on either:

- The service processor, where it is accessed via the MOSS-E. (The service processor may be accessed via a Distributed Console Access Facility (DCAF) remote console). This environment is referred to as the service processor environment.
- A stand-alone workstation. This environment is referred to as the stand-alone environment

Service Processor Environment

With the CCM installed and running on the service processor, you access it through the MOSS-E user interface. In this type of installation, both the configuration and the management functions can be used.

Stand-Alone Environment

When the CCM is running in the stand-alone environment, the management part of the application and the coupler with the 2080 address are not available for use (they are 'greyed-out').

However the configuration part of the application is fully available for configuring the controller and its resources before your machines arrive.

If several controllers are operating on the network, a good strategy is to configure all controllers from a centralized location, using the stand-alone CCM. The configurations can then be sent (exported) to each service processor when complete.

Minimum Hardware and Software Requirements

The minimum requirements for workstations running the stand-alone version of the CCM are:

- 80486 microprocessor or higher.
- 50 MB of hard disk space free.
- VGA display.

Note: The CCM windows are designed for a VGA resolution (640x480), higher resolutions may cause minor column alignment problems. However, the MAE configuration program will be easier to use because both of its window are visible at the same time.

- 24 MB of virtual memory. The actual amount of virtual memory needed depends on the size of the configuration (does it have tens of lines or hundreds of lines).
- Mouse.
- 3.5-inch diskette drive.
- IBM Operating System/2 (OS/2), version 2.1 or higher.

Installing CCM

This section explains the CCM driver levels and describes the MOSS-E and stand-alone installation procedures.

CCM Levels

This User's Guide is for the CCM functions in ECA 170, which are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 (Pag	Microcode CCM Version EC Level (APPN BLPU					
144 146	D22560A D22560D	D22561 D22561	APPN configuration and management			
155	D46100	D22571	The above functions plus: IP Frame relay over APPN HPR/ANR IP configuration for ESCON and token ring.			
157 159 159	D46120 D46120A D46120B	D46121 D46121.005 D46121.010	The above functions plus: IP management PPP Frame relay over IP HPR/RTP Second expansion enclosure A CCM password NetView Performance Monitor (NPM).			
167	D46130	D46131 000	The above functions plus: HRP/RTP and ARB on token ring, Ethernet, SDLC, frame relay, and ESCON APPN/ISR (5000 PUs + 15 000 sessions) Display of 3746 EC/ECA microcode level CDF-E checking			
170 (See note 2)	D46130D	D46131.024	 The above functions plus: X.25 support on 3746 (under NNP control) HPR MLTG on token ring, SDLC, frame relay, and ESCON BRS for 3746 PPP lines FRFH on 3746 lines CIR on 3746 frame-relay lines. 			

Table 1-1 (Page 2 of 2). Functions Supported by Each CCM Level					
ECA Number	Microcode EC Level (See note 1)	CCM Version (APPN BLPU EC Level)	Functions Supported		
175	F12380	F12381.000	The above functions plus: • APING function added (like IP PING, but for APPN traffic) • ESCON adapter re-IML is now optional when activating		
(See note 2)	F12380	F12381.000	 a configuration Increased management of remote IP addresses Make DLCI copies function added IP access controls now available at port level. 		
(None)	F12430	F12431.000	The above functions plus: Multiaccess enclosure (MAE) configuration Management of MAE configurations (import, export, change coupler number, and others)		

Notes:

- 1. This is the minimum functional EC level as of the General Availability date of the CCM level.
- 2. This ECA must not be ordered, the corresponding microcode is automatically shipped with any features requiring this level. In particular, the 3746 Extended Functions 1 (feature number 5800) must be ordered to operate any the functions listed.
- 3. Legend:

BLPU build logical program unit EC engineering change **ECA** engineering change announcement

Additional, level-specific information is available in the README file that comes with the stand-alone CCM.

Level compatibility

Different levels of CCM are upwardly compatible only. For this reason, a configuration that has been generated at CCM one level can only be exported to a CCM at the same or higher level.

IBM recommends that the same level of the CCM should be maintained in the service processor and the stand-alone environment. This is important if configurations generated on the stand-alone CCM are to be exported to a CCM running in a service processor.

Details of the APPN BLPU level are displayed in the **Product Information** window.

Viewing the CCM Product Information

You can view information about this release of the CCM: its version, EC (APPN BLPU engineering change), and the date of general availability of this EC version. To view the product information:

Main window **Help** menu → **Product information**

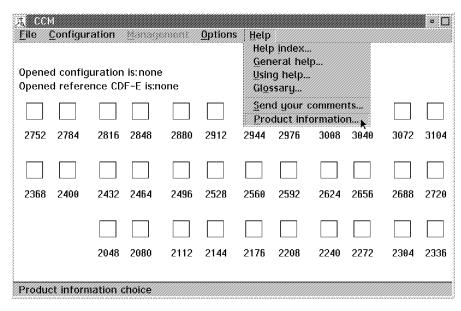


Figure 1-1. Main Window Help Menu

Installing CCM in Service Processor Environment

Installation of the CCM in the MOSS-E is a task which is performed by an IBM customer engineer. The CCM is installed when the MOSS-E is installed.

Installing CCM in Stand-Alone Environment

The IBM customer engineer creates the CCM installation diskettes that you use for installing the CCM.

Before installing CCM

Ensure that your workstation has the correct hardware and software requirements (see page 1-2).

The installation procedure is in the README files that comes with the CCM and may be different according to the level of the CCM that is being installed.

CCM Password Protection from MOSS-E

The CCM on a service processor can be protected by a password using the MOSS-E CCM/Telnet User Profile Management function in the Manage Passwords menu.

Starting the Service Processor CCM

To start the CCM in the service processor environment:

Step 1. Open the MOSS-E 3746-9xx group of menus.

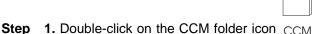
Step 2. In the 3746-9xx Network Node Processor Management menu select (→) the CCM-Controller Configuration and Management function.

Starting the Stand-Alone CCM

Note: When the CCM is running in the stand-alone environment, the management part of the application and the 2048 coupler are not available for use (they are 'greyed-out').

To start the stand-alone CCM, you can use either the mouse or the keyboard.

Using the Mouse





Step 2. Double-click on the CCM icon CCM to start the application.

Using the Keyboard

Step 1. Open an OS/2 window.

Step 2. Type CCM and press **Enter**.

Stopping and Exiting from CCM

To stop the CCM:

Main window File → Exit

Becoming Familiar with the User Interface: the Main Window

The CCM provides a graphical user interface with which you will quickly become familiar.

When you start the CCM, the main window is displayed (see Figure 1-2).

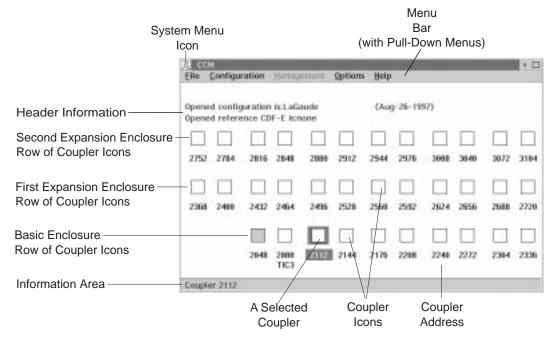


Figure 1-2. CCM Main Window

As shown in Figure 1-2, the main window includes the following features:

- Menu bar
- Header information
- Coupler icons
- · Information area.

Menu Bar

Five pull-down menus are available from the menu bar:

- File
- Configuration
- Management
- Options
- · Help.

Header Information

The header information is dynamically updated, and shows the following:

- · The active configuration (if one exists), not available in stand-alone CCM
- The opened configuration (if one has been opened)
- The opened reference CDF-E file (if one exists in the opened configuration).

Coupler Icons

The coupler icons represent a schematic view of the couplers in the basic enclosure and expansion enclosures within the controller.

The lower row of coupler icons represents the 10 coupler slot addresses in the basic enclosure, which can hold up top five adapters.

The middle row of coupler icons represents the 12 coupler slot addresses in the first expansion enclosure, which can hold up to six adapters.

The upper row of coupler icons represents the 12 coupler slot addresses in the second expansion enclosure, which can hold up top six adapters.

An adapter consists of one processor connected to one or two couplers: each adapter has a pair of coupler icons. Adapters configured for ESCON* channels only use one of a coupler pair.

The shape and color of the coupler icons give information about the couplers they represent.

Icon Shape

There are two shapes for the coupler icons:

Means that the coupler has been configured in the CCM.
Means that the coupler has not been configured in the CCM.
For example, if the first coupler configured on a processor is a TIC3, the second slot on the processor is automatically labeled as an unconfigured TIC3, since only a TIC3 can be installed in the second slot.
In the same manner, if a LIC (LIC11 or LIC12) is configured on a processor, the other slot is labeled as a LIC.

Blue and White Icons

These colors indicate the status of a coupler after a comparison has been made between the actual, physical configuration of the coupler slot (as given in the reference CDF-E file) and the CCM configuration of the coupler slot:

Blue Means that, when the CDF-E file was compared to the CCM configuration file, no discrepancies were found between the two for that coupler slot.

> Note: While a coupler is blue, its DLC type cannot be changed in the CCM configuration unless it is "cleared", refer to "Setting or Clearing the Coupler Type" on page 3-10.

White Means one of the following:

- The reference CDF-E/CCM configuration comparison has not been
- During the comparison, the CCM coupler DLC type was not found in the reference CDF-E file.

• During the comparison, the CCM coupler DLC type was found in the reference CDF-E file, but there are configuration discrepancies that would prevent the coupler from operating properly.

Grey Icons



Means that the coupler can be neither selected nor configured because

- Second, unused slot in an ESCON adapter.
- 2048 slot, which is never available because of the amount of traffic for the NNP and service processor handled by the 2080 TIC3 attached to the service LAN. The 2048 and 2080 slots are for CBSP (type 2 or 3).

Note: In the 3746-900, the 2048 is used to connect the 3745 to the 3746. This connection does not handle (route) a large amount of traffic, most of it just passes through and is handled by other 3746 processors.

Information Area

The information area is located at the bottom of the main window and displays navigation and processing status information.

Working in the Main Window

This section briefly explains how to work with the coupler icons and the menus in the main CCM window.

Working with the Main Window Menu Choices

In a stand-alone environment with no configuration currently opened, you can:

- Create a new configuration: File menu → New
- Open an existing configuration: File menu → Open
- Import a configuration: File menu → Import

Note: All choices on the **Options** and **Help** menus are also available.

Working with the Coupler Icons

Select a coupler icon to begin configuring a coupler. If you are using a mouse, double-click on the icon for the coupler you want to configure. If you prefer to work with the keyboard, use the arrow keys to highlight the desired coupler and press Enter.

If the coupler type has already been defined, you go directly to the window needed to continue the configuration process.

If the coupler type has not been defined, CCM opens the **Coupler type** window, where you must specify the coupler type. CCM then opens window needed to continue the configuration process.

If the configuration is new, the first time you select a the coupler, CCM opens the 3745/3746 Parameters window, where you must specify the 3746 model used and give information about the 3745 if a 3746 Model 900 is being used. CCM then opens the **Coupler type** window to continue the configuration process.

Working from the Pull-Down Menus

For some pull-down menu choices, you do not have to select a coupler icon, instead just select the option from the menu. For example, any of the File pull-down menu choices can be selected without first selecting a coupler icon.

Chapter 2. About the Configuration Process

The CCM enables you to configure the controller and all the associated resources it uses for handling network traffic.

An Easier Way to Configure

The CCM is designed to provide a much simpler method of configuring the controller and its resources, when compared with the NCP generation process.

About 80% of the parameters have predefined default values. These values can be used, or modified and saved as new default values if required. This saves time and effort when several identical lines, ports, or stations are being configured.

Configuration files can also be copied or exported (or printed as listings). The CCM ensures that the configuration is internally consistent by dynamically cross-checking the validity of parameter values while you are entering them.

This dynamic checking allows CCM to help you, when you choose a value for a parameter, by immediately disabling (greying-out) all the other CCM parameters that are:

- No longer relevant to the configuration you are working on.
 For example, if you start to configure an ESCON port for a SNA/subarea
 - network, the APPN and IP name parameters are greyed-out as they do not apply to a SNA/subarea ESCON Channel.
- Automatically selected by the CCM and cannot be changed.

For example, for a serial line port, if you choose the DLC as SDLC, the network parameter is automatically set to APPN and the set of choices is greyed-out. But, if you choose the PPP DLC, the network is automatically set to IP and, again, the set of choices is greyed-out.

During the configuration process, the CCM creates a set of output files which are then compressed into a single file known as the 3746 configuration file (the .CCM binary file, see Figure 2-1 on page 2-2).

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1996, 1998 **2-1**

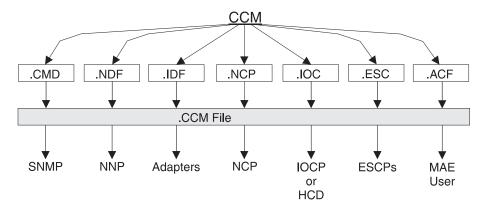


Figure 2-1. Files Created by the CCM during the Configuration Process

Legend:

.CMD

Name: SNMP Definition File SNMP definitions Contents:

Destination: Network Node Processor (NNP)

.NDF

Name: **Network Definition File**

APPN and IP resource configurations Contents: Destination: Network Node Processor (NNP)

.IDF

Name: Internet Definition File Contents: IP resource data

Destination: Processors that handle IP traffic

JOC.

Name: I/O Configuration Program file Contents: Defines the ESCON channel paths

Destination: Destination: Host (IOCP or the MVS Hardware Configuration

Definition (HCD) tool)

Note: The CCM produces this file as output from a 3746

configuration file to be used as input for the host.

.NCP

Name: Network Control Program (NCP) file

Contents: **ESCON** definitions for NCP

Destination: Host (NCPGEN)

Note: The CCM produces this file as output from a 3746

configuration file to be used as input for the host.

.ESC

Name: **ESCON Definition File**

Contents: SNA/subarea, APPN, and IP ESCON definitions

Destination: Used to configure ESCON processors

.CCM

Name: **CCM Configuration File**

Complete CCM configuration (compressed) with all the above Contents:

files and others

Destination: Hard disk that contains the CCM program

.ACF

Name: ASCII Configuration File Contents: MAE resource configurations

Destination: User: this is text version of MAE configuration.

What You Can Do with a CCM Configuration

With the CCM, configuration files can be created, modified, copied, imported, exported, and activated as required.

Creating Configuration Files

Different configuration files can be created for different controller configurations and environments (but only a single configuration file can be active at a given time).

You can create a configuration file in the service processor environment or in stand-alone environment. This procedure is explained in "Creating a New Configuration" on page 3-4.

Before starting the initial configuration ensure you have available:

- The hardware configuration worksheets, which are located in the 3746
 Communication Controller Models A, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller
 Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457, and is used for keeping a
 record the controller hardware topology, including details of coupler position
 and type.
- The CCM parameter worksheets are also located in the 3746 *Planning Guide* and are used for recording the configuration information for each controller and its associated resources.

Modifying Configuration Files

If resources are changed (for example, if a coupler is added or a coupler is replaced with one of a different type) the configuration file must also be updated.

This can be done in the service processor environment or in stand-alone environment. This procedure is explained in "To Open and Modify a Configuration" on page 3-6.

After modifying a configuration, you can activate the changes in the configuration either:

- Immediately, using the CCM Dynamic Configuration Update function on individual ports and stations without disrupting the rest of the network. For more information, refer to Chapter 14, "Dynamic Activation and How It Affects Your Network" on page 14-1.
- Later, by activating the whole configuration, refer to "Activating a Configuration" on page 3-7.

Before modifying a configuration ensure that you:

- Know the file name of the configuration to be modified.
- Have the hardware configuration worksheet, if the hardware topology of the machine has changed.

 Have the parameter worksheets with the details of the changes to be made in the configuration.

Copy a Configuration

You can make one or more copies of a given configuration by saving its file under different names.

This is used, for example, if several controllers on the network have similar configurations and a "master" configuration contains most of definitions needed by all these controllers. This master configuration can be changed as needed for an individual controller and saved under a unique name that corresponds to this controller. This can be repeated for each of the other controllers, giving you a group of configurations each customized for a specific controller.

This method can also be used to produce several configurations for the same controller. For example, to handle traffic over a coupler differently at night, the active configuration could change at 20:00 to the night version and change again at 07:00 to the day version.

Export/Import a Configuration

If you configure in the stand-alone environment, or in the service processor for a controller not attached to the service processor, the configuration file must be exported from the CCM to a diskette and then imported onto the service processor hard disk of the destination controller using its CCM and MOSS-E.

You can also import a CCM configuration file for other than the default directory. Refer to "Importing a CCM Configuration" on page 3-6.

Activate a Configuration

This must be done in the service processor environment CCM, refer to "Activating a Configuration" on page 3-7.

A single configuration only can be active at a given time.

Configuring the Controller

To configure a controller, you define the parameters for the:

Controller itself:

- Controller frame information
- · Its network focal point
- As a dependent LU requester (DLUR)
- Its mode of CCU operation (for a 3746-900)
- · Class of service (COS) for its traffic
- · Communications protocol.

Controller resources:

The couplers.

To configure a coupler, you define parameters for its ports and stations.

The controller and its resources must be configured when they are first installed and when modifications are made to the network.

Configuration Creation in Different Environments

The procedure for creating a configuration depends on the environment in which you are working (service processor or stand-alone).

Note: In the following figures, the activation step has been included to show the difference between the two environments.

In the Service Processor Environment

If you are using the service processor environment, follow the steps shown in Figure 2-2.

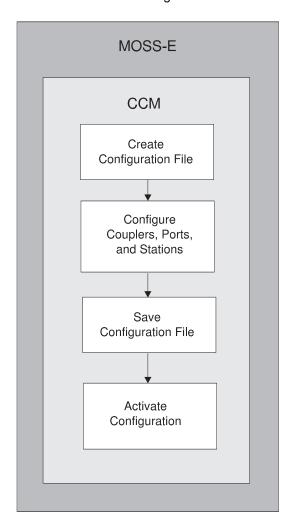


Figure 2-2. Creating a Configuration in the Service Processor Environment

In the Stand-Alone Environment

Stand-Alone Workstation

If you are using the stand-alone environment, follow the steps shown in Figure 2-3.

Configure 2080 for¹: - NPM Use

> Activate Configuration

- Remote Console (DCAF) Use - NetView Use

CCM Create Configuration File Configure Couplers, Ports, and Stations Save Configuration File Service Processor Export MOSS-E Configuration File to Diskette CCM Import Configuration File

Figure 2-3. Creating a Configuration in a Stand-Alone Environment. ¹Refer to "Configuring Station(s) on Coupler/Port 2080" on page 4-3.

Chapter 3. Performing Generic Configuration Tasks

This chapter explains how to find the windows where you perform generic tasks such as manipulating configurations and comparing coupler and port configurations to the definitions in the CDF-E file.

A Word about the Buttons, Worksheets, and Online Help

The buttons **Search**, **Copy**, **Save as Defaults**, **Modify** and **Cancel** provide useful functions when working with the CCM.

The parameter worksheets can be used during the pre-configuration planning to note the values needed for the configuration(s). Once the CCM configuration process is finished, these worksheets provide an easy-to-consult, permanent record of the configuration. They should be kept up-to-date.

The CCM online help provides detailed information about the parameters, their valid values, and the rules for their use.

The Generic Push Buttons

Copy Push Button

Use the **Copy** button to make copies of a resource that is already configured.

Copying ports and stations that have previously been configured is a useful time-saving feature when working with a configuration that contains many port and station parameters.

For example, after configuring the first of 30 ports on a LIC11, you could automatically make 29 copies and then modify them as needed.

To copy a port or station, you specify the number of ports or stations and up to four common initial characters of the port or station names. The system then generates a list of proposed new ports or stations with names that consist of the common initial characters plus an incremented hexadecimal number.

The copies can be renamed and their currently configured values modified as needed.

Search Push Button

Using the **Search** button, you can find all the configured resources of a given type that corresponding to search criteria that you define, such as the name, address, comments, dial number, or MAC address.

Sort Push Button

Using the **Sort** button, you can sort resources (such as OSPF or RIP IP addresses, MLTGs, CDF-E couplers and ports) according to criteria that you define (DLC type, port number, port name, dial circuit number, or IP address).

Copying, Searching, and Sorting Resources

Table 3-1 shows which resources that can be copied, searched for, or sorted.

Table 3-1. Copy, Search, and Sort Availability					
Resource	Function Available				
	Сору	Search	Sort		
Port configurations: LIC11 (Serial Line)	Х	Х			
Station configurations: LIC11 (Serial Line) LIC12 (Serial Line) Token-Ring MLTGs	X X X	X X X	X		
DLCIs	X	X	^		
IP configurations: OSPF addresses RIP addresses		X X	X X		
Managing resources: Ports Stations Sessions The CCP IP display		X X X X			
CDF-E resources			Х		

The changes made to a list using Modify and Delete are changed in the CCM configuration after you click on OK.

Save as Defaults Push Button

Use the Save as defaults button to save the current window parameter values as the new default values in that window.

The new default values apply to all ports and stations of the current DLC type that you configure later - each DLC type has its own default values.

All ports and stations configured before the defaults were changed use the original default values. Before making major changes, you should carefully check the proposed new defaults to avoid having to make time consuming corrections later.

Modify Push Button

Use the Modify push button to change a parameter value. Enter the new value, then press Modify to save it.

Cancel Push Button

Use the **Cancel** button to exit the current window without saving any changes that have been made to and through this window.

Important...



When using the **Cancel** button, be careful as the system *does not* request confirmation. Not only is any modified information lost in the current window, any changes to **any other windows that you have accessed via the current window** are lost.

Note: If you have used the **Save as defaults** button anywhere, the new default values are **not lost** when **Cancel** is used.

Getting Online Help

If you need additional information while using the CCM, use the online help by:

• Clicking on the **Help** button at the bottom of the window.

The global help for the current window is displayed; it provides information about the window controls (buttons, lists, and so on) and parameters (values, ranges, and rules for use).

Selecting a parameter in the window and pressing the F1 key.

The contextual help for the parameter (value, range, and rules for use) is displayed.

Generic Configuration Tasks

The following tasks are not related to any specific DLC type.

Creating a New Configuration

To create a new configuration:

- Step 1. Main window File menu → New
- Step 2. In the Configuration Description window, enter the configuration file name and a short description in the Comment field.
- **Step 3.** Press **OK** to return to the CCM main window.

Importing an ESCON Configuration

You can import an ESCON channel configuration output file (.SBS) from the ESCON Generation Assistant. To import a .SBS file, you must create a new CCM configuration.

To import an ESCON configuration:

- Step 1. Main window File menu → New
- Step 2. In the Configuration Description window, enter the configuration file name and a short description in the Comment field.
- Step 3. Select the Import ESCON SBS file created with EGA checkbox.
- **Step 4.** Provide the full path information of the .SBS file, including the file name.
- **Step 5.** Press **OK** to import the .SBS file and return to the previous window.
- **Step 6.** Press **OK** to return to the main window.

Viewing a List of Available Configurations

You can select a configuration and perform various tasks with it, such as activate, delete, modify, or open it.

To view the list, main window **File** menu → **Open**:

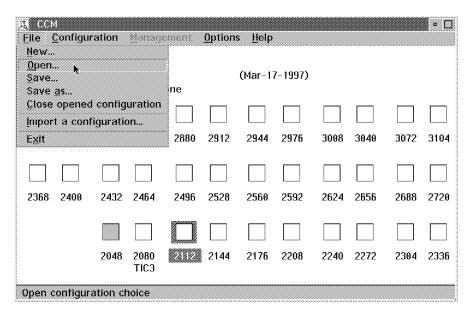


Figure 3-1. Main Window File Menu

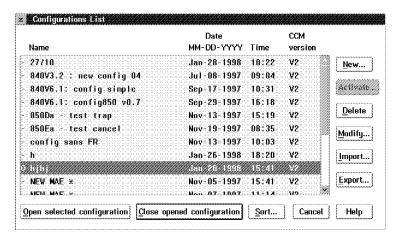


Figure 3-2. Configurations List

Importing a CCM Configuration

You can import a configuration into the CCM by selecting it from the list of available configurations.

To import a configuration:

- Step 1. Main window File menu → Import a configuration.
- Step 2. In the window Path Selection, specify the location of the file to be imported and press OK.
- Step 3. In the Import a Configuration window, select the required configuration and press **Import selected configuration** to confirm the importation.

To Open and Modify a Configuration

To open and modify a configuration:

- **Step 1.** Main window **File** menu → **Open** (see Figure 3-1 on page 3-5)
- **Step 2.** In the configuration list, select the configuration you want to modify (see Figure 3-2 on page 3-5).

Important... -



If you select a configuration created with a previous version of CCM, you may have to convert it to the new format before modifying it. If you do not convert the file, you won't be able to use the configuration with the current version of the CCM.

- **3.** When the configuration opened, modify it as required, refer to Part 2, "Resource Configuration."
- Step 4. When completed: Main window File menu → Save

Note: If you were only viewing the configuration, you can close it without modification: Main window File menu → Close opened configuration

Saving a Configuration to Diskette or Hard Disk

You can export a configuration in the:

Stand-alone environment

To the A: or B: drive or any accessible hard disk partition.

Service processor environment

Only to the A: drive.

To export a configuration:

- Step 1. Main window File menu → Open
- **Step 2.** In the configuration list, select the configuration to export and press **Export** (see Figure 3-1 on page 3-5).
- **Step 3.** In the **Path Selection** window, specify the destination disk and press **OK**.

Activating a Configuration

To activate a configuration:

- Step 1. Main window File menu → Open
- **Step 2.** In the configuration list, select the configuration you want and press **Activate** (see Figure 3-1 on page 3-5).

Note: A configuration cannot be activated if it is currently opened.

Moving the MAE Coupler Connection

In the main CCM window, if you select the coupler configured for the MAE connection and then click on the right mouse button, the pop-up contextual menu allows you to go to the **Move MAE configuration** function to change the MAE coupler. Since not all unused couplers cannot be connected to the MAE, this function only offers you the choice of the couplers that are available.

Working with the CDF-E

The **Reference CDF-E** menu (see Figure 3-3) lets you compare the opened CCM configuration to a MOSS-E reference CDF-E (configuration definition file-extended).

For example, you may want to compare the active CDF-E of a 3746 with a CCM configuration that you are planning to use in the 3746. This function allows you to compare the machine hardware with the future machine configuration **off line**. This allows you to check for and resolve any discrepancies between the hardware configuration (as given in the reference CDF-E file) and the logical configuration (the CCM configuration file) before activating the CCM configuration.

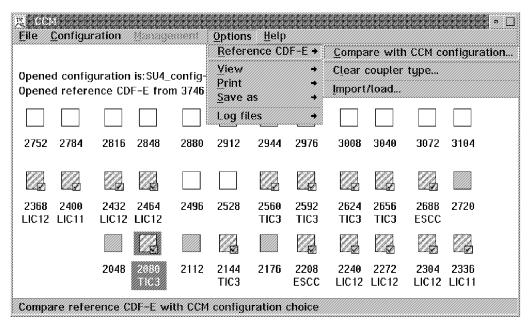


Figure 3-3. Reference CDF-E Comparison Menu

Comparing Couplers and Ports in a Configuration with a Reference CDF-E

To compare the couplers and ports in a CCM configuration with a MOSS-E reference CDF-E:

Main window Options → Reference CDF-E → Compare with CCM configuration → CCM Configuration/Reference CDF-E Comparison window (see Figure 3-4)

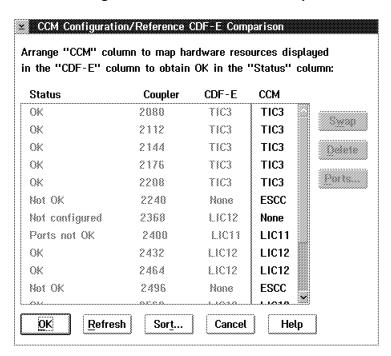


Figure 3-4. CCM Configuration/Reference CDF-E Comparison Window

Notes:

- 1. After the comparison is finished, some of the coupler icon are blue, others remain white. For more information, refer to "Blue and White Icons" on page 1-8.
- 2. If discrepancies are found between the CCM configuration and the reference CDF-E, a message is displayed. Additional information about the discrepancies can be found in the CCM log file.
- 3. As the MAE is not in the CDF-E file, none of buttons in this window are enabled when the MAE is selected in the CCM column. However, the coupler location of the MAE can be changed, refer to "Moving the MAE Coupler Connection" on page 3-7.

Working with CDF-E Ports

By selecting a LIC11 in the CCM column (see Figure 3-4) and then clicking on the **Ports** button, you can see the results of the port comparison in the **CCM Configuration/Reference CDF-E Ports Comparison** window.

The ports can be sorted, swapped, and deleted to resolve discrepancies in the same way as the couplers can be in Figure 3-4.

Swapping Couplers or Ports

To swap two couplers (or ports), select the two couplers in the CCM configuration and click on Swap.

If the attempted swap is not allowed, does not resolve, or creates a problem, a message is displayed that saying that you cannot make the swap.

Deleting Couplers or Ports

To delete a coupler (or port), select it in the CCM column and click on **Delete**. More than one coupler (or port) can be selected at the same time for deleting.

Sorting the Information in a CDF-E Comparison

You can sort the information in a coupler or port CDF-E comparison by status, CDF-E, coupler, or CCM configuration.

To sort a comparison:

- **Step 1.** When the coupler or port list is displayed (see Figure 3-4 on page 3-9), press **Sort**
- **Step 2.** In the **Sort By** window, enter the sort criteria and press **Sort**.

Problem Resolution

You can try to resolve any problems by swapping or deleting couplers or ports in the CCM configuration to obtain either OK or Not configured in the Status column for all the couplers.

If all the problems cannot be resolved by swapping or deleting, you must return to the main window and re-configure one or more of the couplers.

Note: None of the changes you make to the CCM configuration are saved until you click on the OK button.

Setting or Clearing the Coupler Type

Once a reference CDF-E - CCM configuration has been made, the "blue" coupler types are set. There are two ways to change the coupler type once they are set by the CDF-E:

 To free (clear) all the "blue" couplers: Main window Options → Reference CDF-E → Set/clear coupler type

You can reset the couplers again by selecting Set/clear coupler type again.

• To free (clear) one "blue" coupler:

Click on the coupler you want to change with the *right* mouse button → Pop-Up menu → Set/clear coupler type

You can reset the coupler by using Set/clear coupler type again.

Loading a CDF-E

To load a reference CDF-E into the opened CCM configuration:

Main window Options \rightarrow Reference CDF-E \rightarrow Import/load (see Figure 3-3 on page 3-8)

The disk that the reference CDF-E file can be loaded from varies according to the CCM environment:

Service Processor

The reference CDF-E can come directly from the MOSS-E disk or from the drive A.

Stand-alone

The reference CDF-E can come from the hard drive, the drive A, or another .CCM configuration file.

The reference CDF-E loaded into the CCM configuration becomes part of the CCM configuration when the .CCM configuration file is saved.

Part 2.	Resource Configuration

Chapter 4. Beginning a CCM Configuration

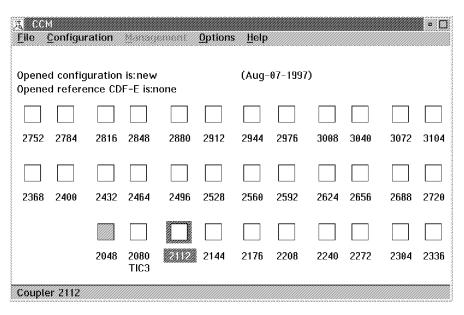


Figure 4-1. Main CCM Window

If you are creating a new configuration...

If you are creating a new configuration and if you are configuring the first coupler, go to step 1 on page 4-2.

Otherwise, go to step 4 on page 4-2.

Note: To save a new configuration, at least the following two parameters must have a value:

Network node: Network identifier and Control point name

To go to these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → NN/FP/DLUR → Network Node/Focal Point/Dependent LU Requester Parameters window

It is possible to save a configuration with only these two parameters and the name of the configuration file defined.

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To start a new configuration:

Step 1. Double-click on the icon for the coupler you want to configure. This displays the 3745/3746 Parameters window (see Figure 4-2).

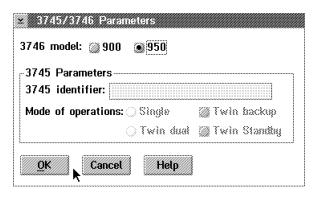


Figure 4-2. 3745/3746 Parameters Window

Step 2. Enter the parameters as required for your configuration.

Note...

If you leave the default 950 for the 3746 model, you will not be able to add the 3745 identifier or set the mode of operation.

Information you have entered on some of the fields is retained by the CCM. This information can be later modified by: Main window **Configuration** menu → 3745/3746 Parameters

3. When completed, click on OK → Coupler/Processor Type window (see Figure 4-3).

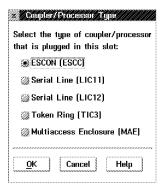


Figure 4-3. CCM Coupler/Processor Type Window

Step 4. Select the desired coupler type.

- **Step** 5. Click on $OK \rightarrow Port$ Configuration window for the selected port type.
- **Step 6.** Go to the appropriate chapter:
 - Chapter 5, "Configuring an ESCON Coupler"
 - Chapter 6, "Configuring a Token-Ring Coupler"
 - Chapter 7, "Configuring Serial Line SDLC Resources"
 - Chapter 8, "Configuring Serial Line Frame-Relay Resources"
 - Chapter 9, "Configuring Serial Line PPP Resources"
 - Chapter 10, "Configuring Serial Line X.25 Resources"
 - Chapter 11, "Configuring the MAE."

Configuring Station(s) on Coupler/Port 2080

You specify the type of station(s) to be automatically generated on the 2080 port. The station type depends on your use of the port:

- · Service Processor
 - For a remote console using DCAF
 - To use the Aping function
 - To send alerts to NetView.
- NPM
 - Using NetView Performance Monitor

To configure these parameters:

Main window Configuration menu → Stations on coupler/port 2080 → Stations on Coupler/Port 2080 window (see Figure 4-4)

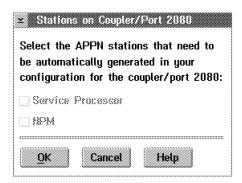


Figure 4-4. Stations on Coupler/Port 2080 Window

Chapter 5. Configuring an ESCON Coupler

Before you start...

If this is the first coupler to be configured in a new CCM configuration, refer to Chapter 4, "Beginning a CCM Configuration" on page 4-1

If this is the first time the coupler is to be configured, but it isn't the very first one to be configured, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, choose its DLC type (see Figure 4-3 on page 4-2), and go to "Configuring the ESCON Port Parameters".

If the coupler type has already been defined, and if you want to just check or modify the coupler configuration, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, and go to "Configuring the ESCON Port Parameters".

Configuring the ESCON Port Parameters

From the **ESCON Port configuration** window (see Figure 5-1), you can specify configuration parameters for ESCON ports and the ESCON Directors.

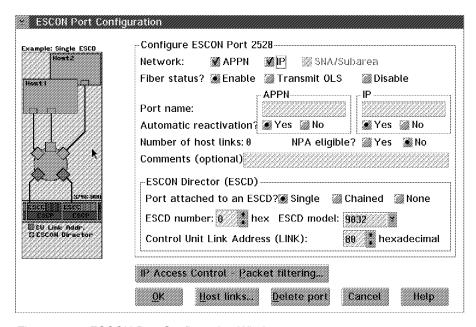


Figure 5-1. ESCON Port Configuration Window

Step 1. Enter the parameters values as required. As you enter the values, CCM dynamically checks them for configuration-wide consistency, refer to "An Easier Way to Configure" on page 2-1.

An ESCON port can be shared by an APPN network, an IP network, and an SNA/Subarea network.

If you want to configure IP access control filtering for this port, go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 4 on page 5-2.

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1996, 1998 **5-1**

Step 2. Click on IP Access Control - Packet filtering → IP Access Controls window (see Figure 5-2).

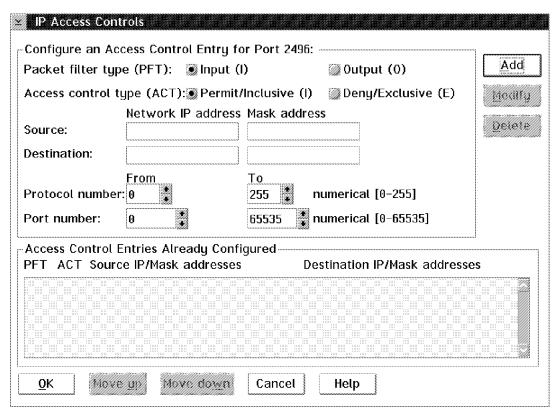


Figure 5-2. IP Access Controls Window

- **Step 3.** When completed, click on **OK**.
- **Step 4.** When the port is completed, either click on **OK** to save and exit or click on Host links to display the ESCON Host Links Configuration window.

Configuring the ESCON Host Link Parameters

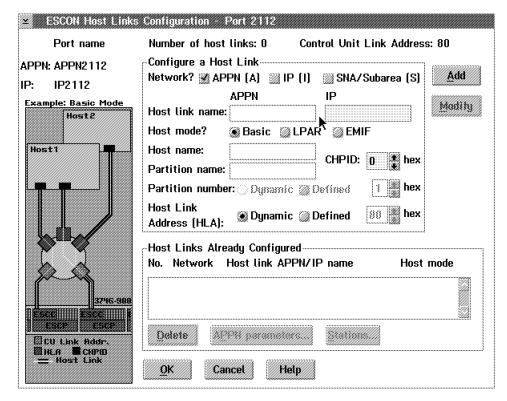


Figure 5-3. ESCON Host Link Configuration Window

Step 1. Enter the parameters as required in the ESCON Host Link Configuration window (see Figure 5-3).

A host link can be shared by an APPN network, an IP network and an SNA/Subarea network.

Step 2. When completed, click on Add.

Note...

After clicking on **Add**, the host link information you have just entered, is added to the **Host Link Already Configured** list. Depending on the type of host link configured, other push buttons are now available.

- Step 3. Repeat Step 1 and Step 2 for any other host links to be defined.
 Otherwise, go to next step.
- **Step 4.** To configure the APPN parameters for one or more host links, go to step 5.

Otherwise, to configure ESCON stations for host links, go to "Configuring ESCON Station Parameters" on page 5-4.

Configuring the Port APPN Parameters

- Step 5. Select a host link and click on APPN parameters → ESCON Port Configuration APPN Parameters window.
- **Step 6.** Keep the default APPN values or change them as needed.

- When completed, click on OK to return to the Host Links Configuration window.
- **Step 8.** Repeat Step 5 on page 5-3 through Step 7 for any other host link that is to be used for APPN.

Otherwise, go to "Configuring ESCON Station Parameters," or click on **OK** to save and exit.

Configuring ESCON Station Parameters

Step 1. Select a host link and click on Stations from the Host Links Configuration window → ESCON Station Configuration window (see Figure 5-4).

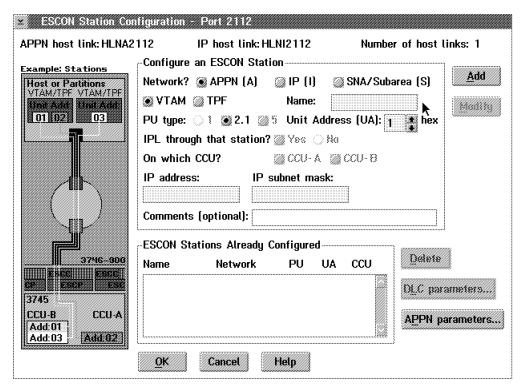


Figure 5-4. ESCON Station Configuration Window

Step 2. Enter the parameters values as required. As you enter the values, CCM dynamically checks them for configuration-wide consistency, refer to "An Easier Way to Configure" on page 2-1.

A station cannot be shared by several networks. It is configured to work in a single network.

If the station is defined for an *IP network*, the IP address must be specified in this window (Figure 5-4).

Step 3. Click on Add.

Note...

After clicking on **Add**, the station information you have just entered, is added to the **ESCON Stations Already Configured** list. Depending on the type of station configured, other push buttons are now available.

- **Step 4.** Repeat Step 2 and Step 3 for any other station to be defined. Otherwise, go to next step.
- **Step 5.** If you need to configure APPN parameters for one or several stations, go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 13 on page 5-6.

Configuring the Station APPN Parameters

Step 6. Select a station and click on APPN parameters → ESCON Station Configuration - APPN Parameters window (see Figure 5-5).

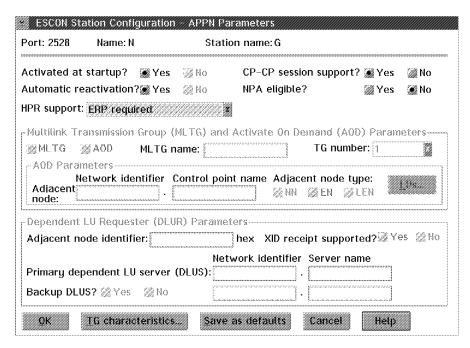


Figure 5-5. ESCON Station Configuration - APPN Parameters Window

Step 7. Either keep the default values or change these values according to your needs.

Note: For information about the MLTG, AOD, and DLUR parameters, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- · CCM online help.
- **Step 8.** To configure the transmission group for this station, go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 12.
- Step 9. Click on TG characteristics → Station Configuration TG characteristics window.
- Step 10. Either keep the default values or change these values according to your needs.
- **Step 11.** When completed, click on **OK** to save and return to the previous window.
- **Step 12.** When completed, click on **OK** to save and return to the **ESCON Station Configuration** window.

- Step 13. To configure the DLC parameters for one or several stations, select a station and click on **DLC parameters** → **ESCON Station - DLC** Parameters window.
 - Otherwise, go to step 16.
- Step 14. Keep the default values, or change these values according to your needs.
- Step 15. When completed, click on OK to save, and return to the ESCON Station Configuration window.
- Step 16. Click on OK to return to the Host Links Configuration window.
- Step 17. To configure ESCON stations for any other host link, repeat Step 1 (starting on page 5-4) through Step 16.
 - Otherwise, go to next step.
- **Step 18.** Click on **OK** on each window until the CCM main window is displayed.

Chapter 6. Configuring a Token-Ring Coupler

Before you start...

If this is the first coupler to be configured in a new CCM configuration, refer to Chapter 4, "Beginning a CCM Configuration" on page 4-1

If this is the first time the coupler is to be configured, but it isn't the very first one to be configured, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, choose its DLC type (see Figure 4-3 on page 4-2), and go to "Configuring Token-Ring Ports".

If the coupler type has already been defined, and if you want to just check or modify the coupler configuration, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, and go to "Configuring Token-Ring Ports".

Configuring Token-Ring Ports

∑ Token-Ring Port	Configuratio	n
Configure Token-Ri	ng Port 256	0
Network: 💥 APPN	∭ IP	Number of APPN stations configured: 0
APPN name	IP name	
		Speed: 📆 4 📆 16 Mbps
Local MAC address	(LAA or UA.	A): hexadecimal
APPN local SAP (LS	SAP):	8 🏚 hexadecimal [04-9C]
IP maximum transm	ission unit:	2852 bytes [516 - 17749]
Comments (optional):		
APPN parameters OK Delete	Connection Stations	n network DLC defaults 10 parameters

Figure 6-1. Token-Ring Port Configuration Window

Step 1. Enter the parameters values as required in the **Token-Ring Configuration** window (see Figure 6-1). As you enter the values, CCM dynamically checks them for configuration-wide consistency, refer to "An Easier Way to Configure" on page 2-1.

A token-ring port can be shared between IP and APPN networks.

Note: For information about using duplicate MAC addresses on two ports for load balancing and TRP backup, refer to the *3746 Communication Controller Models A, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide*, GA33-0457.

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- **Step 2.** When completed, click on **OK** to save and exit. Otherwise:
 - To configure the port APPN parameters, go to Step 3.
 - To configure the IP parameters, go to Step 10 on page 6-3.
 - To configure the port DLC parameters, go to Step 16 on page 6-3.
 - To configure the connection network, go to Step 20 on page 6-4.
 - To configure the stations, see "Configuring Token-Ring Stations" on page 6-5.

Configuring Port APPN Parameters

3. Click on APPN parameters → Token Ring Port Configuration - APPN Parameters window (see Figure 6-2).

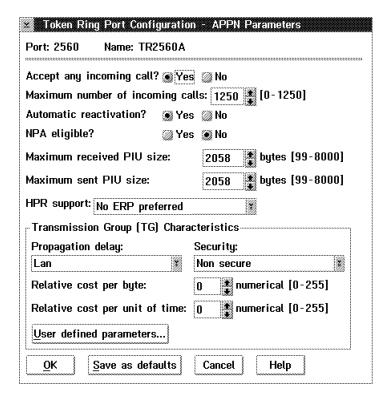


Figure 6-2. Token-Ring Port Configuration - APPN Parameters Window

- **Step 4.** Keep the default parameter values, or change these values according to your needs.
- **Step** 5. If you want to configure the user defined parameters, go to next step. Otherwise, to Step 8.
- Step 6. Click on User defined parameters.

Note: For information about the user defined parameters, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.
- **Step 7.** When completed, click on **OK**.
- 8. Click on **OK** to return to the **Token-Ring Port Configuration** dialog.
- **Step 9.** If you want to use IP over a token-ring port, go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 19 on page 6-4.

Configuring Port IP Parameters

Step 10. IP parameters → IP over Token-Ring Parameters window (see Figure 6-3).

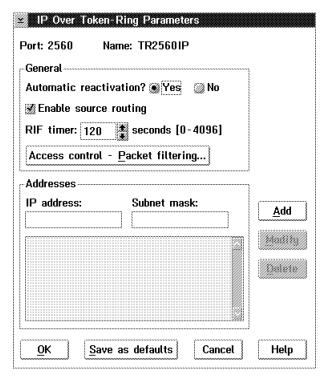


Figure 6-3. IP Over Token-Ring Parameters Window

Step 11. Enter the IP address and the subnetwork mask values (note that up to 16 IP address and subnetwork mask pairs can be defined). Keep or change the RIF timer default value according to your needs.

If you want to configure IP access control filtering for this port, go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 14.

- Step 12. Click on IP Access Control Packet filtering → IP Access Controls window (see Figure 5-2 on page 5-2).
- **Step 13.** When completed, click on **OK**.
- **Step 14.** When the IP configuration is completed, click on **OK** to return to the **Token-Ring Port Configuration**.
- **Step 15.** If you want to configure the DLC port parameters, go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 19 on page 6-4.

Configuring Port DLC Parameters

- Step 16. Click on DLC defaults
- **Step 17.** Keep the default parameter values, or change these values according to your needs.
- **Step 18.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the **Token-Ring Port Configuration**.

Step 19. If you want to configure port connection network parameters, go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 25.

Configuring Port Connection Network Parameters

Step 20. Connection network → Token-Ring Connection Network window (see Figure 6-4).

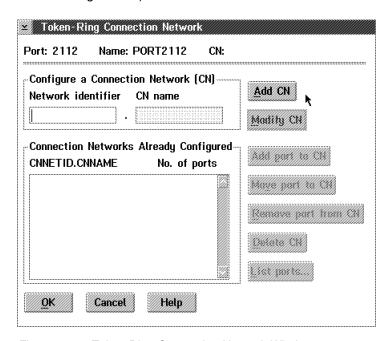


Figure 6-4. Token-Ring Connection Network Window

Step 21. Enter the Network identifier and the CN name.

Step 22. Click on Add CN.

Note... -

After clicking on **Add CN**, the connection network that you have just configured is added to the **Connection Networks Already Configured** list. Depending on the type of connection network configured, other push buttons are now available.

After clicking on **Add CN**, you must click on **Add port to CN**, otherwise the connection network information you have just entered will not be saved.

- If connection networks have been defined, select the one to which you want to add the port currently being defined. A total of five ports can be added to each connection network.
- Step 23. Click on Add port to CN.
- Step 24. When completed, click on OK to save and return to the previous panel.
- **Step 25.** If you want to define token-ring stations, go to "Configuring Token-Ring Stations" on page 6-5.

Otherwise, click on **OK** to exit.

Configuring Token-Ring Stations

Note...

Token-ring stations only need to be configured when the connection must be established from the controller to the stations.

Step 1. From the **Token-Ring Port Configuration** window, click on **Stations** to display the **Token-Ring Station Configuration** window (see Figure 6-5).

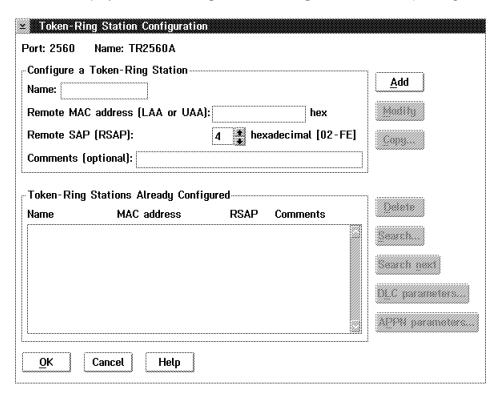


Figure 6-5. Token-Ring Station Configuration Window

- **Step 2.** Enter the parameters values as required. As you enter the values, CCM dynamically checks them for configuration-wide consistency, refer to "An Easier Way to Configure" on page 2-1.
- Step 3. Click on Add.

Note...

After clicking on **Add**, the station that you have just configured is added to the **Token-Ring Stations Already Configured** list. Depending on the type of station configured, other push buttons are now available.

Step 4. If you need to configure APPN parameters for the station, go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 15 on page 6-7.

Configuring Station APPN Parameters

Step 5. Select a station and click on APPN parameters → Token-Ring Station **Configuration – APPN Parameters** window (see Figure 6-6).

☑ Token Ring Station Configuration - APPN Parameters			
Port: 2144 Name: TRP2144A Station name: TRS2144A			
Activated at startup? • Yes • No CP-CP session support?• Yes • No Automatic reactivation?• Yes • No NPA eligible? • Yes • No			
Reactivation timer: 30 s [1-255] HPR support: No ERP preferred			
Multilink Transmission Group (MLTG) and Activate On Demand (AOD) Parameters—			
■ MLTG ■ AOD MLTG name: TG number:			
Network identifier Control point name Adjacent node type: Adjacent Network identifier Control point name Adjacent node type: Adjacent Network identifier Control point name Adjacent node type:			
Dependent LU Requester (DLUR) Parameters—			
Adjacent node identifier: hex XID receipt supported? • Yes • No			
Network identifier Server name Primary dependent LU server (DLUS):			
OK TG characteristics Save as defaults Cancel Help			

Figure 6-6. Token-Ring Station Configuration - APPN Parameters Window

Step 6. Either keep the default values or change these values according to your needs.

> Note: For information about the MLTG, AOD, and DLUR parameters, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- · CCM online help.

If you want to configure remote LUs on adjacent nodes (if AOD has been selected), go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 9.

- Step 7. Click on LUs....
- **Step 8.** When completed, click on **OK**.
- **Step 9.** To configure the transmission group for this station, go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 13 on page 6-7.
- Step 10. Click on TG characteristics → Station Configuration TG characteristics window.

Step 11. Either keep the default values or change these values according to your needs.

Note: For information about the user defined parameters in the **Station Configuration - TG characteristics** window, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- · CCM online help.
- **Step 12.** When completed, click on **OK** to save and return to the previous window.
- Step 13. Click on **OK** to save and return to the **Token-Ring Station**Configuration window.
- **Step 14.** Repeat Step 5 on page 6-6 through 13 until you have configured the APPN parameters for each station that requires APPN parameter configuration, or go to next step.

Configuring Station DLC Parameters

- Step 15. To configure the DLC parameters for a station, DLC parameters → Token-Ring Station DLC Parameters window.
 - Otherwise, go to Step 18.
- **Step 16.** Keep the default values, or change these values according to your needs.
- **Step 17.** When completed, click on **OK** to save and return to the **Token-Ring Station Configuration** window.
- **Step 18.** Click on **OK** on each window until the CCM main window is displayed.

Chapter 7. Configuring Serial Line SDLC Resources

This chapter concerns the configuration of serial line couplers LIC11 and LIC12 for SDLC lines.

Before you start...

If this is the first coupler to be configured in a new CCM configuration, refer to Chapter 4, "Beginning a CCM Configuration" on page 4-1

If this is the first time the coupler is to be configured, but it isn't the very first one to be configured, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, choose its DLC type (see Figure 4-3 on page 4-2), and go to "Configuring the SDLC Port".

If the coupler type has already been defined, and if you want to just check or modify the coupler configuration, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, and go to "Configuring the SDLC Port".

Configuring the SDLC Port

Note: A LIC12 has only one port, a LIC11 can have up to 30 ports.

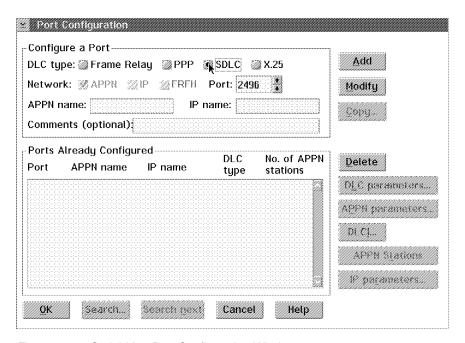


Figure 7-1. Serial Line Port Configuration Window

Step 1. In the Port Configuration window (see Figure 7-1), select the DLC type as SDLC and enter the other parameters values as required. As you enter the values, CCM dynamically checks them for configuration-wide consistency, refer to "An Easier Way to Configure" on page 2-1.

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Step 2. When completed, click on Add.

- Note... -

After clicking on Add, the port you have just configured is added to the Ports Already Configured list. Depending on the type of port configured, other push buttons are now available.

Step 3. If you want to configure APPN parameters for a port, go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 10

Configuring Port APPN Parameters

- Step 4. Select a port and click on APPN parameters → Port Configuration -APPN Parameters window (see Figure 6-2 on page 6-2).
- **Step** 5. Keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs.
- **Step 6.** If you want to configure the user defined parameters, go to next step. Otherwise, to Step 8 on page 6-2.
- Step 7. Click on User defined parameters.

Note: For information about the user defined parameters, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.
- Step 8. Click on OK.
- **Step 9.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.
- **Step 10.** If you want to configure the DLC parameters for the port, go to next step. Otherwise go to Step 15 on page 7-3.

Configuring Port DLC Parameters

- Step 11. Click on DLC parameters → SDLC Port DLC Parameters 1/3 window.
- **Step 12.** Keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs (see Figure 7-2).

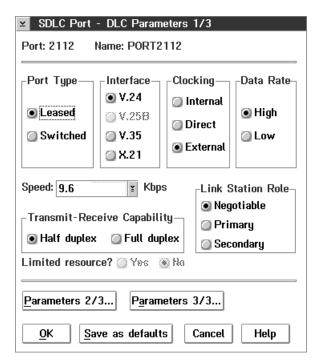


Figure 7-2. The First DLC Port Parameters Window for SDLC

Note...

There are three windows containing the DLC port parameters, you can display the second and third windows in any order.

Step 13. When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.

Note: If the DLC Parameters 2/3 or DLC Parameters 3/3 window is displayed, you must first return to the DLC Parameters 1/3 window, then click on OK in that window to exit.

- **Step 14.** Repeat Step 1 on page 7-1 through Step 13 for any other ports that need to be configured.
- **Step 15.** At this point, you can either:
 - · Save and exit port configuration by clicking on OK.
 - Configure stations by going to "Configuring SDLC Stations" on page 7-4.

Configuring SDLC Stations

Step 1. From the Port Configuration window, select a port and click on APPN Stations → SDLC Station Configuration window (see Figure 7-3).

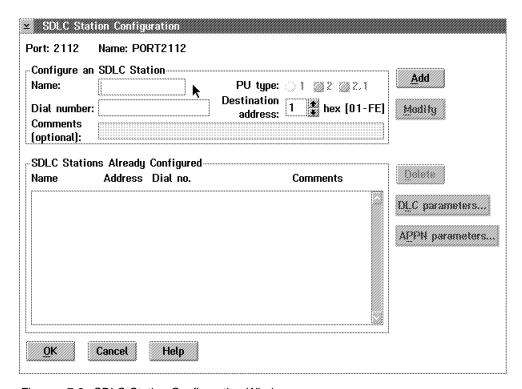


Figure 7-3. SDLC Station Configuration Window

Step 2. Enter the parameters as required and click on **Add**.

Note...

After clicking on **Add**, the station you have just configured, is added to the **SDLC Stations Already Configured** list. Depending on the type of station configured, other push buttons are now available.

Step 3. If you need to configure APPN parameters for the station, go to next step.Otherwise, go to Step 13 on page 7-6

Configuring Station APPN Parameters

- Step 4. Select a station and click on APPN parameters to display the SDLC Station Configuration – APPN Parameters window (see Figure 6-6 on page 6-6).
- **Step 5.** Either keep the default values or change these values according to your needs.

Note: For information about the MLTG, AOD, and DLUR parameters, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.

If you want to configure remote LUs on adjacent nodes (if AOD has been selected),go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 8.

- Step 6. Click on LUs... → Adjacent Node Remote LUs window.
- **Step 7.** When completed, click on **OK**.
- **Step 8.** To configure the transmission group for the MLTG, go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 12.
- Step 9. Click on TG characteristics → Station Configuration TG characteristics window.
- Step 10. Either keep the default values or change these values according to your needs.

Note: For information about the user defined parameters in the Station Configuration - TG characteristics window, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.
- Step 11. When completed, click on OK to save and return to the previous window.
- Step 12. When the APPN configuration is completed, click on OK to save and return to the SDLC Station Configuration window.

Step 13. To configure the DLC parameters for a station, select a station and click on DLC parameters → SDLC Station - DLC Parameters window.
Otherwise, go to Step 17.

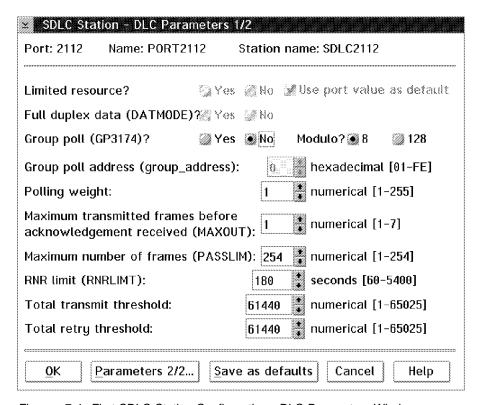


Figure 7-4. First SDLC Station Configuration - DLC Parameters Window

- Step 14. Keep the default values, or change these values according to your needs.
- **Step 15.** When completed, click on **OK** to save, and return to the **SDLC Station Configuration** window.

Note: If the **DLC Parameters 2/2** window is displayed, you must first return to the **DLC Parameters 1/2** window by clicking on **OK** or **Cancel**.

- **Step 16.** Repeat Step 1 on page 7-4 through Step 15 any other stations that need to be configured.
- Step 17. Click on OK to return to the Port Configuration window.
- **Step 18.** To configure stations on another port, select the port and go to "Configuring SDLC Stations" on page 7-4.
- **Step 19.** If no other stations need to be defined, click on **OK** on each window until the CCM main window is displayed.

Chapter 8. Configuring Serial Line Frame-Relay Resources

This chapter concerns the configuration of the serial line couplers LIC11 and LIC12 for frame-relay lines. The frame-relay configuration procedure for defining the DLCIs is different depending on your choice of bandwidth management (a DLC port parameter) used:

- COMRATE (communications rate)
- CIR (committed information rate).

Before you start...

If this is the first coupler to be configured in a new CCM configuration, refer to Chapter 4, "Beginning a CCM Configuration" on page 4-1

If this is the first time the coupler is to be configured, but it isn't the very first one to be configured, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, choose its DLC type (see Figure 4-3 on page 4-2), and go to "Configuring a Frame Relay Port".

If the coupler type has already been defined, and if you want to just check or modify the coupler configuration, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, and go to "Configuring a Frame Relay Port".

Configuring a Frame Relay Port

Note: A LIC12 has only one port, a LIC11 can have up to 30 ports.

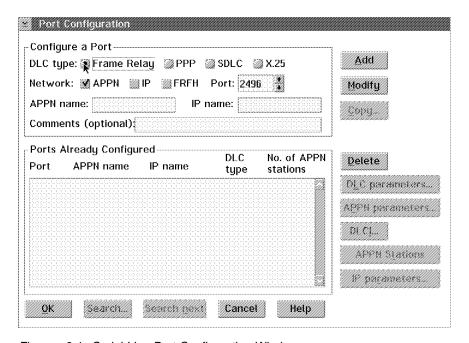


Figure 8-1. Serial Line Port Configuration Window

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Step 1. In the Port Configuration window (see Figure 8-1 on page 8-1), select the *DLC type* as **Frame Relay** and enter the other parameters values as required. As you enter the values, CCM dynamically checks them for configuration-wide consistency, refer to "An Easier Way to Configure" on page 2-1.

Note...

After clicking on Add, the port you have just configured is added to the Ports Already Configured list. Depending on the type of port configured, other push buttons are now available.

For information about creating one or more ports identical to one in the Ports Already Configured list, refer to "Copy Push Button" on page 3-1.

Step 2. If you want to configure APPN parameters for a port, go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 7.

Configuring Port APPN Parameters

- Step 3. Click on APPN parameters → Frame Relay Port Configuration APPN Parameters window (see Figure 6-2 on page 6-2).
- **Step 4.** Keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs.
- **Step** 5. Click on **User defined parameters** if you want to define these parameters at the port level.

Note: For information about the user defined parameters, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.

Otherwise, go to next step.

- **Step 6.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.
- **Step 7.** If you want to configure the DLC parameters for a port, go to next step. Otherwise go to Step 14 on page 8-3.

Configuring the Port DLC Parameters

Step 8. Click on DLC parameters → Frame-Relay Port - DLC Parameters window (see Figure 8-2).

Frame-Relay DLCIs and Stations" on page 8-5.

Step 9. Keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs. In this window, you choose the type of bandwidth management (COMRATE, the default, or CIR) to be used for all the traffic on this port. This choice decides which window you use for configuring in "Defining"

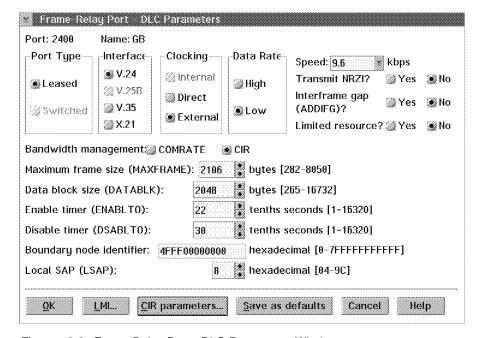


Figure 8-2. Frame-Relay Port - DLC Parameters Window

- **Step 10.** Click on **LMI** to configure the frame-relay local management interface.
- **Step 11.** When completed, click on **OK**.
- Step 12. If CIR is selected as the Bandwidth management, click on CIR Parameters to configure CIR and CLLM parameters.
- **Step 13.** When completed, click on **OK** until you reach the **Port Configuration** window.
- **Step 14.** If you want to configure IP over Frame Relay for the port, go to next step. Otherwise go to step 19 on page 8-4.

Step 15. Click on IP parameters → IP over Frame-Relay Parameters window (see Figure 8-3).

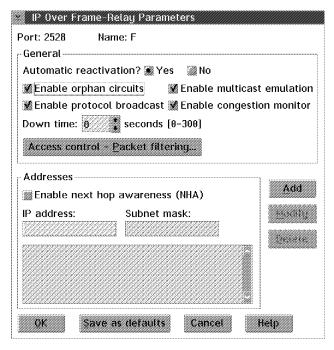


Figure 8-3. IP over Frame-Relay Parameters Window

Step 16. Keep the default General values or modify them according to your needs.

Enter the IP addresses that you want to use on this port.

If you want to configure IP access control filtering for this port, go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 18.

- Step 17. Click on Access Control Packet filtering → IP Access Controls window (see Figure 5-2 on page 5-2).
- **Step 18.** When the IP configuration is completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.
- Step 19. When completed, you can either:
 - Save and exit port configuration by clicking on OK.
 - Configure stations by going to "Defining Frame-Relay DLCIs and Stations" on page 8-5.

Defining Frame-Relay DLCIs and Stations

In order to configure the stations, you must first define the DLCI(s) for the frame-relay port. Then you define the stations for each DLCI.

- **Step 1.** Select a frame-relay port and click on **DLCI**.
- **Step 2.** If you configured the port for COMRATE bandwidth management, to configure stations, go to next step (see Figure 8-2 on page 8-3).

Otherwise, go to Step 14 on page 8-6 to configure stations using CIR bandwidth management.

Step 3. In the **Frame-Relay DLCI/COMRATE Parameters** window (see Figure 8-4), for each DLCI you need keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs and click on **Add**.

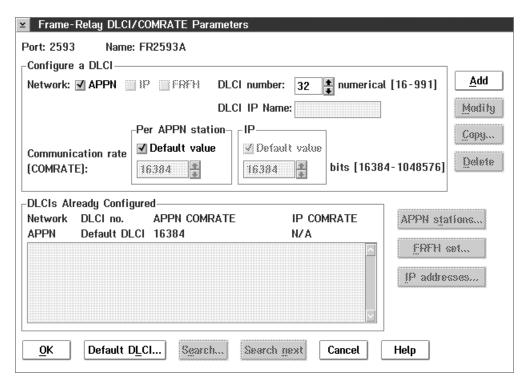


Figure 8-4. Frame-Relay DLCI/COMRATE Parameter Window

- **Step 4.** If you want to configure remote IP addresses for a DLCI, click on IP addresses... → DLCI Remote IP Addresses window and go to next step.
 - Otherwise, go to Step 7.
- **Step 5.** Enter the values according to your needs.
- **Step 6.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.
- 7. If you want to change parameters for the FRFH, click on FRFH set →
 Frame-Relay Handler Set Configuration window and go to next window.
 Otherwise, go to Step 10 on page 8-6.
- **Step 8.** Keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs.
- **Step 9.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.

- Step 10. If you want to change the default DLCI communication rates (COMRATE) for the APPN and IP stations, click on **Default DLCI** → **Frame-Relay**COMRATE **Default DLCI** window
- **Step 11.** Keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs.
- **Step 12.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.
- Step 13. Go to Step 27 on page 8-7
- **Step 14.** In the **Frame-Relay DLCI/CIR Parameters** window (see Figure 8-5), for each DLCI you need keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs and click on **Add**.

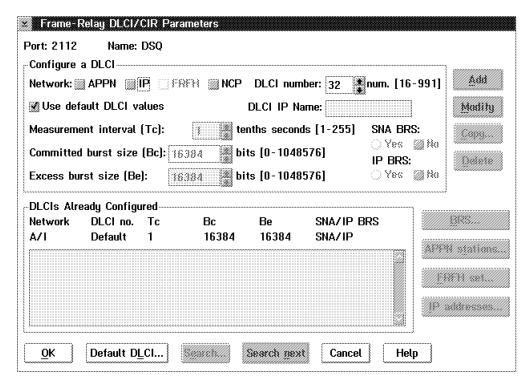


Figure 8-5. Frame-Relay DLCI/CIR Parameters Window

Step 15. If you want to configure remote IP addresses for a DLCI, click on IP addresses... → DLCI Remote IP Addresses window and go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 18.

- **Step 16.** Enter the values according to your needs.
- **Step 17.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.
- Step 18. If you want to configure BRS parameters for a selected DLCI, click on BRS → Frame-Relay CIR - Bandwidth Reservation System (BRS) window and go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 21 on page 8-7.

- **Step 19.** Keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs.
- **Step 20.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.

- Step 21. If you want to change parameters for the FRFH, click on FRFH set → Frame-Relay Handler Set Configuration window and go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 24.
- **Step 22.** Keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs. For more information about configuring a FRFH, refer to "Configuring Frame-Relay Frame Handler Sets" on page 8-11.
- **Step 23.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.
- Step 24. If you want to change the default DLCI committed information rate (CIR) for the APPN and IP stations, click on Default DLCI → Frame-Relay CIR Default DLCI window and go to next window.
 - Otherwise, go to Step 27.
- **Step 25.** Keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs.
- **Step 26.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.
- Step 27. Click on Add.

─ Note...

After clicking on **Add**, the DLCI information you have just entered, is added to the **DLCIs Already Configured** list. Depending on the type of DLCI configured, other push buttons are now available.

- **Step 28.** Repeat Step 2 on page 8-5 through 27 for any other DLCIs to be defined on the same frame-relay port.
- **Step 29.** If you want to configure APPN stations for a DLCI, go to "Configuring APPN over Frame-Relay Stations" on page 8-8.
 - Otherwise, go to Step 23 on page 8-10.

Configuring APPN over Frame-Relay Stations

Step 1. Select a DLCI and click on APPN stations → APPN over Frame Relay
 Station Configuration Window (see Figure 8-6).

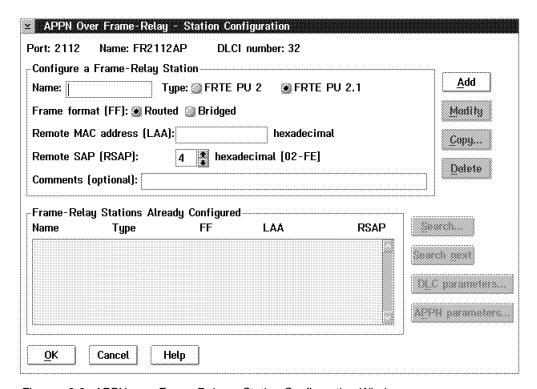


Figure 8-6. APPN over Frame Relay – Station Configuration Window

- **Step 2.** Enter the parameters as required.
- Step 3. Click on Add.

Note...

After clicking on **Add**, the station you have just configured, is added to the **Frame Relay Stations Already Configured** list. Depending on the type of station configured, other push buttons are now available.

For information about creating one or more stations identical to one in the **Frame-Relay Stations Already Configured** list, refer to "Copy Push Button" on page 3-1.

Step 4. If you need to configure APPN parameters for the station, go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 15 on page 8-9

Configuring Station APPN Parameters

- Step 5. Select a station and click on APPN parameters → Frame-Relay Station Configuration – APPN Parameters window (see Figure 6-6 on page 6-6).
- **Step 6.** Either keep the default values or change these values according to your needs.

If you want to configure remote LUs on adjacent nodes (if **AOD** has been selected), go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 9 on page 8-9.

- Step 7. Click on LUs....
- **Step 8.** When completed, click on **OK**.
- **Step 9.** To configure the transmission group for the MLTG (including the user defined parameters used to change route priority), go to next step.

Note: For information about the MLTG, AOD, and DLUR parameters, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.

Otherwise, go to Step 13.

- Step 10. Click on TG characteristics → Station Configuration TG characteristics window.
- Step 11. Either keep the default values or change these values according to your needs.

Note: For information about the user defined parameters in the **Station Configuration - TG characteristics** window, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.
- Step 12. When completed, click on OK to save and return to the previous window.
- Step 13. When completed, click on OK to save and return to the APPN Over Frame-Relay Station Configuration window.

For information about creating one or more stations identical to one in the **Stations Already Configured** list, refer to "Copy Push Button" on page 3-1.

Step 14. If you need to configure DLC parameters for the station, go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 15

Configuring Station DLC Parameters

Step 15. To configure the DLC parameters for the station, click on DLC parameters → Frame-Relay/FRTE Station - DLC Parameters 1/2 window.

In this window, you can define, among others, the following parameters:

- Window increment (DYNWIND nw)
- Window decrement (DYNWIND dwc)
- Discard eligibility (the conditions under which data are discarded).
- **Step 16.** Keep the default values or change these values according to your needs.
- **Step 17.** To configure more DLC parameters, click on **DLC Parameters 2/2** and go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 19 on page 8-10.

- **Step 18.** In the **DLC Parameters 2/2** window, you can define, among others, the following parameters:
 - Reply timer

- · Acknowledgement timer
- · Inactivity timer
- · Number of retries.
- Step 19. When completed, click on OK to save, and return to the APPN Over Frame-Relay - Station Configuration window.

Note: If the DLC Parameters 2/2 window is displayed, you must first return to the DLC Parameters 2/2 window, then click on OK in that window to exit.

- Step 20. Repeat Steps 2 on page 8-8 through 19 for each station that needs to be configured on the DLCI.
- Step 21. Click on OK to return to the Frame-Relay DLCI/COMRATE Parameters or Frame-Relay DLCI/CIR Parameters window.
- **Step 22.** To configure other station(s) on another DLCI, click on **OK**, and repeat Steps 1 on page 8-8 through 21.
- Step 23. Click on OK on each window until the CCM main window is displayed.

Configuring Frame-Relay Frame Handler Sets

You define the set name, NPA (NetView Performance Analyzer) eligibility, and the primary-substitute partner DLCI pairing. You can also modify or delete sets in the list of FRFH sets already configured.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → Frame-relay frame handler set → Frame-Relay Frame Handler Set Configuration window (see Figure 8-7)

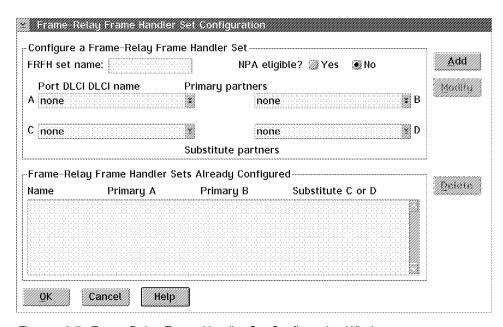


Figure 8-7. Frame-Relay Frame Handler Set Configuration Window

Only certain DLCI pairing possible in a given set. In general, the primary partner DLCI can pair with each other or with one of the substitute DLCIs. The substitute partner DLCI can never pair with each other. There are only four possible set types. The combinations of pairing are:

- 1. A with B
- 2. A with B
 - A with D
- 3. A with B
 - A with D
 - B with C
- 4. A with B
 - B with C

Notes:

- 1. B is never paired with D.
- 2. For more information about a FRFH set configuration, refer to:
 - 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
 - CCM online help.

Chapter 9. Configuring Serial Line PPP Resources

This chapter concerns the configuration of serial line couplers LIC11s and LIC12s for PPP leased lines.

Before you start... -

If this is the first coupler to be configured in a new CCM configuration, refer to Chapter 4, "Beginning a CCM Configuration" on page 4-1

If this is the first time the coupler is to be configured, but it isn't the very first one to be configured, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, choose its DLC type (see Figure 4-3 on page 4-2), and go to "Configuring a PPP Port".

If the coupler type has already been defined, and if you want to just check or modify the coupler configuration, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, and go to "Configuring a PPP Port".

Configuring a PPP Port

Note: A LIC12 has only one port, a LIC11 can have up to 30 ports.

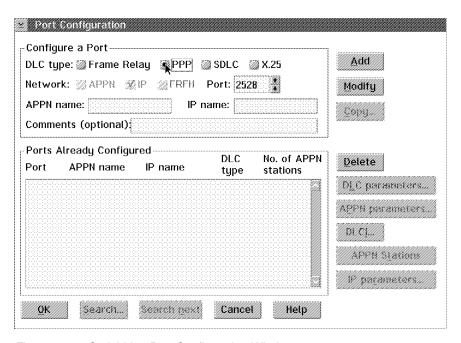


Figure 9-1. Serial Line Port Configuration Window

Step 1. In the **Port Configuration** window (see Figure 9-1), select the *DLC type* as **PPP** and enter the other parameters values as required.

As you enter the values, CCM dynamically checks them for configuration-wide consistency, refer to "An Easier Way to Configure" on page 2-1.

For information about creating one or more ports identical to one in the **Ports Already Configured** list, refer to "Copy Push Button" on page 3-1.

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- Step 2. Click on Add.
- Step 3. If you want to configure remote IP addresses for a DLCI, click on IP addresses... → DLCI Remote IP Addresses window and go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 6.

- **Step 4.** Enter the values according to your needs.
- **Step 5.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.
- **Step 6.** If you want to configure the DLC parameters for a port, go to next step. Otherwise go to step 15 on page 9-3.

Configuring the Port DLC Parameters

- **Step 7.** Select a port and press **DLC parameters**.
- 8. Keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs (see Figure 9-2).

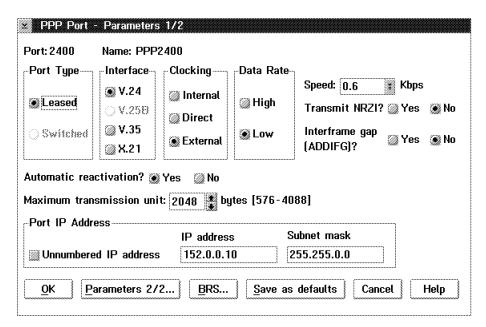


Figure 9-2. The First PPP Port Parameters Window

- Step 9. When completed, press OK to return to the Port Configuration window and go to Step 15 on page 9-3.
 - Otherwise, press **Parameters 2/2** to define additional DLC parameters.
- Step 10. When completed, press OK to return to the PPP Port Parameters 1/2 window.
- Step 11. To configure the bandwidth reservation class of the PPP port, press BRS → Bandwidth Reservation window.
- Step 12. When completed, press OK to return to the PPP Port Parameters 1/2 window.
- Step 13. Press OK to return to the Port Configuration window.
- Step 14. Repeat Step 7 through Step 12 for any other ports that need DLC parameters configured.

Step 15. Save and exit port configuration by pressing **OK**.

Chapter 10. Configuring Serial Line X.25 Resources

This chapter describes the configuration of one X.25 port for a LIC11 or LIC12 serial line coupler.

Before you start... -

If this is the first coupler to be configured in a new CCM configuration, refer to Chapter 4, "Beginning a CCM Configuration" on page 4-1

If this is the first time the coupler is to be configured, but it isn't the very first one to be configured, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, choose its DLC type (see Figure 4-3 on page 4-2), and go to "Configuring a X.25 Port".

If the coupler type has already been defined, and if you want to just check or modify the coupler configuration, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, and go to "Configuring a X.25 Port".

Configuring a X.25 Port

Note: A LIC12 has only one port, a LIC11 can have up to 30 ports.

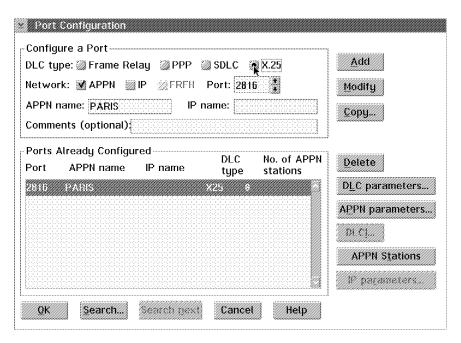


Figure 10-1. Serial Line Port Configuration Window

Step 1. In the **Port Configuration** window (see Figure 10-1), select **X.25** as the *DLC type* and enter the other parameters values as required. As you enter the values, CCM dynamically checks them for configuration-wide consistency, refer to "An Easier Way to Configure" on page 2-1.

Step 2. Click on Add.

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Note...

After clicking on **Add**, the port you have just configured is added to the Ports Already Configured list. Depending on the type of port configured, other push buttons are now available.

For information about creating one or more ports identical to one in the Ports Already Configured list, refer to "Copy Push Button" on page 3-1.

Step 3. If you want to configure APPN parameters for the port, go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 8

Configuring Port APPN Parameters

- Step 4. Select a port and click on APPN parameters to go to the Port Configuration - APPN Parameters window (see Figure 6-2 on page 6-2).
- **Step** 5. Keep the default values or modify these values according to your needs.
- Step 6. Click on User defined parameters if you want to define these parameters at the port level.

Note: For information about the user defined parameters, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.
- **Step** 7. When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.
- **Step 8.** If you want to configure DLC parameters for the port, go to next step.

Note: To configure stations on the X.25 port, you must define at least two DLC parameters: the X.25 local DTE address and one or more on logical channel numbers (see Figure 10-3 on page 10-3).

Otherwise go to Step 18 on page 10-3.

Configuring the Port DLC Parameters

Step 9. DLC parameters → X.25 Port - DLC Parameters window (see Figure 10-2)

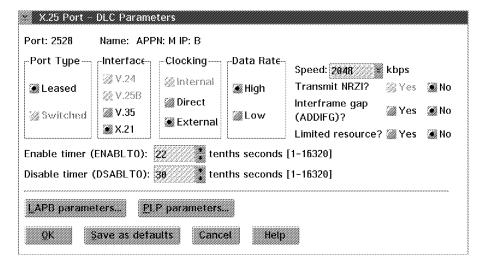


Figure 10-2. X.25 Port - DLC Parameters Window

- **Step 10.** Keep the default values or modify the other values according to your needs.
- **Step 11.** If you want to configure the LAPB parameters for the port, go to next step.

Otherwise go to Step 15.

- Step 12. Click on LAPB parameters → X.25 LAPB Parameters window
- **Step 13.** Keep the default values or modify the values according to your needs.
- Step 14. When completed, click on OK to return to the previous window.
- Step 15. PLP parameters → PLP parameters 1/2 window (see Figure 10-3)

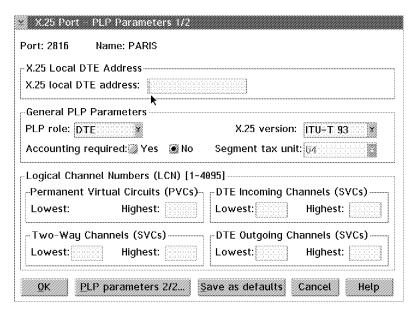


Figure 10-3. First X.25 PLP Parameters Window

Step 16. You must enter values for the X.25 Local DTE Address and for at least one of the logical channel types: the PVCs values < Incoming SVCs values < Two-Way SVCs values < Outgoing SVCs values.

Notes:

- a. The SVC Highest values must be always ≥ the Lowest values. Keep the other default values or modify them according to your needs.
- b. There is a second PLP parameter window available.
- **Step 17.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.

Note: If the **PLP Parameters 2/2** window is displayed, you must first return to the **PLP Parameters 1/2** window, then click on **OK** in that window to exit.

Step 18. If you want to configure IP over X.25 for the port, go to next step. Otherwise go to Step 24 on page 10-4.

Step 19. Click on IP parameters → IP over X.25 - Port Parameters window (see Figure 10-4)

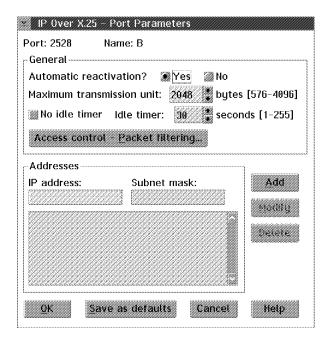


Figure 10-4. IP over X.25 - Port Parameters Window

Step 20. Keep the default General values or modify them according to your needs.

Enter the IP addresses that you want to use on this port.

If you want to configure IP access control filtering for this port, go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 23.

- Step 21. Click on Access Control Packet filtering → IP Access Controls window (see Figure 5-2 on page 5-2).
- Step 22. When completed, click on OK.
- Step 23. When the IP configuration is completed, click on OK to return to the previous window.
- **Step 24.** At this point, you can either:
 - Save and exit the port configuration by clicking on **OK**.
 - Configure stations by going to "Configuring X.25 Stations" on page 10-5.

Configuring X.25 Stations

Before configuring stations on the X.25 port, you must define at least two DLC parameters: the **X.25 local DTE address** and one or more logical channel numbers (see Figure 10-3 on page 10-3).

Step 1. Click on APPN Stations → X.25 Station Configuration window (see Figure 10-5).

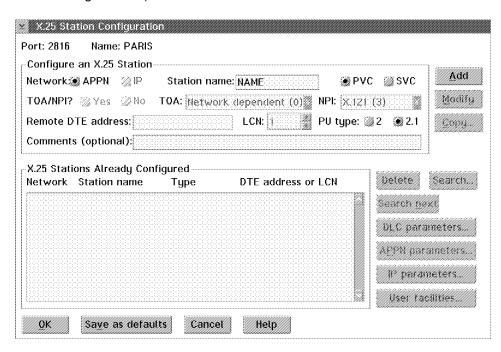


Figure 10-5. X.25 Station Configuration Window

Step 2. Enter the parameters as required and click on **Add**.

Note...

You must choose the type of virtual circuit (permanent or switched) for the station. (It must have a logical circuit number [**LCN**] available, the number of PVCs and SVCs are defined in Figure 10-3 on page 10-3.)

After clicking on **Add**, the station you have just configured, is added to the **X.25 Stations Already Configured** list. Depending on the type of station configured, other pushbuttons are now available.

For information about creating one or more stations identical to one in the **Stations Already Configured** list, refer to "Copy Push Button" on page 3-1.

Step 3. If you need to configure the station DLC parameters, go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 7 on page 10-6.

Configuring Station DLC Parameters

Step 4. Click on DLC parameters → X.25 Station - DLC Parameters window (see Figure 10-6) Otherwise, go to Step 21 on page 10-7.

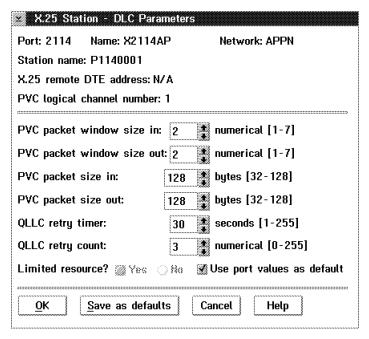


Figure 10-6. X.25 Station Configuration - DLC Parameters Window

- **Step** 5. Keep the default values or change them according to your needs.
- Step 6. When completed, click on OK to save, and return to the X.25 Station Configuration window.
- **Step** 7. If you need to configure the APPN parameters, go to next step. Otherwise, go to Step 17 on page 10-7
- Step 8. APPN parameters → X.25 Station Configuration APPN Parameters window (see Figure 6-6 on page 6-6)
- **Step 9.** Either keep the default values or change these values according to your needs.

Note: For information about the MLTG, AOD, and DLUR parameters, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.

If you want to configure remote LUs on adjacent nodes (if AOD has been selected), go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 12.

- Step 10. Click on LUs....
- Step 11. When completed, click on OK.
- Step 12. To configure the transmission group for the MLTG (including the user defined parameters used to change route priority), go to next step.

Otherwise, go to Step 16 on page 10-7.

- Step 13. Click on TG characteristics → Station Configuration TG characteristics window.
- Step 14. Either keep the default values or change these values according to your needs.

Note: For information about the user defined parameters in the **Station Configuration - TG characteristics** window, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.
- Step 15. When completed, click on OK to save and return to the previous window.
- **Step 16.** When the APPN configuration is completed, click on **OK** to save and return to the **X.25 Station Configuration** window.
- **Step 17.** If you want to configure IP over X.25 for the station, go to next step. Otherwise go to Step 24 on page 10-4.

Configuring IP Over X.25

Step 18. Click on IP parameters → IP over X.25 - Station Parameters window (see Figure 10-7)

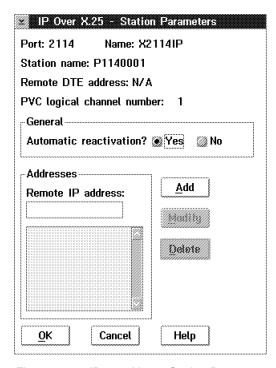


Figure 10-7. IP over X.25 - Station Parameters Window. (This window is for a PVC, the SVC window is slightly different.)

- **Step 19.** Keep the default **General** values or modify them according to your needs. Enter the IP addresses that you want to use on this station.
- **Step 20.** When completed, click on **OK** to return to the previous window.
- Step 21. Click on OK to return to the Station Configuration window.

- **Step 22.** To configure IP over X.25 for another station, select the station and return to 18.
- Step 23. If other X.25 ports need to be defined for this coupler, return to "Configuring a X.25 Port" on page 10-1.

Otherwise, click on **OK** until the CCM main window is displayed.

Chapter 11. Configuring the MAE

This chapter describes how to use the MAE configuration program¹ by including some of the navigation features of the program.

Before you start...

If this is the first coupler to be configured in a new CCM configuration, refer to Chapter 4, "Beginning a CCM Configuration" on page 4-1

If this is the first time the coupler is to be configured, but it isn't the very first one to be configured, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, choose its DLC type (see Figure 4-3 on page 4-2), and go to "Understanding the Navigation and Configuration Windows".

If the coupler type has already been defined, and if you want to just check or modify the coupler configuration, double click on the icon of the coupler you want to configure, and go to "Understanding the Navigation and Configuration Windows".

Note: Only **one** MAE can be connected to a coupler **per** CCM configuration. The MAE can be connected to left-hand slot of any pair of **unused** coupler slots. The remaining, unused right-hand coupler slot is not available for configuration.

Understanding the Navigation and Configuration Windows

After CCM starts the MAE configuration program and clears the copyright notice, it opens two windows:

- The full screen **Configuration** window labeled "Nothing Selected!". This is the window where you actually configure each MAE resource. You use it most of the time while configuring, so it is made as large as possible.
- The smaller Navigation window (see Figure 11-1 on page 11-2). Use this
 window to move through the MAE configuration program to find resources that
 you want to view or configure. When the MAE Configurator starts, this window
 is hidden by the Configuration window. There are two ways to bring the
 Navigator Window to the front when you need it:
 - Click and hold down the left mouse key on the Configuration Window title bar then slide down the Configuration Window until you can see the title bar of the Navigator Window.
 - Use the Ctrl + Esc key combination to open the OS/2 task list and click on Navigator Window.
 - If you are using the stand-alone CCM, you can see both windows at the same time if you increase your screen resolution above VGA-level (640x480).

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¹ This program is also known as the *IBM Nways Multiprotocol Access Services Configuration Program* or the *IBM 2210-400 Configuration Program*.

You configure the MAE by selecting items in the Navigation window and then providing details for each selected item in the Configuration window. When you have completed entering the configuration details, select a new item in the Navigation Window.

When using the MAE through the MOSS-E

When viewed on the service processor, the Configuration window is often larger than the display screen.

You must make full use of both the horizontal and vertical scroll bars to make sure that you see all of the window.

The Navigation Window

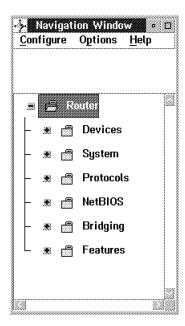


Figure 11-1. Navigation Window

The Navigation window (see Figure 11-1) contains the following:

· Menu bar

The Navigation window menu bar contains the following menus:

- Configure

Use the Configure menu option to exit the MAE configurator and return to the 3746 resources.

- Options

You can change the following configuration program options:

- Colors
- Message prompting
- ATM address format.

Help

Note: The following topics in the online help and tutorial do not apply to the version of the MAE Configurator Program that is used with the CCM:

- Using the MAE Configurator from the command line
- AIX support
- Configuration menu functions
- Options menu change fonts.
- Configuration description area

The area below the menu bar is the configuration description area. It displays the following information:

- Scrollable list of features and protocols that you can configure.

This list is called the navigation list. As you select items in the navigation list, the program displays related configuration panels in the Configuration window.

If there are no configuration errors for a type of resource, a check mark ($\sqrt{}$) appears next to that item in the navigation list.

If there is an error or if you have not supplied required information in the current configuration, a question mark (?) appears next to that item in the navigation list.

Contextual Pop-Up Menu

Another feature of the Navigation Window is a contextual pop-up menu that you invoke by clicking the right mouse button on any selected folder in the navigation list.

While holding down the right mouse button, drag the mouse to the submenu item that you want to select. You can invoke the history pop-up from any item in the navigation list in the same way you invoke the contextual pop-up menu.

The pop-up menu allows you to:

- Fully expand the navigation list.
- · Expand a portion of a navigation folder.
- · Contract a portion of the navigation list into a folder.
- Display the history of the configuration items that you have selected. From the history pop-up you can access any of the previously selected configuration items.
- Validate a selection item in error. The Navigation window marks erroneous items with a yellow question mark.

The validate function displays messages for any configuration errors. Using the validate function on a folder displays the validation messages for all of the items within that folder.

After you correct an error and leave the configuration window that contained the error, the question mark is removed.

Return to the CCM

Use the Configure menu option to exit the MAE configurator and return to the 3746 resources. If you have made changes in the MAE configuration, you are asked if you want to save the changes before exiting. If so, click on Yes.

The Configuration Window

The title bar of the Configuration window (see Figure 11-2) identifies the item that is selected in the navigation list.

As you select items in the Navigation window, the format of the Configuration window changes to the appropriate display for the item selected.

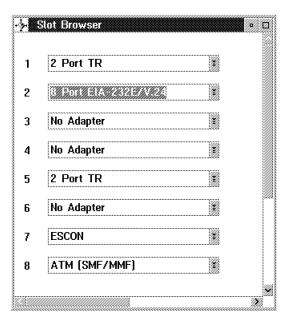


Figure 11-2. Example Configuration Window

MAE IP Access Control Packet Filtering

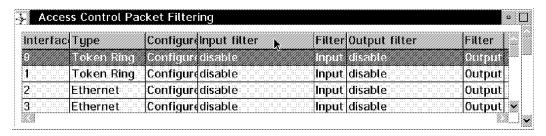


Figure 11-3. Access Control Packet Filtering Window

In Figure 11-3, five of the columns are used in special ways to configure the interface selected in the list:

Configure (3rd column)

Click on the column heading to access the fields that let you to choose input, output, or both types of packet filtering.

Input filter (4th column)

Click on the word *enable* or *disable* to toggle ON or OFF input filtering for this interface.

Filter (5th column)

Click on the column heading to access several pages of fields used to configure the input packet filters for this interface.

Output filter (6th column)

Click on the word *enable* or *disable* to toggle ON or OFF output filtering for this interface.

Filter (7th column)

Click on the column heading to access several pages of fields used to configure the output packet filters for this interface.

APPN Interfaces

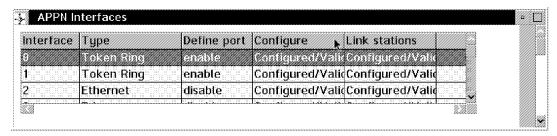


Figure 11-4. APPN Interfaces Window

In Figure 11-4, two of the columns are used in special In this configuration window, four of the columns are used in special ways to configure the interface selected in the list:

Configure (4rd column)

Click on the column heading to access several pages of fields used to configure this interface.

Link stations (5th column)

Click on the column heading to access several pages of fields used to configure link stations for this interface.

Navigating Through the MAE Configuration Program

The MAE configuration program is designed with a point-and-click interface. In addition to using a mouse pointer in the Configuration and Navigation windows, various keys also have specific meanings.

Using the Mouse

The mouse pointer is the main tool you use to move through the various lists and panels in the MAE configuration program.

The MAE configuration program uses the:

- Left button to select an item in a panel
- Right button to perform the following actions:
 - In the Navigation window:
 - Displays a pop-up menu for a selected item in the list
 - Moves through and selects items in a pop-up menu
 - Validates a selected item that was in error and has been corrected.
 - In the Configuration window: drag-and-drop list items.

The configurator indicates that a drag-and-drop item is active by changing the mouse cursor into a file icon. You can use drag-and-drop to reorder many configuration lists.

Using the Keyboard in the Configuration Program

Various keys have specific functions in the MAE configuration program, refer to Table 11-1.

Table 11-1 (Page 1 of 2). Configuration Program Keyboard Functions			
Key	Function	How to Use Key	
F1 (Help)	Request help	To obtain help for configuring a feature or protocol:	
	Note: After you press F1, the MAE configuration program displays a frame that you use to position the window. Position the frame wherever you want on your desktop and press the left mouse button to display the help text.	When the MAE configuration program displays a feature or protocol configuration in the Configuration window, press F1.	
		To obtain help on a panel:	
		Step 1. Select an item in the Navigation window.	
		Step 2. Press F1.	
		To obtain help on a parameter, a button, or a drop-down list:	
		Step 1. Select the parameter field or button by tabbing to the parameter field, button, or list. When you tab to the field or button, a yellow box will highlight the item. Note: You must use the tab key for help: clicking on a button causes the MAE configuration program to perform the configuration task indicated by that button or drop-down list.	
			Step 2. Press F1.
			In the help text, additional information about certain words are hypertext-linked to the help panel by clicking on the blue text.
		If you press F1 on a different panel or parameter without closing a previously opened help window, the new help text overlays the currently displayed text.	
		In a help window, use:	
		UP to view the previous topic	
		DOWN to view the next topic	
			CLOSE to close the help window.
		Up and Down Arrow Keys	Move vertically
	Left and Right Arrow Keys	Move horizontally	Use these keys to move through the menu items on the Navigation window, after you have selected one of the menu items. They can also be used to move through a parameter field without affecting the existing values.
Tab and Shift(Back)-tab	Next or previous entry field	These keys work only in the Configuration windows to move through the various entry items in a window.	

Table 11-1 (Page 2 of 2). Configuration Program Keyboard Functions		
Key	Function	How to Use Key
Character Keys	Speed-scroll	Use character keys in the Navigation window to jump through the list. When you type in a character, the selection marker moves to the next item in the list that starts with the characters that you have typed. This feature can help you change specific protocols in a configuration without using the scroll bar to locate the protocol. The following limitations exist:
		Speed-scroll works only in the Navigation window.
		 Once you speed-scroll to an item, you must select that item before speed-scrolling again.
Alt + C	Configure pull-down	Opens the Configure menu.
Alt + P	Options pull-down menu	Opens the Options menu.
Alt + H	Help pull-down menu	Opens the Help menu.
Esc	Escape	Clears the pull-down menus.

Selecting Multiple Items in a List

Whenever the configuration program presents you with a selection list, you can pick multiple items from those lists. The method for selecting items depends on whether you want to start at one point and end at another point or just choose items at random from the list:

To select items randomly:

Press and hold the Ctrl key, point to each item and then press the left mouse button.

To select a range of items:

Select the first item in the range. Press and hold the Shift key. Select the last item in the range and then press the left mouse button.

To de-select items

Press and hold the Ctrl key, point to the item you want to de-select and press the left mouse button. If you do not hold the Ctrl key, you will de-select all previously selected items except the item just selected.

Chapter 12. Configuring IP Parameters

This chapter explains how to go to the windows where you configure the general and default parameters of the IP parameters for Bootp, OSPF, RIP, BGP, ARP, and SNMP.

Configuring General IP Parameters

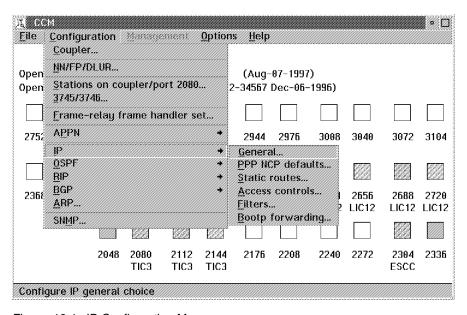


Figure 12-1. IP Configuration Menu

General IP Parameters

You define parameters for direct broadcasting, packet multipathing, source routing, and the routing table, cache and buffer sizes.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu \rightarrow IP \rightarrow General \rightarrow IP General Parameters window

PPP NCP Default Parameters

You define retry and timeout parameters for configuration, NAK (negative acknowledge character), and terminate.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → IP → PPP NCP defaults → PPP NCP Default Parameters window

IP Static Routes

You define parameters for destination network, destination mask, and next hop address and cost. You can also modify or delete the records in the list of static routes already configured.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu \rightarrow IP \rightarrow General \rightarrow IP Static Routes window

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IP Access Controls

You define access control filter parameters at the *node-level* for access control type, source and destination address, protocol number and port. You can also modify or delete the records in the list of access control entries already configured.

This filtering can also be done for several DLCs at the port-level by clicking on IP access control - Packet filtering in the Port Configuration window.

To configure these parameters: Main window **Configuration** menu → **IP** → Access controls → IP Access Controls window

There is an example of the use of IP access controls on "Make Sure SNMP Access is Enabled When Filtering Packets" on page 12-8.

IP Filters

You define routing filter parameters for IP address and subnetwork mask. You can also modify or delete the records in the list of IP filters already configured.

Note: IP filters allow the control of host access to each other across a firewall.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → IP → Filters → IP Filters window

Bootp Forwarding Parameters

You enable Bootp and define parameters for maximum hops, waiting time before forwarding and forwarding address. You can also modify or delete the records in the list of Bootp forwarding server addresses already configured.

To configure these parameters: Main window **Configuration** menu \rightarrow **IP** \rightarrow **Bootp forwarding** → **Bootp Forwarding** window

Configuring OSPF Parameters

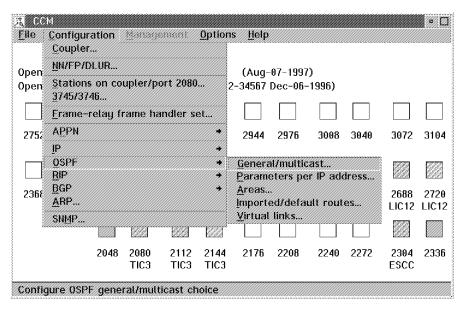


Figure 12-2. OSPF Configuration Menu

OSPF General and Multicast Parameters

You can enable/disable the OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) and multicast functions and define parameters such as number of routes/routers, and the group addresses. You can also modify or delete the records in the list of group addresses already configured.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → OSPF → General/Multicast → OSPF - General/Multicast Parameters window

OSPF Parameters for each IP Address

You can select an IP address in the list and specify whether you want to configure OSPF or RIP.

To configure these parameters:

- Step 1. Main window Configuration menu → OSPF → Parameters per IP address
- **Step 2.** In the **OSPF/RIP Parameters Per IP Address** window, specify the required values.
- **Step 3.** If available, you can press **OSPF parameters**.
- Step 4. In the OSPF Parameters for IP window, specify the required values and press OK.
- **Step 5.** If available, you can press **RIP parameters**.
- Step 6. In the RIP Parameters for IP window, specify the required values and press OK.
- Step 7. If available, you can press OSPF neighbors (N).

Step 8. In the OSPF - Neighbors window, specify the required values and press OK.

OSPF Areas

You can enable/disable the stub area and authentication functions and define stub area default cost. You can also modify or delete records in the list of OSPF areas already configured.

To configure these parameters:

- Step 1. Main window Configuration menu → OSPF → Areas → OSPF Area Configuration window.
- **Step 2.** Specify the required values.
- **Step 3.** To configure the area ranges, press **Ranges**.
- **Step 4.** In the **Area Ranges** window, specify the required values.

OSPF Imported and Default Routes

You can enable/disable various 'import' functions including static routes, RIP routes, BGP routes, direct routes and subnetwork routes. You can also define parameters such as network IP address and default route cost.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → OSPF → Imported/default routes → OSPF - Imported/Default Routes window

OSPF Virtual Links

You define the neighbor IP addresses and interval timers including retransmit/transmit, and dead router interval. You can also modify or delete records in the list of OSPF virtual links already configured.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → OSPF → Virtual links → OSPF - Virtual Links window

Configuring RIP Parameters

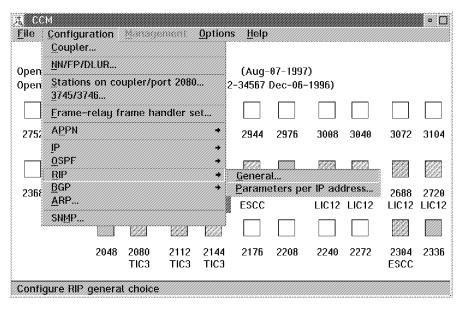


Figure 12-3. RIP Configuration Menu

RIP General Parameters

You can enable/disable RIP and define the 'originate default route' parameters. You can also modify or delete records in the list of route acceptance network addresses.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu \rightarrow RIP \rightarrow General \rightarrow RIP - General Parameters window

RIP Parameters for each IP Address

You can select an IP address in the list and specify whether you want to configure OSPF or RIP.

To configure these parameters:

- Step 1. Main window Configuration menu → RIP → Parameters per IP address
- **Step 2.** In the **OSPF/RIP Parameters Per IP Address** window, specify the required parameters.
- **Step 3.** To configure addition RIP parameters, press RIP parameters.

Configuring BGP Parameters

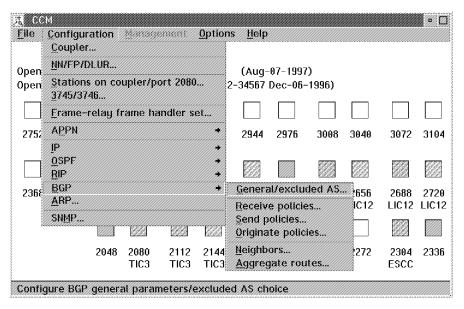


Figure 12-4. BGP Configuration Menu

BGP General and Excluded AS Parameters

You can enable/disable the BGP (border gateway protocol) function and define parameters for AS (autonomous system) number, and TCP segment size. You can also select the AS to be excluded, and modify or delete records in the list of excluded AS.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → BGP → General/excluded AS → BGP - General Parameters/Excluded AS window

BGP Receive Policies

You define policy type, matching addresses, IP address/mask, and AS numbers (origin and adjacent). You can also modify or delete records in the list of BGP receive policies already configured.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → BGP → Receive policies → BGP - Receive Policies window

BGP Send Polices

You define policy type, matching addresses, IP address/mask, and AS numbers (origin and adjacent). You can also modify or delete records in the list of BGP send policies already configured.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → BGP → Send policies → BGP - Send Policies window

BGP Originate Policies

You define policy type, matching addresses, IP address/mask, and AS numbers (origin and adjacent). You can also modify or delete records in the list of BGP originate policies already configured.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → BGP → Originate policies → BGP - Originate Policies windows

BGP Neighbors

You define parameters for IP address, AS number, TCP segment, and hold and connect timers. You can also modify or delete records in the list of BGP neighbors already configured.

To configure these parameters: Main window **Configuration** menu → **BGP** → **Neighbors** → **BGP** - **Neighbors** window

BGP Aggregate Routes

You define the IP address and subnetwork mask for an aggregate route. You can also modify or delete records in the list of aggregate route already defined.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → BGP → Aggregate routes → BGP - Aggregate Routes window

Configuring ARP Parameters

ARP Parameters

You enable/disable ARP net routing, ARP subnetwork routing, and ARP auto refresh, and you configure ARP entry parameters (port, remote IP address, and remote MAC address). You can also modify or delete records in the list of ARP entries already configured.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu \rightarrow ARP \rightarrow ARP window

Configuring SNMP Parameters

SNMP Parameters

You define the access type, community name and UDP (user datagram protocol) parameters for SNMP (simple network management protocol). You can also modify or delete records in the list of SNMP transport information sets already configured.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → SNMP → **SNMP Configuration** window

Make Sure SNMP Access is Enabled When Filtering Packets

To deny outside access to your service LAN when using SNMP, make sure the IP Access Controls are configured correctly (see Figure 12-5). The following example shows how to do this:

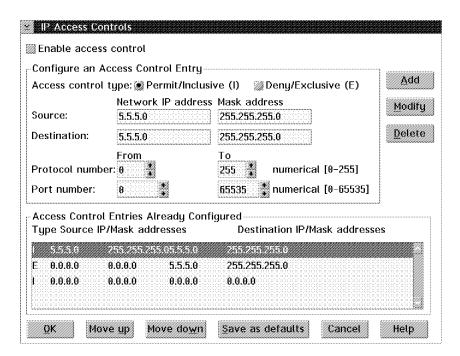


Figure 12-5. IP Access Controls Window

Step 1. Leave the default I (permit/inclusive) access control in the list of access controlled already configured:

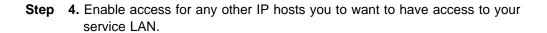
```
0.0.0.0
I 0.0.0.0
              0.0.0.0
                        0.0.0.0
```

Step 2. Deny access to all outside hosts by adding an E (deny/exclusive) access control with the source addresses as 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 and the destination address of you 3746 IP router (for example: 5.5.5.0 255.255.255.0):

```
E 0.0.0.0
             0.0.0.0
                        5.5.5.0
                                  255.255.255.0
```

Step 3. Enable access for the SNMP connection between the 3746 and the NNP with an I with the source and destinations addresses both equal to the address of your 3746 IP router, in this example:

```
I 5.5.5.0
          255.255.255.0
                        5.5.5.0
                                   255.255.255.0
```



Chapter 13. Configuring APPN Parameters

This chapter describes how to configuregeneral and specific APPN parameters from the main window **Configuration** menu (see Figure 13-1) for ports and stations, and other values such as:

- · Network node characteristics
- · Management focal points
- Dependent LU servers (DLUSs)
- Coupler 2080
- Type of 3745/3746
- · Adjacent node remote LUs
- · COSs (cost of service) and modes
- · TGs (transmission groups) and MLTGs.

For additional information about the parameter values and controls in these windows, press the **Help** button in the window.

Configuring General APPN Parameters

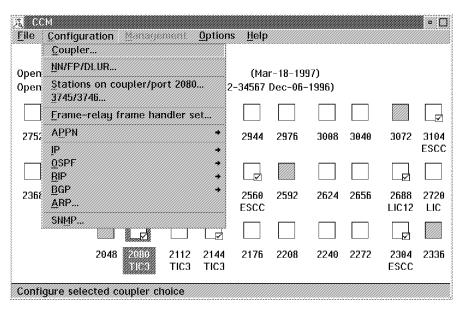


Figure 13-1. Configuration Menu

Coupler

You go to the port configuration window for the selected coupler.

An easier way to go to this window is to simply double-click on the coupler icon.

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Network Nodes, Focal Points, and DLURs

You define values for network identifier and control point name for:

- · This Network Node
- · Primary network management focal point
- · Backup network management focal points
- Primary DLUS
- · Backup DLUSs.

Also defined is the type of HPR (high performance routing) for this Network Node, retry timers, and other values.

To configure these parameters: Main window **Configuration** menu → NN/FP/DLUR → Network Node/Focal Point/Dependent LU Requester Parameters window

Network Node Characteristics

You define values for cache entries, RAR (route addition resistance), and frequency of TRS (topology routing services) tree use.

To configure these parameters:

- Step 1. Main window Configuration menu → NN/FP/DLUR
- Step 2. In the Network Node/Focal Point/Dependent LU Requester Parameters window, specify the required values
- Step 3. Press NN characteristics → Network Node Characteristics window

Backup Focal Points

You define the network identifier and control point name for a backup focal point.

To configure these parameters:

- Step 1. Main window Configuration menu → NN/FP/DLUR
- Step 2. In the Network Node/Focal Point/Dependent LU Requester Parameters window, specify the required values
- Step 3. Press Backup focal point → Backup Focal Point Parameters window

Rapid Transport Protocol/Path Switch Parameters

You define values for sessions and RTP retries and timers.

To configure these parameters:

- Step 1. Main window Configuration menu → NN/FP/DLUR
- Step 2. In the Network Node/Focal Point/Dependent LU Requester Parameters window, specify the required values
- Step 3. Press RTP parameters → Rapid Transport Protocol (RTP)/Path Switch Parameters window

Coupler/Port 2080 Stations

You specify the type (service processor or NetView Performance Monitor) of station(s) to be automatically generated.

To configure these parameters: Main window Configuration menu → Stations on coupler/port 2080 → Stations on Coupler/Port 2080 window

3745/3746

You define the type of 3746 for this CCM configuration.

If necessary, you give the identifier of the 3745 attached to the 3746-900 and the 3745 mode of operation.

To configure these parameters: Main window **Configuration** menu → **3745/3746** → **3745/3746 Parameters** window

Frame-relay frame handler set

For information about configuring frame-relay frame handler sets, refer to "Configuring Frame-Relay Frame Handler Sets" on page 8-11.

Configuring Specific APPN Parameters

The procedures in this section start with: Main window **Configuration** menu → **APPN** as shown in Figure 13-2.

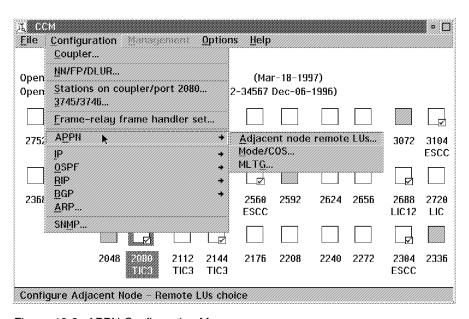


Figure 13-2. APPN Configuration Menu

Adjacent Node Remote LUs

You specify the remote LU and adjacent LEN node. You can also modify or delete LUs in the list of remote LUs already configured.

To configure these LU/LENs:

Main window Configuration menu → APPN → Adjacent Node Remote LUs → Adjacent Node - Remote LUs window

Session Mode Classes of Service

You specify the mode name and its class of service (COS). You can also modify or delete mode COSs in the list of modes already configured.

To configure the modes:

Main window Configuration menu → APPN → Mode/COS → Mode Configuration window

Note: For information about the class of service parameters, refer to:

- 3745 Communication Controller Models, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950: Planning Guide, GA33-0457
- CCM online help.

Classes of Service

You specify mode and COS names and transmission priorities. You can also modify or delete items in the lists of modes and COSs already configured.

To configure the modes and COSs:

- Step 1. Main window Configuration menu → APPN → Mode/COS
- **Step 2.** In the **Mode Configuration** window, specify the required values
- Step 3. Press Configure COS → Class of Service Configuration window

Node Rows

You specify values for weight, RAR (route addition resistance), and congestion. You can also modify or delete from the list of node rows already configured.

To configure the node rows:

- Step 1. Main window Configuration menu → APPN → Mode/COS
- 2. In the Mode Configuration window, specify the required values and press Configure COS
- **Step 3.** In the Class of Service Configuration window, specify the required values and press Node rows → Node Row Configuration window

Transmission Group Rows

You specify values for weight, propagation, security, EC (effective capacity), RCPB (relative cost per byte), and RCPUT (relative cost per unit of time). You can also modify or delete TG rows in the list of TG rows already configured.

To configure the TG Rows:

- Step 1. Main window Configuration menu → APPN → Mode/COS
- **Step 2.** In the **Mode Configuration** window, specify the required values and press **Configure COS**
- Step 3. In the Class of Service Configuration window, specify the required values and press TG Node rows → Transmission Group Row Configuration window

Multilink Transmission Group

You define the MLTG name and transmission group number. You can also modify or delete the MLTGs in the list of MLTGs already configured.

To configure the MLTGs:

Main window Configuration menu \rightarrow APPN \rightarrow MLTG \rightarrow Multilink Transmission Group Configuration window

Specifying Multilink Transmission Group Stations

You specify which stations are to be added to or removed from a MLTG.

To add or remove stations:

- Step 1. Main window Configuration menu → APPN → MLTG
- Step 2. In the Multilink Transmission Group Configuration window, specify the required values and press Stations → Stations Selection window

Part 3.	Resource	Management

Chapter 14. Dynamic Activation and How It Affects Your Network

This chapter describes:

- · How to dynamically activate resources in a modified active configuration
- · Possible unexpected results when using dynamic activation.

Notes:

- Information about actual configuration parameter values is not covered (refer to the CCM online help for parameter descriptions, valid values, and rules for use).
- 2. When running the stand-alone CCM, since there is no 3746 connected, there is nothing to manage and the procedures explained in this chapter are not available.

Dynamically Activating Modifications to a Configuration while Saving

When you start to save the *active* configuration, after modifying it, you are asked if you want to immediately update the active resources affected by the modifications.

Important...



- When changes are dynamically activated, most network traffic is not affected by APPN, IP, and SNA/subarea modifications.
 - However, dynamic activation of certain resources *can have* a major effect on network operation, because a re-IML or VTAM deactivation of resources may have to be performed. You should be aware of the information in "Network Traffic Disruption and Dynamic Activation" on page 14-2 before using dynamic activation.
- Modifications made to the network node (NN/FP/DLUR parameters), a LEN, Mode, or COS cannot be dynamically activated. The CP must be stopped and restarted to take these changes into account, which is disruptive for all APPN and IP traffic.
- Choosing dynamic activation after only making modifications to the MAE configuration restarts the IP CP: all IP router traffic (in the 3746 and MAE) is disrupted.
- Modification of a non-active configuration does not affect the network traffic. The changes you make to the non-active configuration are only applied when it is activated.

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Network Traffic Disruption and Dynamic Activation

The tables in this section show the effect on network traffic of viewing, adding, modifying, or deleting network resources.

Important -



When you save the active configuration, if you dynamically activate the modifications you have just made in your configuration, you can disrupt network traffic.

Restarting the IP CP (router) restarts the whole MAE (IP and APPN traffic).

Viewing a Resource

Important... -



When you finish viewing a 3746 resource of the active configuration, click on Cancel. Don't use OK.

If you use **OK** in certain windows, the resources related the parameters in the window are marked as needing to be re-IMLed, even though you did not change a single thing in the window. Then when you dynamically activate changes that you do want to make, There may be unexpected traffic disruptions because resources that you did not change are re-IMLed.

All 3746 APPN and IP resources related to the following parameters can be disrupted by using **OK** even if they are only viewed:

- APPN parameters in port and station configuration windows
- DLC parameters
- · Parameters in the following windows:
 - Frame-Relay Default DLCI
 - Frame-Relay CIR BRS

To summarize:

- In the 3746 (non-MAE) configuration, use only the Cancel button to close windows when you navigate inside CCM to view your configuration.
- In the MAE configuration, this "OK" problem does not exist.

Adding a Resource When a new resource is created, normally it is not disruptive for any of preexisting resources. In Table 14-1 are the two groups of parameters that are exceptions to this rule.

Table 14-1. Network Traffic Disruption - Adding a Resource				
Network(s)	DLC	Added Resources	Result	
APPN, SNA/subarea	All DLCs	'Frame Relay DLCI/CIR' parameters	Disruptive for the associated IP port, if it exists	
			If there is no associated IP port, this is disruptive for APPN ports and their resources	
		MAE parameters	Disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted. Disruptive for all MAE IP and APPN resources.	
IP	All DLCs	All resources	Disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted	

Modifying a Resource

Table 14-2 (Page 1 of 3). Network Traffic Disruption - Modifying a Resource			
Network(s)	DLC	Modified Resources/Parameters	Result
All networks	All DLCs	'Network' parameter (sharing) on a port/host link/DLCI	Disruptive for all APPN concerned resources and their resources if modified from an APPN network to a non-APPN network Non-disruptive if modified from an IP network to a shared network If modified from a non-IP network to an IP network, it is disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted
		MAE parameters	Disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted. Disruptive for all MAE IP and APPN resources.

Network(s)	DLC	Modified Resources/Parameters	Result
APPN/IP	All DLCs except ESCON	APPN parameters in port and station configuration windows IP specific parameters of all resources Common parameters of all resources,	Disruptive for all APPN concerned resources and their resources Disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted Disruptive for all APPN concerned resources and their resources, disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted
		except for: 'Frame Relay DLCI/CIR' parameters	Disruptive for the associated IP port, if it exists. If there is no associated IP port, this is disruptive for APPN ports and their resources
APPN	ESCON	ESCON port, except for:	Disruptive for concerned APPN ESCON port and its resources
		1. 'Fiber status' parameter	Disruptive for all resources of the concerned ESCON processor if modified from 'Enable' to another status
		2. 'ESCD' parameters	2. Non-disruptive
IP	ESCON	ESCON port, except for:	Disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted
		1. 'Fiber status' parameter	Disruptive for all resources of the concerned ESCON processor, if modified from 'Enable' to another status
		'Automatic reactivation' parameter	Disruptive for concerned IP ESCON port and its resources
		3. 'ESCD' parameters	3. Non-disruptive
APPN and IP ESCON		'Host link name' parameter	Disruptive for concerned APPN/IP ESCON host link and its resources
		'HLA' and/or 'Partition number' parameters Other ESCON host link	Disruptive for all resources of the concerned ESCON processor (re-IML) Non-disruptive
		parameters	
APPN	ESCON	ESCON station	Disruptive for concerned APPN ESCON stations

Network(s)	DLC	Modified Resources/Parameters	Result
IP	ESCON	ESCON station parameters, except for:	Disruptive for concerned IP ESCON station
		'IP address/subnet mask' parameters	Disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted
SNA/subarea	ESCON	ESCON port,	Non-disruptive
		except for: 'Fiber status' parameter	Disruptive for all resources of the concerned ESCON processor if modified from 'Enable' to another status
SNA/subarea	ESCON	ESCON host link,	Non-disruptive
		except for: 'HLA' and/or 'Partition number' parameters	Disruptive for all resources of the concerned ESCON processor (re-IML)
SNA/subarea	ESCON	ESCON station,	Non-disruptive
		except for: 'PU type', 'Unit address' and/or 'IPL through that station' parameters	Disruptive for the concerned SNA/subarea station (manual VTAM deactivation needed)

Deleting a Resource

Table 14-3. Network Traffic Disruption - Deleting a Resource				
Network	DLC	Deleted Resources	Result	
APPN	All DLCs except ESCON	All resources, except for:	Disruptive for all concerned resources and their resources.	
		'Frame-relay DLCI/CIR parameters	Disruptive for the associated IP port, if it exists.	
		MAE parameters	If there is no associated IP port, this is disruptive for APPN ports and their resources	
		WAL parameters	Disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted. Disruptive for all MAE IP and APPN resources.	
APPN and SNA/subarea	ESCON	ESCON port or host link	Disruptive for all resources of the concerned ESCON processor (re-IML)	
APPN and SNA/subarea	ESCON	ESCON station	Disruptive for concerned ESCON stations	
IP	All DLCs, except ESCON	All resources	Disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted	
IP	ESCON	ESCON port or host link	Disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted and is disruptive for all resources of the concerned ESCON processor (re-IML)	
IP	ESCON	ESCON station	Disruptive for all IP resources, the IP router is restarted and is disruptive for all resources of the concerned ESCON processor (re-IML)	

Chapter 15. Resource Management

This chapter describes how to view and manage (see the menu in Figure 15-1) non-MAE:

- · Filters for resource management
- Ports (manage and view information about)
- · Stations (manage and view information about)
- Sessions (view information about)
- Processor- or port-level IP resources.

No MAE resources can be managed with the functions described in this chapter.

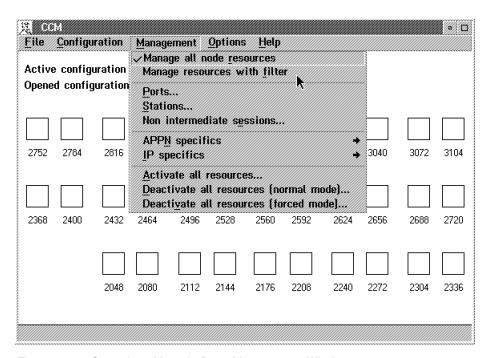


Figure 15-1. Operations Menu in Ports Management Window

Notes:

- Information about actual configuration parameter values is not covered (refer to the CCM online help for parameter descriptions, valid values, and rules for use).
- 2. When running the stand-alone CCM, since there is no 3746 connected, there is nothing to manage and the procedures explained in this chapter are not available.

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Management Using Resource Filters

This section explains the first two item in the Management menu of the main CCM window (see Figure 15-1 on page 15-1):

Manage all node resources

Selecting this choice displays, in the appropriate resource management window (for ports, stations, or sessions), all the resources of the chosen type defined on all the couplers installed in the network node.

Manage resources with filter

Selecting this choice lets you limit the number of resources displayed by filtering the resources according to port number (address), port name, station name, and partner LU name.

For example, if you want to look at session information, the Session Management Filters window is opened (see Figure 15-2).

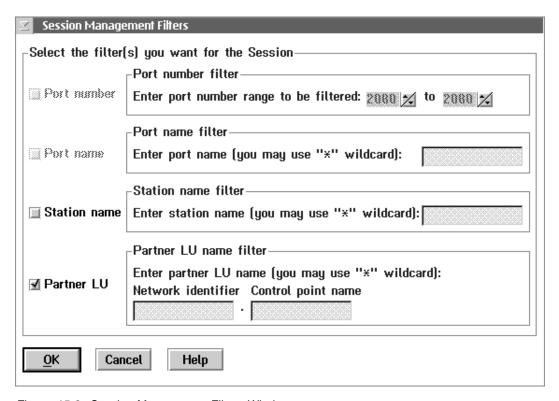


Figure 15-2. Session Management Filters Window

In this window, you can limit the sessions to those contained in one or a limited range of:

- · Stations, using the station name
- · Session partner LU names.

Managing Ports

The management tasks that can be performed include:

- · Displaying a list of configured ports
- · Displaying the resources on a selected port
- Viewing details of a port
- · Activating or deactivating ports.

Displaying a List of Configured Ports

You can display the list of the ports configured for the controller. From this list the ports management tasks can be performed.

To display the port list (see Figure 15-3): Main window **Management** menu → **Ports**

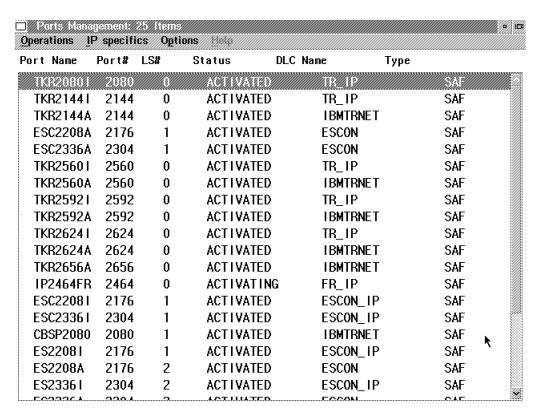


Figure 15-3. Ports Management Window

Displaying the Resources on a Selected Port

From the list of ports, you can display the list of the stations available for a specific port.

To display the stations on a port:

Step 1. Main window Management menu → Ports

Step 2. Double click on the desired port.

Note...

All the station management functions are available from the window showing the stations list associated to a specific port.

Viewing Details of a Port

You can display the configuration details for a selected port. The details include the parameter values specified during configuration and the values automatically generated by the CCM during network operation.

To view the details of a port:

- Step 1. Main window Management menu → Ports
- **2.** Select the port you want.
- **Step 3. Operations** menu → **Details** (see Figure 15-4).

Activating and Deactivating Ports

You can activate or deactivate ports as required (see Figure 15-4).

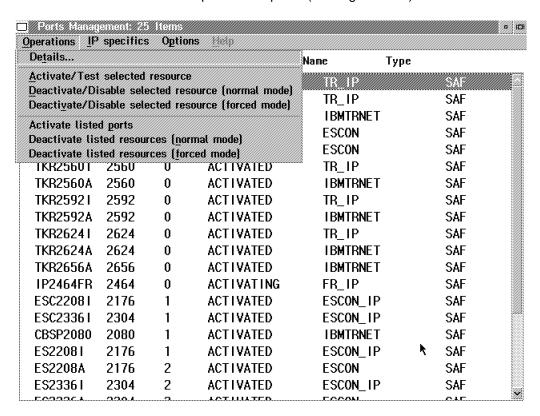


Figure 15-4. Operations Menu for APPN Ports Management

Port activation is a process that loads code and runs tests in order to make the port available for use. When the port is deactivated, it is no longer available for providing network services.

Ports can be deactivated normally, or by forcing the deactivation.

A normally deactivated port is deactivated if traffic has stopped flowing through it and its associated resources. Sessions are first deactivated, then the stations and finally the ports.

A force-deactivated port is deactivated while traffic is flowing through it and its associated resources, regardless of the status of its associated resources. This is done if, for example, a port has not been deactivated within a reasonable time after attempting a normal deactivation, or if a port must be immediately deactivated for a specific reason.

When you activate or deactivate a resource, you receive a message after the command completion. This message indicates whether or not the command has been successfully performed and completed. In case of an error, you get a return code. Use SMPR for problem determination.

Activating/Deactivating an IP Resource... -



See "IP Resource Status" on page 15-7.

Activating a Port

To activate a port:

- Step 1. Main window Management menu → Ports
- **Step 2.** Select the port you want to activate.
- Step 3. Operations menu → Activate selected resource

Deactivating a Port Normally

To deactivate a port normally

- Step 1. Main window Management menu → Ports
- **Step 2.** Select the port you want to activate.
- Step 3. Operations menu → Deactivate selected resource (normal mode)

Forcing the Deactivation of a Port

Be careful...



When you deactivate a port in forced mode, you may lose data in transit, since the port and its associated resources are deactivated without waiting for all of their activity to cease.

To force the deactivation of a port:

- Step 1. Main window Management menu → Ports
- **Step 2.** Select the port you want to activate.
- Step 3. Operations menu → Deactivate selected resource (forced mode)

Activating all Listed Ports

Before you run the command...



Activating a large number of ports may take some time, however the command can be cancelled from the system menu icon, by selecting Close.

To activate all listed ports:

Main window Management menu → Ports → Operations menu → Activate listed ports

Deactivating all Ports in Normal Mode

Before you run the command...



Deactivating a large number of ports may take some time, however, the command can be cancelled from the system menu icon, by selecting Close.

Before doing this, scroll vertically through the list of ports, to display the ports not originally displayed and to check whether you really want to deactivate them all.

To deactivate all listed ports:

Main window Management menu → Ports → Operations menu → Deactivate listed resources (normal mode)

Deactivating all Ports in Forced Mode

Be careful...



When you deactivate a port in the forced mode, you may lose data in transit, since the port and its associated resources are deactivated without waiting for all of their activity to cease.

Before you start deactivating all ports, use the vertical scrolling bars to display the items that can be displayed in the window, and check if you really want to deactivate all the ports.

Deactivating a large number of ports is time-consuming. However, this command can be cancelled from the system menu icon, by selecting the Close option.

To force the deactivation of all ports:

- 1. Main window **Management** menu → **Ports**
- 2. Operations menu → Deactivate listed resources (forced mode)

IP Resource Status

IP resource activation is a two-stage process that runs the activate command (a generic management command), and the test command (an IP command). The DLC configuration of the IP resource is activated, and then the IP resource in the processor is activated.

The Activate and Test commands are combined into a single CCM command.

IP resource deactivation also has two stages, the disable command and the deactivate command. The IP resource is disabled in the processor, and then the DLC configuration of the IP resource is deactivated.

The **Deactivate** and **Disable** commands are also combined into CCM commands.

MOSS-E IP Commands

You can use the IP commands function from the MOSS-E Network Node processor (NNP) menu to issue the TEST or DISABLE command.

If you issue the **TEST** or **DISABLE** command, the resource status changes.

Possible IP Resource Statuses

An IP resource can have one of the following statuses:

The activate has been issued from the CCM and the Active/up

resource is ready for operation.

Active/disabled The resource was active and the disable command has

been issued via TELNET. The resource is not ready for

operation.

The resource was inactive and the **test** command has been Inactive/testing

issued via TELNET. The resource is not ready for operation.

Inactive/Disabled The **deactivate** command has been issued from the CCM.

Note: Active/testing and inactive/up are not valid statuses.

Table 15-1 shows the changes in status that result from the issuing of these commands.

Table 15-1. Post-Command Status				
	Pre-Command Status			
Command issued	Active/up	Active/Disabled	Inactive/Testing	Inactive/Disabled
Test	_	Active/Up	_	Inactive/Testing
Disable	Active/disabled	_	_	_
Activate	_	Active/up	Active/up	Active/up
Deactivate	Inactive/Disabled	Inactive/Disabled	_	_

Notes:

- 1. A dash (-) indicates that the status remains unchanged.
- 2. Using CCM, you can only activate and deactivate an IP resource, even though the commands Activate and Deactivate are linked to Test and Disable
- 3. Use TELNET to issue the commands TEST and DISABLE

Here are some examples:

If you issue the command **DISABLE** via TELNET for a resource which is active/up, the resource status becomes active/disabled. In this situation, the DLC configuration is still active, but the IP data is no longer active, and the resource is no longer ready for operation.

If you issue the command TEST via TELNET for a resource which is active/disabled, the resource status becomes active/up. In this situation, the DLC configuration which was already active, remains active, and the IP data has been activated through the Test command. The resource, therefore, becomes ready for operation.

Managing Stations

The station management tasks that can be performed with the CCM include:

- · Displaying a list of configured stations
- Displaying a list of sessions for a selected station
- · Viewing the details of a station
- · Activating and deactivating stations.

Note...

The station management tasks can be accessed from a window containing a list of stations associated with a specific port.

Displaying a List of Configured Stations

You can display all of the stations handled by the controller to perform the station management tasks.

To display the stations:

Main window **Management** menu → **Stations** → **Station Management** window (see Figure 15-5)

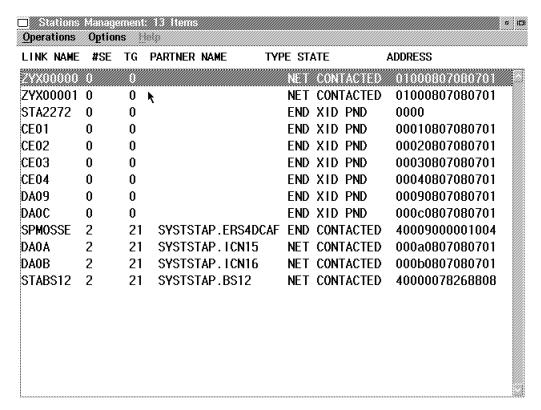


Figure 15-5. APPN Stations Information Display Window

Displaying a List of Sessions for a Selected Station

Use this function to display the sessions available for a station.

To display the sessions for a station:

- Step 1. Main window Management menu → Stations → Station Management window
- **Step 2.** Double click on the desired station to display the sessions activated for it.

You can display details about a specific session from the window showing the sessions activated for a specific station.

Viewing the Details of a Station

You can display the configuration details for a selected station. The details include the currently configured parameter values and the values automatically generated by the CCM during network operation.

To display details about a station:

- Step 1. Main window Management menu → Stations → Station Management window
- **Step 2.** Double click on the desired station
- Step 3. Operations menu → Details

Activating and Deactivating Stations

You can activate or deactivate stations as required (see Figure 15-4 on page 15-4).

Station activation is a process that loads code and runs tests in order to make the station available for use. When the station is deactivated, it is no longer available for providing network services.

Stations can be deactivated normally, or by forcing the deactivation.

A normally deactivated station is deactivated if traffic has stopped flowing through it and its associated resources. Sessions are first deactivated, then the stations.

A force-deactivated station is deactivated while traffic is flowing through it and its associated resources, regardless of the status of its associated resources. This is done if, for example, a station has not been deactivated within a reasonable time after attempting a normal deactivation, or if a station must be immediately deactivated for a specific reason.

When you activate or deactivate a resource, you receive a message after the command completion. This message indicates whether or not the command has been successfully performed and completed. In case of an error, you get a return code. Use SMPR for problem determination.

Activating a Station

To activate a station:

- Step 1. Main window Management menu → Stations
- **Step 2.** Select the station you want to deactivate.
- Step 3. Operations menu → Activate selected resource

Deactivating a Station Normally

To deactivate a station normally:

- Step 1. Main window Management menu → Stations
- **Step 2.** Select the station you want to deactivate.
- Step 3. Operations menu → Deactivate selected resource (normal mode)

Forcing the Deactivation of a Station

Be careful...



When you deactivate a station in forced mode, you may lose data in transit, since the station and its associated resources are deactivated without waiting for all of their activity to cease.

To force the deactivation of a station:

- Step 1. Main window Management menu → Stations
- **Step 2.** Select the station you want to deactivate.
- Step 3. Operations menu → Deactivate selected resource (forced mode)

Activating all Listed Stations

Before you run the command...



Activating a large number of stations may take some time, however, the command can be cancelled from the system menu icon, by selecting **Close**.

To activate all listed stations:

Main window Management menu → Stations → Operations menu → Activate listed stations

Deactivating all Stations Normally

Before you run the command...



Deactivating a large number of stations may take some time, however the command can be cancelled from the system menu icon, by selecting Close.

Before doing this, scroll though the list to view all stations and to check whether or not you really want to deactivate all stations.

To deactivate all stations normally:

Main window Management menu → Stations → Operations menu → Deactivate listed resources (normal mode)

Forcing the Deactivation of all Stations

Be careful...



When you deactivate a station in the forced mode, you may lose data in transit, since the station and its associated resources are deactivated without waiting for all of their activity to cease.

Before you start deactivating all stations, use the vertical scrolling bars to display the items that can be displayed in the window, and check if you really want to deactivate all stations.

Deactivating a large number of stations is time-consuming. However, this command can be cancelled from the system menu icon, by selecting the Close option.

To force the deactivation of all stations:

- 1. Main window **Management** menu → **Stations**
- 2. Operations menu → Deactivate listed resources (forced mode)

Displaying Information about Sessions

You can display information about the CP-CP and LU-LU sessions currently routed through the network node.

To display sessions information:

Step 1. Main window Management menu → Non-intermediate sessions → Ports Management window (see Figure 15-6).

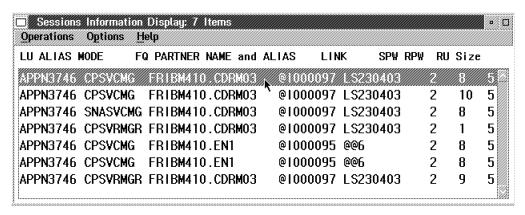


Figure 15-6. Sessions Information Display

- Step 2. Double click on the desired session.
- Step 3. Operations menu → Details
- **Step 4.** Details about the selected session are displayed in the **CCM IP Results Display** (see Figure 15-8 on page 15-15).

IP Specific Port/Processor Commands

This section explains how to issue IP port-level or processor-level management commands to view information about ports or processors and to clear certain memory areas.

Notes:

- 1. For the overall, node-level commands, refer to Chapter 17, "Managing IP Router Data" on page 17-1.
- 2. The CCM and Telnet commands given in this section cannot be used for the MAE. MAE IP management is only done through Telnet, refer to either:
 - 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 950: User's Guide, SA33-0356.
 - 3745 Communication Controller Mosels A, 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 900: Basic Operations Guide, SA33-0177.

The port-level or processor-level management commands can be issued in two ways:

1. By sending a command using the MOSS-E TELNET console, refer to the 3746-950 User's Guide, SA33-0356.

The equivalent TELNET command is given for each CCM command. Most of the time, the command is issued by selecting a cascaded menu item: the CCM automatically adds any necessary parameters to the command.

Note: Certain command ask you for additional information. For example, if the command must be issued for a specific resource by its address, name, or number.

- 2. By using the CCM:
 - a. Main window Management menu → Ports
 - b. Double-click a port in the **Ports Management** window → **CCM** Management window
 - c. Select the level (port or processor) of the command(s) that you want to use by selecting either one of the first two IP specifics menu options (see Figure 15-7 on page 15-15):

On selected port

When this option is selected, only commands that can be issued on the port-level are available in the IP specifics menu.

On processor of selected port

When this option is selected, the commands act globally on the port's processor, that is, for all the ports on all the couplers attached to the processor.

d. Use the **IP specifics** menu to issue a command.

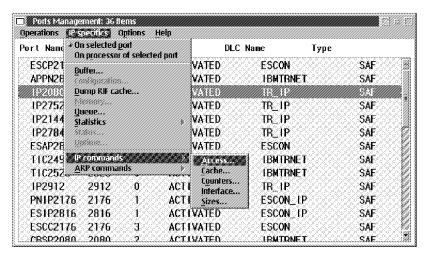


Figure 15-7. Example IP Port Management Menus

Available Commands Depend on IP Resource DLC

The choices available in the **IP specifics** menu and its cascaded sub-menus vary depending on the DLC (token-ring, frame-relay, X.25, or ESCON) of the resource selected as a target for the IP commands.

CCM IP Results Display

If information is generated as the result of a command being issued, it is displayed by CCM in the **CCM IP Results Display** window, see Figure 15-8.

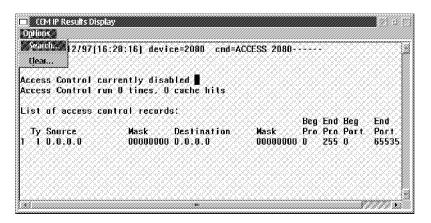


Figure 15-8. Example CCM IP Results Display

The **Options** menu lets you:

Search You can search for a character string currently in the display (the string need not be visible at the time of the search).

Clear You can delete all the information currently in the display.

Buffer Use and Size

To view information about the packet buffer usage and size at the port or processor level, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: GWCON BUFFER
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Buffer

Protocol and Port Configurations

To view information (DLC type and status) about the ports configured on the processor, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: GWCON CONFIGURATION
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Configuration

Issuing this command for the 2080 coupler lets you view the whole 3746 configuration.

ESCON and Token-Ring Port Dump

To view an ESCON (line status, traffic statistics) and token-ring (MAC address and, if source routing is used, RIF information) port dump, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET DUMP
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Dump

Current Processor Memory Use

To view information about current processor memory usage, and buffers, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: GWCON MEMORY
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Memory

Port Queue Length

To view information about the input and output queues (number of buffers and queue length) at the port or processor level, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: GWCON QUEUE
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Queue

All Parameters of a X.25 Port

To view information about the X.25 port parameters at the packet, frame, and physical levels, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET PARAMETERS ALL
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Parameters → AII

This command is only available for X.25 IP ports.

For more information, refer to "X.25 Physical Level Port Parameters," "X.25 Frame Level Port Parameters," and "X.25 Packet Level Port Parameters."

X.25 Physical Level Port Parameters

To view information about the X.25 port parameters at the physical level (interface type, maximum frame size, type of clocking, and others), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET PARAMETERS PHYSICAL
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Parameters → Physical

This command is only available for X.25 IP ports.

X.25 Frame Level Port Parameters

To view information about the X.25 port parameters at the frame level (maximum frame and window size, the T1, T2, N1, and disconnect timers, and others), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET PARAMETERS FRAME
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Parameters → Frame

This command is only available for X.25 IP ports.

X.25 Packet Level Port Parameters

To view information about the X.25 port parameters at the packet level (default and maximum packet size, various timers, number of logical circuits, and others), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET PARAMETERS PACKET
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Parameters → Packet

This command is only available for X.25 IP ports.

Error Information

To view statistics about the errors (number of packets discarded or that were defective) at the port or processor level, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: GWCON ERROR
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Error

Interface Information

To view statistics about the number of passed and failed self-tests and the number of maintenance failures at the port or processor level, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: GWCON INTERFACE
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → Interface

All X.25 Port Statistics

To view all the X.25 counters (packet, frame, and physical levels), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET STATISTICS ALL
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → All

For more information, refer to "X.25 Physical Level Port Statistics," "X.25 Frame Level Port Statistics," and "X.25 Packet Level Port Statistics."

X.25 Physical Level Port Statistics

To view the X.25 physical layer counters and information (received and transmitted bytes, cable information, frame error counters, and others), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET STATISTICS PHYSICAL
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → **Physical**

X.25 Frame Level Port Statistics

To view the X.25 frame level counters (number of received and transmitted frames of each type, number of timeouts for the T1, T2, N1, and disconnect timers, and others), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET STATISTICS FRAME
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → Frame

X.25 Packet Level Port Statistics

To view the X.25 packet level counters (number of received and transmitted packets of each type and others), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET STATISTICS PACKET
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → **Packet**

All Statistics for a Serial Line Interface

To view statistics about serial lines (frame-relay circuits, PPP, and X.25) at the port level, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST ALL
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → All

This command is only available for frame-relay, X.25, and PPP ports.

Statistics for a DLCI

To view the statistics for a DLCI, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST CIRCUIT
- CCM command:
 - 1. CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → Circuit number
 - 2. Enter a DLCI number and press OK.

This command is only available for frame-relay ports.

LMI Information

To view information about the LMI (local management interface) for the frame-relay port, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST LMI
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → LMI

This command is only available for frame-relay ports.

Frame-Relay Physical Line Parameters

To view information about the frame-relay physical line parameters for a port, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST LINE PARAMETERS
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → Physical line

This command is only available for frame-relay IP ports.

Frame-Relay COMRATE Parameters

To view information about the frame-relay port parameters, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST COMMUNICATION RATE TUNING
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → **List** → **COMRATE**

This command is only available for frame-relay IP ports.

Frame-Relay DLCI IP Address

To find the IP address of the other end of a frame-relay DLCI, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST IARP TABLE
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → IARP table

This command is only available for frame-relay IP ports and is also called the inverse ARP command.

X.25 PVC Information

To view information about the PVCs (permanent virtual circuits) for the frame-relay port, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST PERMANENT-VIRTUAL-CIRCUITS
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → PVCs

This command is only available for frame-relay ports.

SVC Information

To view information about the SVCs (switched virtual circuits) for the X.25 or frame-relay port, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST SVCS
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → SVCs

X.25 IP Address Table

To view information about the X.25 IP address table for the port, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → IP-ADDRESS-TABLE

This command is only available for X.25 IP ports.

PPP IP Control Protocol Information

To view control information (state and configuration) about the IP control protocol for the PPP port, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST CONTROL IPCP
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → Control → IPCP

PPP Link Control Protocol Information

To view control information (state and configuration) about the PPP link control protocol for the PPP port, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST CONTROL LCP
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → Control → LCP

PPP Error Statistics

To view error statistics for a PPP port at the port level, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST ERRORS
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → Error

PPP Link IP Information

To view information about IP packets over a PPP link at the port level, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST IP
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → IP

PPP IP Control Protocol Statistics

To view IP control protocol statistics (packets received and transmitted) for a PPP port, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: NET LIST IPCP
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → List → IPCP

General Port Statistics

To view statistics (type of port(s), number of packets and bytes received and transmitted) about the port or processor, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: GWCON STATISTICS
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics

Clearing Statistics

To clear all statistics counters on the port or processor, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: GWCON CLEAR
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → Clear

Router Status Information

To view the status of the all router processes on the processor, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: OPCON STATUS
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Status

Router Up-Time Statistics

To view router processor statistics (number of restarts and crashes, time since last reload or restart), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: OPCON UPTIME
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Uptime

IP Access Controls

To view information about the IP access controls on the processor (enabled or disabled and exclusive or inclusive for the source and destination networks, protocols, and ports), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P IP ACCESS
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → IP commands → Access

IP Routing Table Cache

To view the IP routing table cache on the processor, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P IP CACHE
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → IP commands → Cache

IP Counters

To view statistics in the IP counters for the processor (routing errors, dropped packets due to congestion, multicast packets, and overflows), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_IP COUNTERS
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → IP commands → Counters

Router IP Addresses

To view the IP addresses and masks for the local processor, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P IP INTERFACE
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → Statistics → Interface

Routing Table Size

routing table size To view the size of the routing table, reassembly buffer, and routing cache for the processor, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_IP SIZES
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → IP commands → Sizes

Clearing ARP Statistics

To flush the ARP cache for a port, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_ARP CLEAR
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → ARP commands → Clear

ARP Cache

To view the ARP cache (MAC address, IP address, and refresh timer) for a port, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_ARP DUMP interface#
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → ARP commands → Dump ARP routing table

ARP Registered Networks

To view the port type and MAC address of the ports currently registered with ARP, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P ARP HARDWARE
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → ARP commands → Hardware

ARP Registered Address Protocols

To view ARP information (the port, its protocol, and protocol local address), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_ARP PROTOCOL
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → ARP commands → Protocol

Statistics about ARP

To view ARP statistics, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_ARP STATISTICS
- CCM command: CCM Management menu → IP specifics → ARP commands → Statistics

Chapter 16. Viewing Node-Level APPN Information

This chapter explains how to see global information about APPN resources running on the network node. Figure 16-1 shows the APPN specific cascaded-menu.

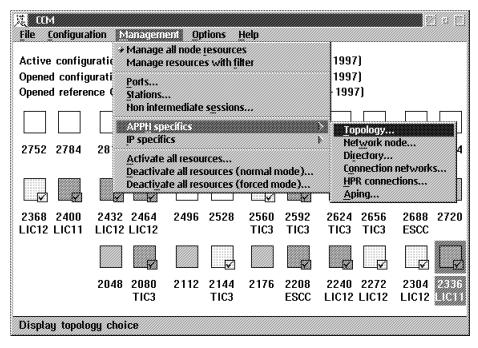


Figure 16-1. Example Management Window for APPN

View Details of the APPN Network Topology

You can see the APPN network topology including details about the nodes and the links that are active and active-on-demand.

To view the topology information: Main window **Management** menu → **APPN** specifics → **Topology** → **Topology Information Display** window

View Details of the Network Nodes

You can see network node information, including details about the service processor and network node processor.

To view the network node information: Main window Management menu → APPN specifics → Network node → Network Node Information Display window

View Details of the Network Directories

You can see information about the network directory, including details of all the LUs for which the local node 'recognizes' the owning control point, details of the network node CP name, the number of associated LUs, the name of the owning CP and the LU entry type.

To view the directory information: Main window **Management** menu → **APPN** specifics → **Directory** → **Directory Information Display** window.

View Details of the Connection Networks

You can see information about the connection networks.

To view the connection information: Main window Management menu → APPN specifics → Connection networks → Connection Networks Information **Display** window

View Details of the HRP Connections

You can see information about the high performance routing connections.

To view the HRP connection information: Main window Management menu → **APPN specifics** → **HRP Connections** → **HRP Connections Information Display** window

Aping

You can check the reachability of an APPN resource using this MOSS-E command. This is similar to the IP PING command.

To use Aping: Main window Management menu → APPN specifics → Aping → **APING MOSS-E window**

Chapter 17. Managing IP Router Data

This chapter explains how to manage IP network resources that are part of the 3746 router (including the MAE), by issuing commands.

These commands can be issued in two ways:

1. By sending a command using the MOSS-E TELNET console, refer to the *3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 950: User's Guide*, SA33-0356.

The equivalent TELNET command is given for each CCM command. Most of the time, the command is issued by selecting a cascaded menu item: the CCM automatically adds any necessary parameters to the command.

Note: Certain command ask you for additional information. For example, if the command must be issued for a specific resource by its address, name, or number.

2. Through the **IP specifics** cascaded menu from the main window **Management** menu (see Figure 17-1).

If information is generated as the result of a command being issued, it is displayed by CCM in the **CCM IP Results Display** window (see Figure 15-7 on page 15-15).

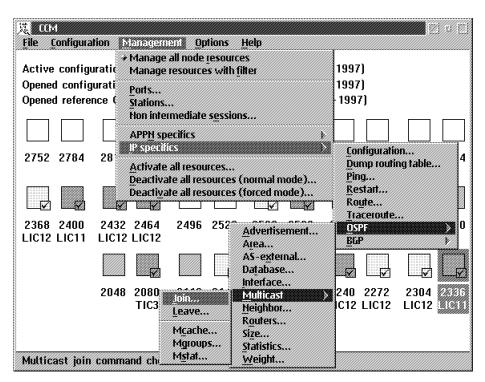


Figure 17-1. Example of an IP Command Window

These commands are only available if IP resources are in the active configuration.

General IP Specific Commands

Viewing the Protocol and Interface Configuration

To view details of the protocol and interface configuration for the whole router, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: GWCON CONFIGURATION
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → Configuration

View (Dump) the Router Routing Table

To perform a dump of the router routing table, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P IP DUMP
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → Dump routing table

Verifying the Reachability of a Resource: Ping

This commands checks whether or not a resource is currently reachable. It sends data packets of a specific size to the remote resource and requests the resource to send back the same packets as confirmation that it is reachable.

This command can be issued to a resource at a specific destination address, with no other parameters being defined. Alternatively the command can be issued to a specific destination address, with additional control values such as the size of the data packet being used for pinging, or the time to live (TTL) value for the ping packets.

You can issue either:

- TELNET command: P IP PING
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → Ping → Ping window

To start pinging, specify the values in the window and press Ping.

To **Stop** pinging, return to the **Ping** window and press **Stop ping**.

Restarting the IP Router

To restart the IP router, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: OPCON RESTART
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → Restart

Note: When the IP router is restarted, the MAE is completely (both IP and APPN traffic) restarted.

Viewing the Route to a Resource

To view information (next hops, routing characteristics) about the route to a specified destination address, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P IP ROUTE
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → Route → Route window

Tracing the Route to a Resource

This command traces the transfer of packets to the specified destination and shows the entire route, information about the next hops, and the time to get to each intermediate hop.

To trace the entire route to a specific network resource, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_IP TRACEROUTE
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → Traceroute → Traceroute window

To **start** tracing, specify the values in the window and press **Trace**.

To **Stop** tracing, return to the **Traceroute** window and press **Stop** trace.

IP OSPF Commands

OSPF Link State Advertisement

To view details of a link state advertisement in the OSPF database, you can issue

- TELNET command: P_OSPF ADVERTISEMENT [advertising-router] [area-id] command
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → Advertisement → OSPF - Advertisement window

OSPF Area

To view the statistics and parameters of all the OSPF areas attached to the router, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_OSPF AREA
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → Area

OSPF AS-External Information

To view all the AS external advertisements belonging to the OSPF routing domain, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_OSPF AS-EXTERNAL
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → **AS-External**

OSPF Area Link State Database

To view link state (advertisements) database of a specific OSPF area, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_OSPF DATABASE
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → Database → OSPF - Database window

OSPF Interface Statistics

To view details of the statistics and parameters for all OSPF interfaces, or a specific one, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P OSPF INTERFACE
- CCM command: Main window Main window Management window → IP specifics → OSPF → Interface → OSPF - Interface window

Adding an OSPF Router to a Multicast Group

To add an OSPF router to a multicast group, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P OSPF JOIN
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → Multicast → Join → OSPF - Join Multicast Group Address window

Removing an OSPF Router from a Multicast Group

To remove an OSPF router from a multicast group, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_OSPF LEAVE
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → Multicast → Leave → OSPF - Leave Multicast Group Address window

OSPF Multicast Cache

To view all or a specific multicast cache entry, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P OSPF MCACHE
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → Multicast → Mcache → OSPF - Multicast Cache window

Router OSPF Membership Groups

To view the group membership of the attached router interfaces, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_OSPF MGROUPS
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → Multicast → Mgroups

OSPF Multicast Routing Statistics

To view statistics (types of forwarding enabled, datagram counters) about the multicast routing, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_OSPF MSTAT
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → Multicast → Mstat

Details of Active OSPF Neighbors

To view statistics and parameters for all or a specified OSPF neighbor, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P OSPF NEIGHBOR
- CCM command for all neighbors: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → Multicast → Neighbors → OSPF - Neighbors window

OSPF Router Routes

To view all the router routes that have been calculated by OSPF, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_OSPF ROUTERS
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → **Routers**

Link State Advertisement Database Statistics

To view the number of link state advertisements (LSAs) in the link state database (categorized by type), you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P OSPF SIZE
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → SIZE

OSPF Routing Statistics

To view the statistics generated by the OSPF routing protocol, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P_OSPF STATISTICS
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → **Statistics**

Changing the Cost of an OSPF Interface

You can view and temporarily change the cost of a router OSPF interface. If the router is restarted or reloaded, the cost of the interface reverts back to its original configured value.

You can issue either:

- TELNET command: P OSPF WEIGHT
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → OSPF → Weight → OSPF - Weight window

IP BGP View Commands

BGP Routing Table

You can view (dump) the BGP routing table (network addresses, subnet masks, advertised to- and advertised from-entries).

This command can be issued to all destinations, a specific destination, or to destinations advertised or obtained.

You can issue either:

- TELNET command: P BGP DESTINATIONS
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → BGP → **Destinations** → **BGP - Destinations** window

Details of Active BGP Neighbors

To view details of all active neighbors, or of a specific neighbor, you can issue

- TELNET command: P BGP NEIGHBORS
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → BGP → Neighbors → BGP - Neighbors window

Path Description Database

To view the paths in the path description database, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P BGP PATHS
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → BGP → **Paths**

Size of the BGP Databases

To view the size of all the BGP databases, you can issue either:

- TELNET command: P BGP SIZES
- CCM command: Main window Management menu → IP specifics → BGP → **Sizes**

Appendix A. Bibliography

Customer Documentation for the 3746 Model 950

Table A-1 (Page 1 of 2). Customer Documentation for the 3746 Model 950		
This customer documentation has the following formats:		
В	0 0 ks	Online Books and Diskettes
Finding Information		
		3745 Models A and 3746 Books
	1	Starting with engineering change (EC) F12380, all of the books in the 3745 Models A and 3746 library are available on the CD-ROM that contains the Licensed Internal Code (LIC) for this EC.
Preparing for 0	Operation	
GAC		IBM 3745 Communication Controller All Models¹ IBM 3746 Expansion Unit Model 900 IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 950
		Safety Information ²
		Provides general safety guidelines
Evaluating and Configuring		
GA		IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models A ³ IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950
		Overview
		Gives an overview of connectivity capabilities within SNA, APPN, and IP networking.
GA		IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models A ² IBM 3746 Expansion Unit Model 900 Models 900 and 950
		Planning Guide
	1	Planning for:
		 Field upgrades Service processor and alert management configuration Network integration (NCP, APPN, and IP control) Physical installation.

	1 (Page 2 of 2). Cust and Testing	
poruting	SA33-0356	IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 950
		User's Guide ²
		Explains how to:
		 Carry out daily routine operations on Nways controller Install, test, and customize the Nways controller after installation Configure user's workstations to remotely control the service processor using: DCAF program Telnet client program.
	On-line information	Controller Configuration and Management Application
		Provides a graphical user interface for configuring and managing a 3746 APPN/HPR network node and IP Router, and its resources. Is also available as a stand-alone application, using an OS/2 workstation. Defines and explains all the 3746 Network Node and IP Router configuration parameters through its on-line help.
	SH11-3081	IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950
		Controller Configuration and Management: User's Guide ²
		Explains how to use CCM and gives examples of the configuration process.
anaging	Problems	
	On-line information	Problem Analysis Guide
		An on-line guide to analyze alarms, events, and control panel codes on:
<i>[[</i>]		 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models A³ IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950.
	SA33-0175	IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models A ³ IBM 3746 Expansion Unit Model 900 IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 950
		Alert Reference Guide
		Provides information about events or errors reported by alerts for:
		 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models A³ IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950.
Docume	30 to 61A. ntation shipped with the	e 3746-950

Customer Documentation for the 3745 (Models 210, 310, 410, 610, 21A, 31A, 41A, and 61A), and 3746 (Model 900)

Table A-2 (Page 1 of 4). Cus	tomer Documentation for the 3745 Models X10 and X1A, and 3746 Model 900	
This customer documentation has the following formats:		
Books	Online Books and CD-ROM CD-ROM	
Finding Information		
	3745 Models A and 3746 Books	
	Starting with engineering change (EC) F12380, all of the books in the 3745 Models A and 3746 library are available on the CD-ROM that contains the Licensed Internal Code (LIC) for this EC.	
SA33-0172	IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 210 to 61A IBM 3746 Expansion Unit Model 900	
	Customer Master Index ¹	
	Provides references for finding information in the customer documentation library.	
Evaluating and Configuring		
GA33-0092	IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 210, 310, 410, and 610	
	Introduction	
	Gives an introduction of the IBM Models 210 to 610 capabilities.	
	For Models A refer to the <i>Overview</i> , GA33-0180.	
GA33-0180 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models A ² IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950		
	Overview	
	Gives an overview of connectivity capabilities within SNA, APPN, and IP networking.	

Table A-	·2 (Page 2 of 4). Cus	stomer Documentation for the 3745 Models X10 and X1A, and 3746 Model 900
	GA33-0457	IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models A ² IBM 3746 Expansion Unit Model 900 Models 900 and 950
		Planning Guide
		Planning for:
		 Field upgrades Service processor and alert management configuration Network integration (NCP, APPN, and IP control) Physical installation.
Preparing	y Your Site	
	GC22-7064	IBM System/360, System/370, 4300 Processor
		Input/Output Equipment Installation Manual-Physical Planning (Including Technical News Letter GN22-5490)
		Provides information for physical installation for the 3745 Models 130 to 610.
		For 3745 Models A and 3746 Model 900, refer to the <i>Planning Guide</i> , GA33-0457.
	GA33-0127	IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 210, 310, 410, and 610
		Preparing for Connection
		Helps for preparing the 3745 Models 210 to 610 cable installation.
		For 3745 Models A refer to the Connection and Integration Guide, SA33-0129.
Preparing	for Operation	
	GA33-0400	IBM 3745 Communication Controller All Models ³ IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950
<u>,</u>		Safety Information ¹
		Provides general safety guidelines.
	SA33-0129	IBM 3745 Communication Controller All Models ³ IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 900
		Connection and Integration Guide ¹
		Contains information for connecting hardware and integrating network of the 3745 and 3746-900 after installation.
	SA33-0416	Line Interface Coupler Type 5 and Type 6 Portable Keypad Display
		Migration and Integration Guide
		Contains information for moving and testing LIC types 5 and 6.

Table A-	2 (Page 3 of 4). Cust	omer Documentation for the 3745 Models X10 and X1A, and 3746 Model 900
	SA33-0158	IBM 3745 Communication Controller All Models ³ IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 900
		Console Setup Guide ¹
		Provides information for:
		 Installing local, alternate, or remote consoles for 3745 Models 130 to 610 Configuring user workstations to remotely control the service processor for 3745 Models A and 3746 Model 900 using: DCAF program Telnet Client program.
Customiz	ing Your Control Prog	yram
	SA33-0178	Guide to Timed IPL and Rename Load Module
		Provides VTAM procedures for:
		 Scheduling an automatic reload of the 3745 Getting 3745 load module changes transparent to the operations staff.
Operating	and Testing	
	SA33-0098	IBM 3745 Communication Controller All Models⁴
		Basic Operations Guide ¹
		Provides instructions for daily routine operations on the 3745 Models 130 to 610.
	SA33-0177	IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models A ² IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 900
		Basic Operations Guide ¹
		Provides instructions for daily routine operations on the 3745 Models 17A to 61A, and 3746 Model 900 operating as an SNA node (using NCP), APPN/HPR Network Node, and IP Router.
	SA33-0097	IBM 3745 Communication Controller All Models ³
		Advanced Operations Guide ¹
		Provides instructions for advanced operations and testing, using the 3745 MOSS console.
	On-line Information	Controller Configuration and Management Application
		Provides a graphical user interface for configuring and managing a 3746 APPN/HPR Network Node and IP Router, and its resources. Is also available as a stand-alone application, using an OS/2 workstation. Defines and explains all the 3746 Network Node and IP Router configuration parameters through its online help.

	SH11-3081	omer Documentation for the 3745 Models X10 and X1A, and 3746 Model 900 IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller
	G	Models 900 and 950
		Controller Configuration and Management: User's Guide ⁵
		Explains how to use CCM and gives examples of the configuration process.
/lanaging	Problems	
	SA33-0096	IBM 3745 Communication Controller All Models ³
		Problem Determination Guide ¹
		A guide to perform problem determination on the 3745 Models 130 to 61A.
	On-line Information	Problem Analysis Guide
		An online guide to analyze alarms, events, and control panel codes on:
<u>LIL</u> RS)		 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models A² IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950.
	SA33-0175	IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models A ²
		IBM 3746 Expansion Unit Model 900 IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 950
		Alert Reference Guide
		Provides information about events or errors reported by alerts for:
		 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models A² IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Models 900 and 950.

⁵ Documentation shipped with the 3746-900.

Additional Customer Documentation for the 3745 Models 130, 150, 160, 170, and 17A

Finding Information SA33-0142 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 130, 150, 160, 170, and 17A IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 900 Customer Master Index¹ Provides references for finding information in the customer documentation library. Evaluating and Configuring GA33-0138 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 130, 150, and 170 Introduction Gives an introduction about the IBM Models 130 to 170 capabilities, including Model 160. For Model 17A refer to the Overview, GA33-0180. Preparing Your Site GA33-0140 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 130, 150, 160, and 170 Preparing for Connection Helps for preparing the 3745 Models 130 to 170 cable installation. For 3745 Model 17A refer to the Connection and Integration Guide, SA33-0129.	Table A-3. Additional Cus	stomer Documentation for the 3745 Models 130 to 17A
Finding Information SA33-0142 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 130, 150, 160, 170, and 17A IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 900 Customer Master Index¹ Provides references for finding information in the customer documentation library. Evaluating and Configuring GA33-0138 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 130, 150, and 170 Introduction Gives an introduction about the IBM Models 130 to 170 capabilities, including Model 160. For Model 17A refer to the Overview, GA33-0180. Preparing Your Site IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 130, 150, 160, and 170 Preparing for Connection Helps for preparing the 3745 Models 130 to 170 cable installation. For 3745 Model 17A refer to the Connection and Integration Guide,	This customer documentation	on has the following format:
SA33-0142 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 130, 150, 160, 170, and 17A IBM 3746 Nways Multiprotocol Controller Model 900 Customer Master Index¹ Provides references for finding information in the customer documentation library. Evaluating and Configuring GA33-0138 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 130, 150, and 170 Introduction Gives an introduction about the IBM Models 130 to 170 capabilities, including Model 160. For Model 17A refer to the Overview, GA33-0180. Preparing Your Site GA33-0140 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 130, 150, 160, and 170 Preparing for Connection Helps for preparing the 3745 Models 130 to 170 cable installation. For 3745 Model 17A refer to the Connection and Integration Guide,		Books
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Models 130, 150, and 170 Introduction Gives an introduction about the IBM Models 130 to 170 capabilities, including Model 160. For Model 17A refer to the Overview, GA33-0180. Preparing Your Site GA33-0140 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 130, 150, 160, and 170 Preparing for Connection Helps for preparing the 3745 Models 130 to 170 cable installation. For 3745 Model 17A refer to the Connection and Integration Guide,	Evaluating and Configuring	ng
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GA33-0140 IBM 3745 Communication Controller Models 130, 150, 160, and 170 Preparing for Connection Helps for preparing the 3745 Models 130 to 170 cable installation. For 3745 Model 17A refer to the Connection and Integration Guide,		For Model 17A refer to the Overview, GA33-0180.
Models 130, 150, 160, and 170 Preparing for Connection Helps for preparing the 3745 Models 130 to 170 cable installation. For 3745 Model 17A refer to the Connection and Integration Guide,	Preparing Your Site	
Helps for preparing the 3745 Models 130 to 170 cable installation. For 3745 Model 17A refer to the Connection and Integration Guide,	GA33-0140	
For 3745 Model 17A refer to the Connection and Integration Guide,		Preparing for Connection
		Helps for preparing the 3745 Models 130 to 170 cable installation.
¹ Documentation shipped with the 3745.		

List of Abbreviations

APPN	Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking	IPCP	
ARP	address resolution protocol	IPL	initial program load
AS	autonomous system	ISDN	integrated services digital network
BGP	border gateway protocol	LAN	local area network
BLPU	build logical program unit	LAPB	link access protocol - balanced
BRS	bandwidth reservation	LC	logical channel
CCM	Controller Configuration and Management	LCP	link control protocol
CCU	central control unit	LCN	logical channel number
CDF-E	configuration data file - extended	LEN	low entry networking
CHPID	channel path id	LIC	line interface coupler
CIR	committed information rate	LLC	logical link control
cos	class of service	LMI	local management interface
CP	control point	LU	logical unit
CUD	call user data	MAC	medium access control
DCE	data circuit-terminating equipment	MAE	multiaccess enclosure
DCAF	Distributed Console Access Facility	MB	megabype (processor storage)
DLC	data link control		1MB = 2 ²⁰ (1 048 576 bytes)
DLCI	data link connection identifier	MLTG	multilink transmission group
DLUR	dependent logical unit requester	MOSS-E	maintenance and operator subsystem - extended
DLUS	dependent logical user server	MVS	Multiple Virtual Storage
DTE	data terminal equipment	NAK	negative acknowledgement
EC	engineering change	NAU	network accessible unit
ECA	engineering change announcement	NCP	Network Control Program
EGA	ESCON Generation Assistant	NDF	network definition file
EMIF	ESCON Multiple Image Facility	NNP	network node processor
ESCC	ESCON channel coupler	NPA	NetView Performance Analyzer
ESCD	ESCON Director	NPI	numbering plan identification
ESCON	Enterprise Systems Connection	NPM	Network Performance Monitor
ESCP	ESCON channel processor	OSPF	open shortest path first
FRFH	frame-relay frame handler	PLP	packet level protocol
HCD	Hardware Configuration Definition	PPP	point-to-point protocol
HPR	high performance routing	PR/SM	processor resource/systems manager
I/O	input or output, input and output	PVC	permanent virtual circuit
IDF	Internet definition file	QLLC	qualified logical link control
IML	initial microcode load	RAM	random access memory
IOC	input/output control	RAR	route addition resistance
IOCP	Input/Output Configuration Program	RCPB	relative cost per byte
IP	Internet Protocol, internetwork protocol	RCPUT	relative cost per unit of time

RIF	routing information field	TCP	transmission control protocol
RIP	routing information protocol	TG	transmission group
RTP	rapid transport protocol	TOA	type of address
SATF	shared access transport facility	TRP	token-ring processor
SBS	subset	TRS	transmission control protocol
SDLC	synchronous data link control	TTL	time to live
SNA	Systems Network Architecture	UDP	user datagram protocol
SNMP	simple network management protocol	VC	virtual circuit
SOC	sphere of control	VGA	video graphics adapter
svc	switched virtual circuit	VTAM	Virtual telecommunications Access Method

Glossary

This glossary explains some of the terms used in this guide.

Α

action bar. Also known as the menu bar. The area at the top of the primary window containing selectable keywords that gives the user access to actions in that window. When the user selects a keyword on the action bar, a pull-down menu is displayed.

action bar pull-down menu. An extension of the action bar that displays a list of choices related to the keyword that was selected on the action bar. Also known as a menu.

assigned focal point. A focal point where a SOC (sphere of control) is included, by explicit definition at the focal point or the SOC node. If a node's inclusion in the SOC is defined at the focal point, the focal point is known as an explicit focal point for that SOC node. If a node's inclusion in the SOC is defined at the SOC node, the focal point is known as an implicit focal point for that node.

В

backup focal point. A focal point that provides specific management services for a node if communications with the primary focal point fail. Both of the assigned focal points (explicit and implicit) and the default focal points can also have backup counterparts.

C

Channel Path Identifier. The address assigned to each installed channel path of a system which uniquely identifies that path. The CHPID is "connected" either to a Host Link Address on an ESCD or directly to an ESCC (if there is no ESCON Director).

connection network. A representation within an APPN network of a shared access transport facility (SATF), such as a token ring, that allows nodes identifying their connectivity to the SATF by a common virtual routing node, to communicate without having individually defined connections to one another.

D

default focal point. A focal point that provides management services for nodes that have not been assigned a focal point. The set of nodes in the SOC (sphere of control) of a default focal point is not defined at the focal point itself, or at the SOC nodes. A default focal point exchanges management services with all the network nodes known to it. Only those nodes that have not established a relationship with another focal point can accept the request.

E

ESCON Multiple Image Facility. A host mode that allows ESCON channels to be shared across PR/SM logical partitions.

ESCON Channel Coupler. This is a communication controller that provides the interface between the ESCON channel processor (ESCP) and the ESCON fiber optic cable.

Only one ESCC can be defined for each ESCP. It must be installed in the leftmost slot of the ESCP.

All ESCCs of the communication controller must be defined in the same subset.

ESCON Director. This is a switching device that can be attached to processors with ESCON channels and to ESCON control units. It permits dynamic channel link switching.

Enterprise System Connection. A set of IBM networking communications products that use fiber-optic technology.

ESCON Channel Processor. This is a communications controller that provides the channel data link control for the ESCON channel adapter.

ı

IOCP. Input/Output Control Program, defines and controls all the available I/O devices and channel paths.

IPL port. Initial Program Load port

LEN node. Low entry networking node. A node that supports independent LU protocols but which does not support CP-CP sessions. LEN nodes can be one of the following:

- · A peripheral node attached to a boundary node in a subarea network
- · An end node attached to an APPN network node in an APPN network
- A peer connected node directly attached to another LEN node or APPN end node

link station. 1) The hardware and software components in a node that represent the connection to an adjacent node over a specific link. For example, if node A is the primary end of a multipoint line that connects to three adjacent nodes, node A will have three link stations representing the connections to the adiacent nodes.

2) In VTAM, a named resource within an APPN or subarea node that represents the connection to another APPN or subarea node which is attached by an APPN or subarea link. In the resource hierarchy in a subarea network, the link station is subordinate to the subarea link.

LU. Logical unit. A network accessible unit (NAU) that enables users to access network resources and to communicate with other users.

LU-LU session. Logical unit-logical unit session. A logical connection between two logical units in a network that provides communication capabilities for two users.

LU name. Logical unit name.

М

Medium access control. The sub-layer of the data link control layer that supports medium dependent functions and which uses the services of the physical layer to provide services to the logical link control (LLC) sub-layer. The MAC sub-layer includes the process for determining when a device has access to the transmission medium.

Maintenance and Operator Subsystem - Extended. A licensed, internal program which resides on the

service processor's hard disk. It is designed to provide system maintenance and operation functions for end-users or IBM service representatives.

N

network identifier. Part of a network address that defines the network. The network ID is a 1 to 8 byte name selected by the user or an 8 byte IBM registered name that uniquely identifies a specific subnetwork.

network node. A node that offers a broad range of end user services. An APPN network node can provide distributed directory services, optimal routing, session services and intermediate routing services.

P

port. An access point for data entry or exit which is also the representation of a physical connection to the link hardware.

primary focal point. The central control point for any management services element which is responsible for handling the network management data.

primary window. The top level window in an application program that can be minimized or represented by an icon.

S

Synchronous Data Link Control. A process that manages synchronous, code-transparent, serial-by-bit data transfer over a link connection. Data transmission can be duplex or half duplex over switched or nonswitched links. The link connection can be configured as point-to-point, multipoint or loop.

secondary window. A window that can be moved and sized. Secondary windows are always associated with a primary window.

SNA network. The part of a user application network that conforms to the SNA formats and protocols. It enables reliable transfer of data among end users and provides protocols for controlling the resources of the network.

station. The input or output point of a system that uses telecommunications facilities; for example, one or more systems, computers, terminals, devices, and associated programs at a particular location that can send or receive data over a telecommunication line.

subarea. A portion of the SNA network consisting of a subarea node, attached peripheral nodes, and associated resources. Within a subarea node, all network accessible units (NAUs), links, and adjacent link stations (in attached peripheral or subarea nodes) that are addressable within the subarea, share a

common subarea address and have distinct element addresses.

subset. The part of an EGA (ESCON Generation Assistant) output file which is specific to all ESCON channel adapters on a communications controller. this information is placed in the EGA .SDS output file.

Index

Numerics	comparing reference CDF-E to CCM configuration 3-9
2080, configuring station(s) for 4-3	configuration 3-4
3745/3746	activate 2-4
information 13-3	activation 3-7
parameters 4-2	beginning 4-1
parameters + 2	copy 2-4
•	create 2-3
A	create in service processor 2-5
activate a configuration 2-4	service processor environment 2-5 create in Stand-alone 2-6
APPN parameters	stand-alone environment 2-6
general 13-1	
backup focal point 13-2	creating a new 3-4 creation in different environments 2-5
coupler/port 2080 stations 13-3	export/import 2-4
network node characteristics 13-2	generic tasks 3-4
network nodes, focal points, DLURs 13-2	importing CCM 3-6
rapid transport protocol/path switch 13-2	importing ESCON 3-4
specific	modify 2-3
adjacent node remote LUs 13-4	open and modify 3-6
COS 13-4	saving to diskette 3-7
MLTG 13-5	saving to diskette 3-7 saving to hard disk 3-7
node rows 13-4	configuring 12-1
session mode COS 13-4	controller 2-4
specifying MLTG stations 13-5	ESCON coupler 5-1
TG rows 13-5	IP parameters 12-1
	access controls 12-2
В	areas 12-4
	ARP 12-7
becoming familiar with the main window 1-7	BGP aggregate routes 12-7
beginning a CCM configuration 4-1	BGP general and excluded AS parameters 12-6
BGP view commands 17-6	BGP neighbors 12-7
active neighbors 17-6	BGP originate policies 12-7
path description database 17-6	BGP receive policies 12-6
routing table 17-6	BGP send polices 12-6
size of BGP databases 17-6	bootp forwarding parameters 12-2
buttons 3-1	enable SNMP access to service LAN while
	filtering packets 12-8
C	filters 12-2
CCM 1-5	general 12-1
installing 1-3	OSPF general and multicast parameters 12-3
levels 1-3	OSPF imported and default routes 12-4
main window 1-7	OSPF parameters for each IP address 12-3
password 1-5	OSPF virtual links 12-4
product information 1-5	PPP NCP default 12-1
starting in the service processor 1-6	RIP general parameters 12-5
stopping and exiting 1-6	RIP parameters for each IP address 12-5
CDF-E 3-8	SNMP 12-8
clearing coupler type 3-10	static routes 12-1
loading 3-11	MAE resources
setting coupler type 3-10	serial line coupler 7-1
comparing CCM configuration with reference	serial line coupler for frame relay 8-1
CDF-E 3-9	serial line coupler for PPP 9-1

configuring (continued) stations on 2080 4-3 token-ring coupler 6-1 with CCM 2-1 X.25 resources configuring MAE 11-1	frame-relay configuration (continued) port parameters 8-1 reply timer 8-9 station DLC parameters 8-9 window decrement (DYNWIND dwc) 8-9 window increment (DYNWIND - nw) 8-9
controller configuring 2-4	frame-relay frame handler set configuration 13-3
сору	
configuration 2-4	G
resources 3-1	_
coupler icons 1-8, 1-9	general IP commands 17-2
create a configuration 2-3	dump router routing table 17-2 pinging 17-2
D	restart IP router 17-2
	tracing the route to a resource 17-3
different environments, configuration creation 2-5	viewing
dynamic activation 14-1	route to a resource 17-3
after adding a resource 14-3	
after deleting a resource 14-6	Н
after modifying a resource 14-3	
after viewing a resource 14-2	hardware requirements 1-2
dynamically activating modifications while saving 14-1	header information 1-7
network traffic disruption 14-2	I
	•
_	icons, coupler 1-8, 1-9
E	information area 1-9
environment	installing
operating 1-2	CCM 1-3
service processor 1-2	CCM in service processor environment 1-5
stand-alone 1-2	CCM in stand-alone environment 1-5
ESCON coupler configuration 5-1	IP resource status 15-7
ESCON station parameters 5-4	possible IP resource statuses 15-7
host link parameters 5-3	related MOSS-E IP commands 15-7
port APPN parameters 5-3	IP specific port/processor commands 15-14
port parameters 5-1	available commands depend on IP resource
station APPN parameters 5-5	DLC 15-15
exiting from CCM 1-6	CCM IP results display 15-15
export/import a configuration 2-4	clearing ARP statistics 15-22
expert import a comigaration 2 1	clearing statistics 15-21
_	find frame-relay DLCI IP address 15-20
F	general port statistics 15-21
frame-relay configuration 8-1	PPP
acknowledgement timer 8-10	error information 15-21
APPN station parameters 8-8	IP control protocol statistics 15-21
configuring APPN over frame-relay stations 8-8	link control protocol information 15-20
configuring FRFH sets 8-11	link IP information 15-21
defining a DLCI with CIR 8-6	view
defining DLCI using COMRATE 8-5	all parameters of a X.25 port 15-17
	all statistics for an interfaces 15-19
defining DLCIs and stations 8-5	
discard eligibility 8-9	all X.25 port statistics 15-18
inactivity timer 8-10	ARP cache 15-23
IP over frame relay 8-4	ARP registered address protocols 15-23
number of retries 8-10	ARP registered networks 15-23
port APPN parameters 8-2	current processor memory use 15-16
port DLC parameters 8-3	error information 15-17 ESCON and token-ring port dumps 15-16

IP specific port/processor commands (continued)	0
view (continued)	_
frame-relay physical line parameters 15-19	OCPF commands 17-3
frame-relay port COMRATE parameters 15-19	adding router to multicast group 17-4
interface information 15-18	changing cost of an OSPF interface 17-5
interface queue length 15-16	removing router from multicast group 17-4
IP access controls 15-22	viewing
IP control protocol information 15-20	area 17-3
IP counters 15-22	area link state database 17-4
IP routing table cache 15-22	AS-external information 17-3
LMI information 15-19	details of active OSPF neighbors 17-5
packet buffer use and size 15-16	interface statistics 17-4
processor up-time statistics 15-21	link state advertisement 17-3
protocol and port configurations 15-16	link state advertisement database statistics 17-5
router IP addresses 15-22	multicast cache 17-4
router status information 15-21	OSPF multicast routing statistics 17-5
statistics about ARP 15-23	OSPF router routes 17-5
statistics for a DLCI 15-19	OSPF routing statistics 17-5
SVC information 15-20	router OSPF membership groups 17-4
X.25 frame level port parameters 15-17	online help 3-1, 3-3
X.25 frame level port statistics 15-17 X.25 frame level port statistics 15-18	operating environments 1-2
X.25 IP address table 15-20	
	_
X.25 packet level port parameters 15-17	P
X.25 packet level port statistics 15-18	PPP configuration 9-1
X.25 physical level port parameters 15-17	bandwidth reservation 9-2
X.25 physical level port statistics 15-18	port parameters 9-1
X.25 PVC information 15-20	pull-down menus 1-10
	pushbuttons
M	cancel 3-3
MAE 11-1	copy 3-1
	modify 3-2
configuration window 11-4	save as defaults 3-2
configure menu 11-4	search 3-1
navigating through the MAE configuration	sort 3-1
program 11-6	
navigation window 11-2	_
options menu 11-2	R
pop-up menu 11-3	requirements, hardware and software 1-2
selecting multiple items in a list 11-8	resource management 15-1
understanding the navigation and configuration	managing ports 15-3
windows 11-1	activate/deactivate 15-4
using the keyboard 11-7	details of a port 15-4
using the mouse 11-6	port list 15-3
main window	resource list 15-3
becoming familiar with 1-7	managing stations 15-9
CCM 1-7, 1-9	activate/deactivate 15-10
menu choices 1-9	session list 15-10
working in 1-9	station details 15-10
managing IP router resources 17-1	
menu 1-7	station list 15-9
choices in main window 1-9	using resource filters 15-2
pull-down 1-10	
modify a configuration 2-3	S
MOSS-E aping 16-2	_
	SDLC configuration 7-1
	port 7-1, 7-2, 7-3
	APPN parameters 7-2
	DLC parameters 7-3

SDLC configuration (continued)	viewing (continued)
port (continued)	HRP connections 16-2
parameters 7-1	MOSS-E aping 16-2
station 7-4, 7-5	network directories 16-1
APPN parameters 7-5	network nodes 16-1
parameters 7-4	network topology 16-1
searching resources 3-1	OSPF area link state database 17-4
serial line coupler X.25 configuration	10-1 OSPF AS-external information 17-3
APPN 10-2	OSPF interface statistics 17-4
DLC 10-2	OSPF link state advertisement database
IP over X.25 port 10-4	statistics 17-5
LAPB 10-3	OSPF membership groups 17-4
PLP 10-3	OSPF multicast cache 17-4
port parameters 10-1	OSPF multicast routing statistics 17-5
service processor	OSPF router routes 17-5
environment 1-2	OSPF routing statistics 17-5
installing CCM in 1-5	OSPF.area 17-3
starting CCM 1-6	OSPF.link state advertisement 17-3
session display 15-13	product information for CCM 1-5
software requirements 1-2	route to an IP resource 17-3
sorting resources 3-1	router routing tabledump 17-2
stand-alone environment 1-2	size of BGP databases 17-6
installing CCM in 1-5	
starting CCM	14/
in service processor environment	1-6 W
in stand-alone environment 1-6	what you can do with a CCM configuration 2-3
new configuration 4-2	working in the main window 1-9
station parameters 10-5	worksheets 3-1
stopping and exiting from CCM 1-6	
-	
Τ	
token-ring coupler configuration 6-1	
port	
APPN parameters 6-2, 6-6	
connection network parameters	6-4
DCL parameters 6-3	
DLC parameters 6-7	
IP parameters 6-3	
parameters 6-1	
station parameters 6-5	
U	
user interface 1-7	
V	
•	
viewing 15-1, 16-1	
available configurations 3-5	
BGP active neighbors 17-6	7.0
BGP path description database 17	7-0
BGT routing table 17-6	
configuration 3-5	
connection networks 16-2	47.5
details of active OSPF neighbors	1/-5

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