

Dial-In Terminal Service Commands

This chapter describes the function and displays the syntax for the commands used to configure support for asynchronous character stream calls running the protocols Telnet, rlogin, LAT, XRemote, and TN3270. For more information about defaults and usage guidelines, see the corresponding chapter of the *Dial Solutions Command Reference*.

access-class

To define restrictions on incoming and outgoing connections, use the **access-class** line configuration command. To remove the access-list number, use the **no** form of this command.

```
access-class access-list-number {in | out}  
no access-class number
```

<i>access-list-number</i>	Specifies an integer between 1 and 199 that defines the access list.
in	Controls which nodes can make LAT connections into the server.
out	Defines the access checks made on outgoing connections. (A user who types a node name at the system prompt to initiate a LAT connection is making an outgoing connection.)

busy-message

To create a “host failed” message that displays when a connection fails, use the **busy-message** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the “host failed” message from displaying on the specified host.

```
busy-message hostname d message d  
no busy-message hostname
```

<i>hostname</i>	Name of the host that cannot be reached.
<i>d</i>	Delimiting character of your choice—a pound sign (#) for example. You cannot use the delimiting character in the message.
<i>message</i>	Message text.

clear entry

To delete an entry from the list of queued host-initiated connections, enter the **clear entry** EXEC command at the system prompt.

clear entry *number*

number An entry number obtained from the **show entry** EXEC command.

connect

To log on to a host that supports Telnet, rlogin, or LAT, use the **connect** EXEC command.

connect *host* [*port*] [*keyword*]

host A host name or an IP address.

port (Optional) A decimal TCP port number; the default is the Telnet router port (decimal 23) on the host.

keyword (Optional) Telnet connection option.

disconnect

To disconnect a line, use the **disconnect** EXEC command.

disconnect [*connection*]

connection (Optional) Number of the line or name of the active network connection to be disconnected.

ip alias

To assign an IP address to the service provided on a TCP port, use the **ip alias** interface configuration command. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified address for the router.

ip alias *ip-address tcp-port*
no ip alias *ip-address*

ip-address Specifies the IP address for the service.

tcp-port Specifies the number of the TCP port.

ip tcp chunk-size

To enable a faster response to user interrupt characters, use the **ip tcp chunk-size** global configuration command.

ip tcp chunk-size *number*

number The number of characters output before the interrupt executes. The suggested value is 80, which will typically abort output within a line or two of where the user types the interrupt character. For efficiency reasons, values of less than 50 are not recommended.

keymap

To define specific characteristics of keyboard mappings, use the **keymap** global configuration command. To remove the named keymap from the current image of the configuration file, use the **no** form of this command.

keymap *keymap-name keymap-entry*

no keymap *keymap-name*

keymap-name Name of the file containing the keyboard mappings. The name can be up to 32 characters long and must be unique.

keymap-entry Commands that define the keymap.

keymap-type

To specify the keyboard map for a terminal connected to the line, use the **keymap-type** line configuration command. To reset the keyboard type for the line to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

keymap-type *keymap-name*

no keymap-type

keymap-name Name of a keymap defined within the configuration file of the router. The TN3270 terminal-type negotiations use the specified keymap type when setting up a connection with the remote host.

lat

To connect to a LAT host, use the **lat EXEC** command.

lat *name* [**node** *nodename* | **port** *portname* | **/debug**]

name LAT-learned service name.

- node** *nodename* (Optional) Specifies a connection to a particular LAT node that offers a service. If you do not include the node name option, the node with the highest rating offering the service is used. Use the **show lat nodes EXEC** command to display information about all known LAT nodes.
- port** *portname* (Optional) Specifies a destination LAT port name. This keyword is ignored in most time-sharing systems, but is used by routers and network access servers offering *reverse LAT* services. Reverse LAT involves connecting to one router from another, so that the target router runs the host portion of the protocol. Enter the port name in the format of the remote system as the *portname* argument.
- /debug** (Optional) Enables a switch to display parameter changes and other special messages.

lat access-list

To specify access conditions to nodes on the LAT network, use the **lat access-list** global configuration command. To remove a specified access list number, use the **no** form of this command.

lat access-list *number* { **permit** | **deny** } *nodename*
no lat access-list *number*

- number* Specifies a number between 1 and 199 assigned to the line using the **access-class** line configuration command.
- permit** Allows any matching node name to access the line.
- deny** Denies access to any matching node name.
- nodename* Specifies the name of the LAT node, with or without regular expression pattern matching characters, with which to compare for access. The UNIX-style regular expression characters allow for pattern matching of characters and character strings in the node name.